ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Tuesday, May 20, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" unknown friends orders are asked to indicate their crisis. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for six lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BOILEAU.—On May 16, 1930, to MAY, wife of SYDNEY HUNTER BOILEAU, of 44, Villiers-avenue, Surbiton—a son.

BOSTOCK.—On May 16, 1930, at a nursing home in Leeds, to EVELYN, wife of T. H. G. BOSTOCK, of Monywa, Burma—a daughter.

CATCHPOLE.—On May 18, 1930, at 46 Highfield-avenue, N.W.11, to ELSIE (*née* Glover), wife of BASIL E. CATCHPOLE—a son (IAN FREDERICK).

CHARRINGTON.—On May 18, 1930, at Maisonette, Ingatestone, to OLIVE, wife of H. N. CHARRINGTON—a daughter.

CHAVASSE.—On May 18, 1930, at Cottage Hospital, Welwyn Garden City, to MAUREEN (*née* Whalley), wife of A. L. GRANT CHAVASSE, of Pinner—a son.

COLBECK.—On May 17, 1930, at Holford Lodge, Lodock Graham, Cheshire, to ELSIE, wife of ERIC WINEARLS COLBECK—a son.

COWAP.—On May 19, 1930, at a nursing home in London, to FRANCES, the wife of J. C. COWAP, of Singapore—a son.

CREED.—On May 18, 1930, at 97, Briar-avenue, Norbury, S.W.16, CONSTANCE (*née* Atkinson), wife of H. J. CREED—a daughter.

FETHERSTONHAUGH.—On May 18, 1930, at "Mount Tavy," Tavistock, Devon, to EVELYN (*née* Bateson), wife of CAPT. R. G. FETHERSTONHAUGH—a son (still-born).

HICKMAN.—On May 17, 1930, at Good Fridays, Cudham, Kent, to DAPHNE, wife of JOHN ROE HICKMAN—a daughter.

McCARTAN.—On May 11, 1930, to ISOBEL, wife of J. JEROME McCARTAN, Newcastle, Co. Down—a son.

McKENZIE.—On May 18, 1930, at Ewelme, Chesham Bois, to TRIXIE (*née* Every), wife of LESLIE McKENZIE—a daughter.

MULHOLLAND.—On May 19, 1930, at 20, Clevehand-square, the HON. MRS. JOHN MULHOLLAND—a daughter.

MUNTZ.—On May 17, 1930, at Land's End Farm, Twyford, to MONICA, wife of DAVID MUNTZ—a son.

MURPHY.—On May 16, 1930, at the Rectory, Sandbrook, Co. Galway, to the wife of the REV. WILLIAM LINDSAY MURPHY, Church of England Civil Service—a daughter.

NORTON.—On May 17, 1930, at Southfield, Combe Down, Bath, to MARGARET (*née* Lock), wife of F. S. NORTON—a daughter. (Egyptian papers, please copy.)

NUTHALL.—On May 19, 1930, at Stonefield, Kidbrooke-grove, Blackheath, to SYBIL, wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER C. T. NUTHALL, R.N.—a son.

POLACK.—On May 17, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. ALBERT POLACK, of 1, Percival-road, Clifton, Bristol—a son.

RUSSELL PARSONS.—On May 19, 1930, at 34, Trevor-square, Knightsbridge, to MARJORIE WALWYN, wife of JOHN CLIVE RUSSELL PARSONS—a daughter.

TWALLIN.—On May 17, 1930, at Stotfold, Bromley, Kent, to HELEN MARY (*née* Boddy), wife of JOHN CHARLES HICKMAN TWALLIN, of St. Hugh's School, Bickley, Kent—a daughter.

WILLIAMS.—On May 15, 1930, at Berkeley, California, to NAN, wife of DR. F. CLIFFORD WILLIAMS—a son.

MARRIAGES

BEAUCLERK : LISTER.—On May 15, 1930, at Dar-es-Salaam, CHARLES F. BEAUCLERK, elder son of Mrs. Beauclerk, Cathcart-road, Kensington, to DOROTHY CHARLTON, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LUPTON LISTER, East-drive, Brighton.

HINDE : KEBBELL.—On April 23, 1930, at the Cathedral, Mombasa, HARRY DOUGLAS HINDE, of Nanyuki, Kenya Colony, second son of the late Major H. N. Hinde and Mrs. Hinde, Weare Gifford, to CICELY, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CECIL KEBBELL, Tabora, Nyasaland.

NAILARD : MARCHANT.—On May 19, 1930, at Preston Parish Church, Brighton, ERNEST HUDE NAILARD, of "Bel de Mayne," Harrington-road, Brighton, to MARGUERITE, daughter of RR HONOUR JUDGE MARCHANT, of "The Hoad," Rottingdean-by-the-Sea.

READ : DONKIN.—On May 16, 1930, at Semer, Suffolk, by the bride's father, assisted by the Rev. the Hon. Canon Northcote and the Rev. H. Bennett, PERCY EDWIN READ, only son of the late Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Read, of London, to DOROTHEA CLEMENCE JULYAN, only daughter of the Rev. A. and Mrs. DONKIN, of Semer Rectory.

REES : SEWELL.—On May 17, 1930, at the Cathedral Church of Portsmouth, VIVIAN WELLESLEY REES, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, son of Dr. and Mrs. Dan Rees, of Belmont, Cardigan, to ZENEE EDITH, elder daughter of COLONEL and MRS. E. P. SEWELL, of 48, Southsea-terrace, Southsea.

VOELCKER : HENSTOCK.—On May 18, 1930, at St. Mary's, Hayes, by the Rev. Ernest Hudson, ERIC, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. VOELCKER, to CARMEN LYON, only daughter of DR. and MRS. J. L. HENSTOCK.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

STUART : PORTAIT.—On May 20, 1880, in Paris, ROBERT H. F. STUART to J. E. AMÉLIE PORTAIT. Present address: Riversleigh, Loudwater, High Wycombe, Bucks.

TREVOR : HENSLEY.—On May 20, 1880, at St. Andrew's Church, Bath, GEORGE WILBERFORCE TREVOR, Vicar of Marton-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire, son of Canon Trevor, of York, to ARABELLA FRANCES HENSLEY, daughter of Henry Hensley, M.D., Circus Bath, 3, Bloomfield-place, Bath.

DEATHS

ALDERSON.—On May 18, 1930, BRIAN GEOFFERY, Younger son of the late E. P. S. and E. C. ALDERSON, of Isleworth, aged 29 years.

BERRY.—On May 18, 1930, at 21, Reynolds-close, N.W.11, MARION FORREST APPLECK, beloved wife of JAMES BERRY. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), 3.30, Golders Green Crematorium.

BLAKEMAN.—On May 18, 1930, PHOEBE MAUD, eldest daughter of the late THOMAS BLAKEMAN, Esq., J.P., Leeds.

BROTHERS.—On May 18, 1930, at The Elms, Putney-hill, FRANCIS WILLIAM, eldest son of the late HORATIO and MARIANNE BROTHERS. Funeral service St. John's Church, Putney-hill, on Thursday, May 22, at 12.30, followed by interment Putney Vale Cemetery.

BROWN.—On May 17, 1930, at 9, Tipperlinn-road, Edinburgh, ISABEL MORISON GEDDES, widow of MARCUS J. BROWN, R.S.C.

CHRISTOPHERSEN.—On May 18, 1930, at Hampstead, FREDRIKKE WILHELMINE CHRISTOPHERSEN, R.R.C., aged 58 years. Funeral service at the Norwegian Church on Thursday, May 22, at 1 o'clock.

COCK.—On May 18, 1930, at "The Corse," Burgh Heath, Surrey, DOROTHY CHARYBEE, wife of WILLIAM CHARYBEE COCK, Funeral 84, Mayfair, Burgh Heath, 12.15 a.m., Thursday, May 22. Cars meet 11.4 a.m. train from Charing Cross at Kingswood.

COOK.—On May 17, 1930, at Normanhurst, Rusper, after an operation, LOUISE ELIZABETH COOK, beloved wife of William Wilson Cook.

D'ARTOIS.—On May 9, 1930, at Los Angeles, California, CARLTON D'ARTOIS, aged 40. He joined up from the Royal School of Mines in 1914 to fight for England in the Great War as a private, and attained the rank of Captain in the Royal Engineers.

DEVITT.—On May 18, 1930, at Fryleigh, Betchworth, after a long illness, IDA MARY (BUBBLES), the loved wife of CHARLES GORDON DEVITT, of 6, Minchingbrooke, London. Funeral at Betchworth Parish Church, 11 a.m., Thursday, May 22. Train leaving London Bridge 9.29 will be met Betchworth Station.

DIXON.—On May 19, 1930, at 34, Mount View-road, N.4, ANDREW, the beloved wife of JOSEPH DIXON. R.I.P.

DOCWRA.—On May 19, 1930, at Brighton, ANNIE NORRY, eldest daughter of the late JOHN WILLIAM and AMELIA DOCWRA, aged 66 years. Funeral at Abney Park Cemetery, Thursday, May 22, at 12.30.

DREW.—On May 15, 1930, at 46, Sheffield-terrace, W.8, ALFRED HUBERT DREW, founder of the firm of Messrs. Drew and Napier, Singapore, only son of the late John Matthews Drew, of Silverton, Devon, and dear husband of Maud Frances Drew, aged 74. Funeral at the Parish Church, Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, on Thursday, May 22, at 12 noon. (Straits papers, please copy.)

DRYNAN.—On May 15, 1930, JAMES DRYNAN, Head Forester, Dunskey, Portpatrick, the loved and faithful friend of four generations, in his 84th year.

GRIFFITH-BOSCAWEN.—On May 18, 1930, at 86, Cornwall-gardens, S.W., HELEN SOPHIA, widow of CAPTAIN GRIFFITH-BOSCAWEN, of Trevarth Hall, Penzance, Cornwall, aged 96. Funeral at Christ Church, Rossett, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30. Solemn Requiem at St. Stephen's, Gloucester-road, at 10.30 to-day (Tuesday).

HAINES.—On May 19, 1930, at 1, Fitzgerald-avenue, East Sheen, S.W.14, AMELIA HAINES, the widow of Thomas Richard Haines, in her 82nd year. Funeral on Friday next at Mortlake Parish Church at 2 p.m., and afterwards at East Sheen Cemetery. Friends, kindly accept this, the only intimation.

HALKETT.—On May 17, 1930, at "Marlpools," Terring, Worthing, after a short illness, ROWENA FRANCES HALKETT. Funeral at Worthing to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3 p.m.

HARTLEY.—On May 19, 1930, at 15, Kildbrookgrove, Blackheath, ROSE ELAINE, the beloved wife of EDWARD F. HARTLEY.

HORNBY.—On May 18, 1930, at 138, Oakwood-court, W.14, MARY youngest daughter of the late JAMES HORNBY.

HUMBLE.—On May 17, 1930, of pneumonia, after a short illness, the Rev. MADOHAN HUMBLE, Vicar of Alderton-cum-Shelley. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Alderton, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12.30 p.m.

JOHNSON.—On May 18, 1930, at a nursing home in Bromley, FLORENCE MALINDA JOHNSON, daughter of the late Frederick Joseph Johnson, of Bromley, Kent, aged 57 years.

DEATHS (continued)

KEEBLE.—On May 18, 1930, MARY ANN, widow of W. G. KEEBLE, of White-street, London, E.C., daughter of the late Daniel Friend, of Hawkhurst, Kent, in her 96th year.

LAPIZBURU.—On May 18, 1930, suddenly at Bournemouth, LUIS J. R. M. LAPIZBURU, the youngest son of the late Demetrio and Mary Lapizburu, of Cartagena, Spain, and Bournemouth. R.I.P.

LENZELL.—On May 17, 1930, NEVA WINIFRED, wife of ERNEST L. LENZELL, 46, The Grove, Finchley, N.3, aged 53.

LINDSAY.—On May 14, 1930, at a nursing home in London, JAMES ALBERT LINDSAY, of Victoria, British Columbia, aged 64. Executors, The Royal Trust Company, 1, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

MANLY.—On May 18, 1930, after a long illness, ROBERT MANLY, of 140, Haverstock-hill, N.W.3, in his 82nd year. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-MORROW (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock.

MILNE.—On May 18, 1930, at Worthing, HARRIET ELLEN, third daughter of the late REV. HENRY MILNE, Rector of Holme Hall, Norfolk, aged 77.

MORGAN.—On Saturday, May 17, 1930, at Swansea, CATHERINE ANN, daughter of COL. EVAN MORGAN, of St. Helen's, Swansea, in her 90th year. Funeral service St. Gabriel's, Swansea, 12 o'clock to-day (Tuesday).

NEATE.—On Sunday, May 18, 1930, at Fleet, PENELOPE JEAN NEATE, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles William Neate, aged three days.

OAKLEY.—On May 18, 1930, suddenly, at Dulverton, Parkstone, EDWARD BENJAMIN, the beloved husband of ADELINE J. OAKLEY.

OSMOND.—On May 18, 1930, WILFRED HAMILTON, husband of DOROTHEA OSMOND. Funeral private. No mourning or flowers, by request. R.I.P.

SOLBIE.—On May 17, 1930, very suddenly, ROBERT HUGH SELBIE General Manager of Metropolitan Railway, of 44, Frognal-lane, Hampstead. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium, 12.30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday). No flowers or mourning, by request.

SHAW.—On May 18, 1930, at Stoborough House, Wareham, CAPTAIN CUTHBERT SHAW, late Loyal Suffolk Hussars, aged 63.

SHAW.—On Sunday, May 18, 1930, at midnight, at Bryan Croft, Huddersfield, ALICE MURIEL, third daughter of the late FREDERICK HENRY SHAW, J.P., late of Inglewood, Huddersfield. Funeral at Lindley Church, Huddersfield, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11 a.m.

SKELTON.—On May 18, 1930, at South Lodge, Canford Cliffs, Dorset, after a few days' illness, ALFRED HOLLAND SKELTON, late of Hong-kong. (Hong-kong papers, please copy.) Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), 2 o'clock, Woking Crematorium. No flowers, no mourning, by his special request.

SKEWES-COX.—On May 18, 1930, at Petersham, JESSIE, widow of SIR THOMAS SKEWES-COX, and only daughter of the late Edmund Warne, aged 68.

SMITH.—On May 17, 1930, at 42, Lensfield-road, Cambridge, GERTRUDE ALICE SMITH, wife of the late ALFRED EARNSHAW SMITH, aged 73.

SMITH.—On May 19, 1930, at 117, Grenbank-drive, Liverpool, ELLEN MARY (MAISIE), wife of GEORGE FRANCIS RAWDON SMITH and elder surviving daughter of the late Alexander Allan Miller and Mrs. Miller, of 49, Menlove-avenue, Liverpool.

SPURLING.—On May 18, 1930, at 4, Orchard-drive, Blackheath, GILBERT SPURLING. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m., at Shooter's Hill Cemetery, Blackheath.

STRONG.—On May 18, 1930, at Holt, Norfolk, the Rev. JOHN EDGAR STRONG, Vicar of Hornchurch, aged 39. Funeral 2 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), at Burnham-on-Sea. Instead of flowers, will friends please send donation towards the New Church at South Hornchurch?

TAYLOR.—On May 17, 1930, at "Haddo," Pittville, Cheltenham, CHARLOTTE, widow of COLONEL THOMAS TAYLOR, late East Surrey Regiment, in her 84th year.

TURNER.—On May 19, 1930, at Park Lodge, Knighton Park-road, Leicester, EMELIA, wife of the late WILLIAM HENRY TURNER. Funeral service Bishopstreet Wesleyan Chapel to-morrow (Wednesday), 1.30 p.m.

WALKER.—On May 17, 1930, at Kellet House, Silecroft, Cumberland, after a brief illness, WILLIAM BROCKLEBANK WALKER. Funeral Whicham Church to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.

WATSON.—On May 16, 1930, at Milan, COMMANDER HAROLD NEWALL WATSON, late R.N., fifth son of the late W. Newall Watson, of Liverpool.

YOUNG.—On May 18, 1930, very suddenly, at Dalmore Farm, Alness, Ross-shire, JOHN YOUNG, for many years Manager of the farm for Norman McCorquodale. Deeply regretted.

IN MEMORIAM
OF ACTIVE SERVICE

STAFFORD.—In proud and loving memory of ARTHUR DARRELL STAFFORD (Old Pauline), Lieut., R. War. Regt., died of wounds at Rouen, May 20, 1915.

BASSET.—In affectionate remembrance of ALMINA CAROLINE GEORGIANA BASSET, eldest daughter of A. B. Basset, Esq., F.R.S., of Piedbwrgh Hall, Berks. Born NOV. 9, 1861; died May 20, 1917.

BIGNOLD.—On Monday, May 20, 1901, at her residence, Strathbran Lodge, Adnandt, Ross-shire, MARY death-beloved wife of ARTHUR BIGNOLD, Lieut. of Lord Rosse.

"Where the loved and lost are waiting.
So far away."

CASTELLO, PERCY MANUEL.—May 20, 1918.
My love and remembrance always.—EDITH.

HOWLAND JACKSON.—In ever-loving memory of our dear boy, 1914.

MYRING.—In constant, loving remembrance of our dear husband and father, BENJAMIN MYRING, who passed away May 20, 1916.

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BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

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4 empty from Bedford to London, June 25th and 26th.
2 empty from Pwllheli, North Wales, May 29th.
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PERSONAL

THANK YOU, DEAR FRIEND; your letter brought tears to my eyes; will be in same writing room 12 noon all this week.—Miss X.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A fine comprises absent six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY is inundated with letters, &c., of congratulation, and wishes to thank everyone. He hopes to be in the course to answer them personally. Purse-wards and Sisters, 15th evening visitors.

BUTTERFLY BROOCH, studded garnets. LOST, REWARD. Bunchman, 5, Carlton-gardens, Pall Mall.

LOST, 16th inst., Aberdeen Terrier Dog, recently clipped; answers to TOMMY; name and address on collar; sentimental value. Reward to finder.—Cavendish, 37, Gloucester-terrace, W.2. Paddington 5622.

LOST, two weeks ago, GREY CAIRN DOG. Reward. —10, Norfolk-crescent, W.2.

CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW.—The Royal Horticultural Society's GREAT SPRING FLOWER SHOW will open at 12 noon TO-MORROW, Wednesday, May 21st, in the ROYAL HOSPITAL GARDENS, CHELSEA. Wednesday, May 21st, from 12 noon to 8 p.m., admission 10s. Thursday, May 22nd, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., admission 5s., and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m., admission 2s. 6d. Friday, May 23rd, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., admission 2s. 6d. The Bands of H.M. Grenadier Guards and H.M. Scots Guards will play each afternoon.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, HARPENDEN, KESWICK SCHOOL AND FRENSHAM HEIGHTS, SURREY, combined SCHOLARSHIP examination in June for boys and girls between 9 and 14. No set subjects; oral and written intelligence tests. Some scholarships for boys of 14, and for musical and artistic promise.—Apply Scholarship Secretary, St. George's, Harpenden.

"NOT FORGOTTEN" ASSOCIATION. Patroness: H.R.H. Princess MARY, Countess of Harewood. All visitors to the CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW, Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea, May 21, 22, 23, are invited to visit the "NOT FORGOTTEN" Stall at 67, Sundridge-avenue (make post-office), Bromley, Kent, where handiwork of OUR WAR-DISABLED SOLDIERS, SAILORS, and AIRMEN will be on sale. This Association provides comforts and entertainments for the 8,000 men STILL IN HOSPITAL and 12,000 "out-patients" who help these "sufferers for life" by becoming a subscribing member. Particulars from Miss Marta Cunninghame, C.B.E., Founder and Hon. Organizer. 86, Ladbroke-road, W.11. (Park 3415.)

URGENT APPEAL.—Ex-officer has started small MOTOR BUSINESS, employing only ex-Service men, and appeals for orders for any make of new or second-hand cars, repairs, or coach painting.—Write Box N.884, The Times, E.C.4.

COLLOQUIAL FRENCH.—Course of 12 private lessons with Madame (Diplômée); wonderful results. —Write Box T.1832, The Times, E.C.4.

"IT IS A FINE LIFE, and I like it." Extract from a letter from a shepherd's settler, managing a run in Swaziland under the auspices of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

TRAGIC FIGURE.—167,172 little victims of ignorance and neglect, could be helped last year. How many more suffered in silence? Many centres understaffed. Further support needed. Please send donation.—William J. Elliott, Director, National Society Prevention Cruelty to Children, 5, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

FRIENDS OF THE POOR, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, plead for £12 to HELP Dressmaker, aged 73, suffering from bronchitis. Only income 10s. weekly. Details given.

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WHEN you plan your own holiday REMEMBER the CHILDREN of the LONDON STREETS and SEND a DONATION to the Earl of Arran, Children's Country Holidays Fund (Room 22), 18, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Only a child in a fortnight in the country. Over 32,000 children sent away in 1929.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections. Agent for Continental and Colonial buyers of books.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

OLD MASTERS.—Advertiser, knowing and in touch with many of the world's wealthiest private collectors, Americans, &c., wishes to meet those able to influence the sale of important works in private collections.—Write Box S.930, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

I.T.S. Every Taxpayer should in his own interest join the Income Tax Payers' Society.—Write for particulars to Abbey House, 5, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or 'phone Victoria 8090.

YOU WISH to SPEAK in PUBLIC? Then join classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Syllabus free.

WILL you please HELP very POOR PARISH? Urgent need old clothes, books, games, &c.—Canon Douglas, 5, Commercial-road, Peckham, S.E.15.

ASCOT RACES.—Up-to-date COUNTRY HOUSE near Course and Swinley Links; six guests' bed rooms (fitted basins), four bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiards, tennis, croquet; personal guests only; servants' quarters. Moderate rent accepted.—Write Box N.927, The Times, E.C.4.

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MAYFAIR.—BED and BED-SITTING ROOMS from 25/- to 31/- gns.—3077 Grosvenor.

DO PLEASE HELP us to get our MAY FAIR on May 22nd, in aid of our standing Camp, and many other activities, by sending anything saleable. Old or new CLOTHES, toys, books, &c. Poorest district imaginable. Population 400,000.—S. G. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of an ANCESTRAL HOME, including tapestries, Old Masters, period furniture, old silver, and antique jewellery, wanted to purchase by experienced buyer, to correspond exquisitely with Tudor-style residence. Or would entertain separate pieces if genuinely old. Price no object.—Write Box N.135, The Times, E.C.4.

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SUSSEX.—OLD CHARACTER HOUSE, in perfect order, with all modern conveniences; three reception, seven to eleven bed rooms, five bath rooms; hard tennis court, lovely garden and cottage; £6,500.—Owner, Cromwell Hall, East Grinstead.

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Mora ..	11,000	Holland	—	May 13
*Rajputana	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 27
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Nevasa (cargo)	11,000	Stringer	June 20	June 27
†Rawalpindi ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
Mooltan	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,000	Hazell	July 11	July 18
Mantua ..	11,000	Norton	July 18	July 25
†Macedonia	11,500	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
Comorin	15,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
†Ranpura	16,000	Britton	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
Malwa ..	11,000	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
†Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.				
‡Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	—	May 22
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Cathay ..	16,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Benalgo ..	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling at Southampton.

Padua (cargo) ..	7,798	—	June 6	—
Bhutan (cargo) ..	6,000	—	June 20	—
Perim (cargo) ..	7,848	—	July 4	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mores	11,000	Holland	—	May 23
Kalyan	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
Nevasa (cargo)	11,000	—	June 21	—
Kashmir	9,000	Mallahie	June 26	—
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*†HATIPARA ..	8,182	May 21	May 24	May 31
*†REKIEVE ..	5,244	June 11	June 14	June 21
‡DWARKA ..	5,244	July 2	July 5	July 12
†MASULA ..	7,561	July 23	July 26	Aug. 2

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp	Mid'shro.	LONDON
†§MULBERA ..	9,100	—	May 24	May 31
§MANTOLA ..	9,068	May 31	June 7	June 14
§MASURA ..	7,561	June 27	July 4	July 12
§MANDALA ..	8,346	June 25	July 5	July 12

§ Calls Tangier. † Calls Malta and Jeddah.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
MATIANA ..	9,067	—	May 30	June 6	June 14
MALDA ..	8,800	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12
MODURA ..	9,070	July 2	July 9	July 18	July 26
MADURA ..	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. & STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
	—	—	—	—

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Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
ROTORUA	13,500	June 6
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
TUAPAHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15

* Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. ‡ Via Suez.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. Chas. Mills, Manager and Sec., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6724).

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LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	June 11
NIAGARA	June 23	—
‡TOFUA	—	July 9
MORANUI	July 23	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

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Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY | LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.
BALRANALD	13,000	June 6	June 7
BULLARAT	13,000	July 4	July 5
†BENDIGO	13,000	July 11	—
BARADINE	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2

†Calls Marseilles 17th July; not calling Malta.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for Australia.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	—	May 22
R.M.S. CATHAY ..	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14

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CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO ..	20,000	July 19	July 22	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	13,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORCADES ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

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CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons	Date	Destination
†City of Valpeta ..	7,729	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
†e City of Calcutta	7,679	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
ab City of London ..	8,868	Sept. 18	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Nagpur ..	10,345	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter ..	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
ab City of Simla ..	9,468	Oct. 9	Bombay and Karachi
†e City of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
†City of Paris ..	10,502	Oct. 16	Bombay and Karachi
ab City of Venice ..	8,868	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Baroda ..	7,139	Oct. 29	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Port Sudan. (b) Marseilles. (c) Madras.
(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Manchester ..	5,344	Sept. 13	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Pretoria ..	5,344	Oct. 11	Bay and Durban.
City of Exeter ..	7,862	Oct. 11	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
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GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. .. Cent. 9222

ELLERMAN'S

WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE, LTD.

LEITH, TYNE, ANTWERP, and LONDON to MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, LEVANT & BLACK SEA.

For	Steamer.	Closing London.
Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria	Serbino ..	May 31
Gibraltar, Malta, Piraeus, Salonika		
Izmir (Smyrna), Istanbul (Constantinople)	Bulgarian ..	June 7

Loading Berth—West India Dock (A Shed).
Taking goods for trans-shipment to Tunis, Tripoli (Barbary), via Malta, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta (Cyprus), Syrian Coast Ports via Alexandria, Bourgas, Varna, Odessa, and Constantinople via Constantinople, all Greek Ports via Piraeus.
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18 days .. .. from £35, to £58 Return (Tourist Cabin).

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CRUISE No. 1 .. 2 WEEKS .. .. from £21

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NORTHERN CAPITALS & BALTIC PORTS.

AUGUST 20 from IMMINGHAM.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(4) Pennland .. .. May 24
(5) Lapland .. .. May 31

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., May 24
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., June 7
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only
(5) Cab'n, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers

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FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	..	May 24	June 21
*Minnesonka, 21,998 tons ..	..	June 7	July 5

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ..	..	June 14	July 12

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
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U.S.A.—CANADA.
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BERENGARIA - - MAY 24

*CARONIA .. May 24 MAURETANIA .. May 31
* Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—CORK—NEW YORK.

*LACONIA - - - MAY 24

†SCYTHIA .. May 31 *SAMARIA .. June 7
† Calls Galway and Boston.
■ Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ALAUNIA - - - MAY 24

*AUSONIA .. May 31 AURANIA .. June 7
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANTONIA - - - MAY 23

‡LETITIA .. May 31 ANDANIA .. June 6
† From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.
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"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	May 28	June 3
"PARIS"	June 5	June 9
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	June 6	June 14

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
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Also
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TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "FLANDRE" ..	..	..	June 16
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LA TOUCHE" ..	..	..	July 14

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Booklets, &c., free from your Agent or U.S. Lines, Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5850.)

America	May 22	President Harding .. May 29
LEVIATHAN	June 11	President Washington June 18

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
†CICILIA .. May 30 †CILICIA .. Aug. 22
*†CICILIA .. June 11 *†LYSIA .. Sept. 12
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS, carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class staterooms are fitted with Trunk Lockers and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

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TRANSYLVANIA June 4 | CALIFORNIA .. June 20
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

NEW YORK.

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SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

May 30 from GENOA
„ 31 „ NAPLES
June 2 „ GIBRALTAR
"CONTE BIANCAMANO"
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings:—June 13, July 3, July 25, Aug. 15, Aug. 29.

June 3 from TRIESTE
„ 4 „ NAPLES
„ 6 „ MARSEILLES
"VULCANIA"
COSULICH LINE, LTD.

Other Sailings:—June 17, July 15, July 29, Aug. 19, Sept. 2.

June 6 from GENOA
„ 8 „ NAPLES
„ 9 „ GIBRALTAR
"ROMA"
N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings:—June 24, July 11, Aug. 8, Aug. 22, Sept. 12.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, OR:—
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE,
32, Haymarket, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 3082.)

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Visit Stand No. 95 at the Ideal Holiday Exhibition.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KAMO MARU ..	8,000	May 20	June 7	June 9
KATORI MARU ..	10,000	June 14	June 21	June 23
ATSUTA MARU ..	8,000	June 30	June 25	June 30

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyds-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
VIA VIGO AND LISBON
(By the Cap Arcona).
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
*S.S. ANTONIO DELFINO, from Boulogne .. June 8
S.S. CAP POLONIO, from Boulogne .. June 21
*S.S. CAP NORTE, from Boulogne .. June 28
* Calling at Tenerife.
Train for 1st and 2nd class passengers leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
Attractive pleasure cruises to MEDITERRANEAN, SCANDINAVIA and the BALTIC.
For particulars apply: STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Ph., Mon. 4361. Or principal passenger agents.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA, BRAZIL, RIVER PLATE, CEYLON, INDO-CHINA, &c.,

by regular steamers of the
CHARGEURS REUNIS.
For sailing particulars and rates of passage apply U.K. Agents, GELLATLY, HANKEY and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 4984.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES

from SOUTHAMPTON, via
SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	R.S. "ZEELANDIA"	29 MAY
BAHIA	R.S. "ZEELANDIA"	12 JUNE
RIO DE JANEIRO	R.S. "ORANJE"	3 JULY
SANTOS	R.S. "ZEELANDIA"	21 JULY
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information	
BUENOS AIRES	apply to the Agents:—	

TH. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,939	May 23	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	June 6	—
†DESEADO	11,484	—	June 7
*ALMANZORA	15,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	July 4	—
DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
*ARLANZA	14,939	July 18	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA. Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA (calls Azores)	11,580	May 29
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,295	June 12
ORDUNA	15,307	July 3
ORBITA	16,495	July 31

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

CRUISES to
GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, LAS PALMAS, TENERIFFE, MADEIRA.
From SOUTHAMPTON .. 6th June .. 14 days
TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
JUNE—AUGUST.
TO MEDITERRANEAN.
SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gorse, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only) ..	..	May 24
MONTCALM ..	..	May 30
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only) ..	..	May 31
MONTROSE (via Cobh) ..	..	June 5

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) ..	..	May 22
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND ..	..	May 30
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.) ..	..	June 6
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.) ..	..	June 12

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
D. OF BEDFORD May 24 | MELITA .. .. May 29

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) ..	June 12
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	June 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..	June 26
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	June 14

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. June 25 | AORANGI .. July 23
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC.
62-65, Charing-cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 21, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 16, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	May 28
Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton	June 25
Jervis Bay	14,134 tons from Southampton	July 23

Fares from £58 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

*TAMAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	23 May
†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons	from Southampton	20 June
TONGARIRO	12,354 tons	from Southampton	18 July
*MATAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	15 Aug.
†TAINUI	11,020 tons	from Southampton	12 Sept.

* Oil burner. †‡ Oil and 3rd class only.
† Cargo and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

BLUE STAR LINE

Britain's Dream Ship.

HEALTH & PLEASURE CRUISES

by the World's most delightful Cruising liner.

"ARANDORA STAR,"

May 31st	17 days	from 54gns.	TO MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA, ITALY, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, ISLANDS, ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c. &c.
June 18th	14 days	„ 42gns.	
April 9th	24 days	„ 44gns.	
Oct. 14th	24 days	„ 48gns.	
July 5th	13 days	„ 30gns.	NORWEGIAN FJORDS, MIDNIGHT SUN, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD for MOSCOW, &c. &c.
July 19th	20 days	„ 36gns.	
Aug. 9th	13 days	„ 26gns.	
Aug. 23rd	23 days	„ 46gns.	

Glorious decks, delightful ball room, restful sun deck away from games, Swimming pool. Louis XIV. restaurant with exceptional cuisine and service accommodating all passengers at one sitting.
No other liner afloat has such spacious and tastefully fitted state rooms throughout. Luxurious public rooms with a comfort obtainable only on the
"ARANDORA STAR."
Early bookings secure preference in accommodation.
Apply to Blue Star Line, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone Gerrard 5071); 45, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt. Special Summer Return Rates; also Marseilles £22. Port Said Gateway. Next Sailings:—

AENEAS ..	24 May	ANTENOR ..	16 Aug.
SARPEDON ..	21 June	HECTOR ..	13 Sept.
PATROCLUS ..	19 July	ANCHISES ..	11 Oct.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 3, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(3) S.S. EURIPIDES From	Liverpool	23rd MAY
(1) S.S. NESTOR „	Liverpool	6th JULY
(1) S.S. CERAMIC „	Liverpool	23rd AUG.

(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool: 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

ILANGIBBY CASTLE ..	London, Southampton.	
†ALMOND CASTLE ..	..	May 23
†LANDOVERY CASTLE ..	.. May 29	—
ARMADALE CASTLE ..	..	May 30

* Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Tenerife, Ascension and St. Helena.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.
30th May, 1930. Reduced return fares.
Apply to the Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

FABRE LINE

Regular sailings from Marseilles to:—

ORIENT.	Calling at Piræus, Beirut.	Alexandria,
WEST AFRICA.	Calling Dakar, Conakry, Sierra Leone, Takoradi, Old Sasandi, Accra, Lome, Cotonou, Douala.	
NEW YORK.	Calling Naples, Palermo, Lisbon, Azores.	

Also
MEDITERRANEAN HOLIDAY CRUISES.
Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tels., Gerrard 4434.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE

FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO
SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA, VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID, AND COLOMBO.
THROUGH BOOKINGS VIA JAVA TO
AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 5833-4-5.

CRUISES.
MEDITERRANEAN NORWEGIAN FJORDS

Cruise Summary Post Free.

PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE

53-54, HAYMARKET, S.W.1.
Regent 8021.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile)

"ALMEDA STAR"	From London and Boulogne.	22 MAY
"ANDALUCIA STAR"		12 JUNE
"AVILA STAR"		10 JULY
"ALMEDA STAR"		24 JULY

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
New Super Line Twinscrew Cabin Service. Fare from £30.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60
For South American and Eastern sailings, apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone Gerrard 5071); 45, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS ..	Sat. May 31
M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE ..	June 14

Full details on request to:—
Head Office

MOTOR-CARS (continued)

INVICTA CARS.
SPECIAL DISPLAY
of
NEW (SHOP-SOILED) AND SECOND-HAND
CARS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

NEW CARS.

1930 NEW INVICTA 4½-litre Cabriolet de Ville; Triplex throughout; two spare wheels; every accessory; guaranteed. Original price £1,750. Now £1,200

1930 NEW INVICTA 4½-litre Limousine; Triplex throughout; two spare wheels; most attractive design; de luxe finish; guaranteed. Original price £1,700. Now £1,150

1930 NEW INVICTA 4½-litre Weymann Saloon; dark blue and black; Triplex throughout; guaranteed. Original price £1,550. Now £1,050

DEMONSTRATION CARS.

1930 INVICTA 4½-litre Demonstration Saloon; Triplex throughout; taxed year; perfect; many extras; completely overhauled, and guaranteed. Original price £1,650. Now £950

1930 INVICTA 4½-litre Demonstration Sports Tourer; Triplex screen; all-weather equipment; taxed year; perfect; completely overhauled and guaranteed. Original price £1,475. Now £850

The above two Cars have been used by us in demonstration work. They have always been kept in perfect order and condition. They may be entirely relied upon, and are guaranteed. They offer an opportunity not to be missed.

SECOND-HAND CARS.

1929 INVICTA 4½-litre Weymann Saloon; six-light body; Triplex throughout; very many extras; one owner only; black fabric exterior; two spare wheels; guaranteed £600

1929 INVICTA 4½-litre Touring Car; perfect condition; two spare wheels; Triplex screen; full equipment; one owner only; overhauled and guaranteed £525

1929 INVICTA 4½-litre Sports Two-Seater; semi-Coupé; perfect condition; all new tyres; leather head and side curtains; two spare wheels; overhauled and guaranteed £500

All the above Cars have been tested by our Service Department, and carry the unexpired portion of Invicta Guarantee.

INVICTA CARS (SALES) COMPANY,
11, ALBEMARLE-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
'PHONE: REGENT 2608-2609.

SPECIAL OFFER.

61 4½-LITRE BENTLEY 6-cylinder, fitted with a Gurney Nutting Weymann 7-seater Saloon Coachwork; finished black with cream waist line; leather upholstery; wire wheels, two spare. Fitted with Ace discs. Tax paid. Offered at £695

1928 BENTLEY 4½-litre Vanden Plas Sports 4-seater, finished black, cream wheels. Tonneau cover. Fully equipped. Many extras. Taxed to end of year. Passed for transfer of guarantee and in perfect condition throughout £695

JACK OLDING & CO., LTD.,
AUDLEY HOUSE,
8, 9, 10, North Audley-street, Oxford-street, W.1.
(Maylair 5242-3.)

ARTHUR MULLINER, Ltd. Est. 1760.
OFFER A ROLLS ROYCE BARGAIN.
1923 40/50 h.p. SILVER GHOST fitted with a Barker Limousine Body painted Maroon and Black. Upholstered cloth to match. Two occasional face-forward seats and usual interior appointments. Six wheels with discs. Late property of a Nobleman. Open to any trial inspection. Price £495.
Used Car Dept., 54, Baker-street, W.1.
Telephone: Welbeck 5711.

BUICK BARGAINS! 1929 Empire Saloon, in exceptional condition. £245.—12, Semley-place, Victoria, S.W.1.

BENTLEY 1929 series, 4½ litre Weymann Saloon, by H. J. Mulliner. Colour black, upholstered in brown furniture hide. Triplex glass throughout, four new India Tyres, overhauled and passed for Bentley guarantee. As new in every respect. Price £1,295.—THE CAR MART, Limited, 46-50, Park-lane, W.1. 297-299, Euston-road, N.W.1 (Museum 2000).

BENTLEY 1928 (late) 6½-litre double-enclosed Weymann limousine; fitted all 1929 improvements, including many extra lamps, chromium plating, &c.; magnificent condition throughout; guarantee transferable. Cost £2,450. Special price £1,175.—ARCHIE SIMONS and Co., 94 and 95, Great Portland-street, W.1. (Langham 1343.)

CHRYSLER LUXURY car; 130gns. including tax; cost £550.—Owner, 36, North Audley-street, W.1. Mayfair 3860.

DAIMLER BARGAIN.—35 h.p. R. Model seven-seater Enclosed Limousine, £350; 35 h.p. R. Model seven-seater Tourer, £700. Cars taken in part exchange.—LAWTON-GOODMAN, Ltd., 36, North Audley-st., W.1.

GENUINE EXECUTORS' SALE.—Phantom ROLLS-ROYCE Limousine, semi-Coupé; perfect condition; all new tyres; leather head and side curtains; two spare wheels; overhauled and guaranteed £500

All the above Cars have been tested by our Service Department, and carry the unexpired portion of Rolls-Royce Guarantee.

INVICTA CARS (SALES) COMPANY,
11, ALBEMARLE-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
'PHONE: REGENT 2608-2609.

"DRIVERSELF" HIRE SERVICE.—Unlimited mileage and no deposit. London's lowest rates.—12, Woodstock-street, Bond-street, W.1. Mayfair 1637-8.

CHRYSLER CARS for HIRE to drive yourself; all models; unlimited mileage; special low rates.—W. M. BAILEY, 85, Great Portland-street, W.1. Langham 2437.

FOR HIRE, high-class DAIMLER Landaulettes, liveried chauffeurs; tours, &c.; low rates. 'Phone, Kelvin 8538.—Barrett's, Gaspar-mews, Kensington, S.W.5.

MAINTENANCE

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CARS MAINTAINED at their own garages; moderate charges.—T. E. B., 11, The Downs, Wimbledon, S.W.20.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE).
FULHAM-ROAD, LONDON.
An urgent appeal is made for £150,000
for a new Radiological Block and other extensions which will add 60 beds to the Hospital. AND ALSO FOR RADIUM.—Please send cheques to the Secretary.

CAMBRIDGE MISSION TO FRUIT-PICKERS.

(CAMBRIDGE FRUITING CAMPAIGN.)
MAINTAINS SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS, and MEDICAL WORK in SIX CENTRES AMONGST LONDON'S FRUIT-PICKERS in WISBECH.
ALL HELPERS ARE ENTIRELY VOLUNTARY.
FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED TO CARRY ON.
£200 is required to maintain Recreation Huts and furnish Medical Stores.
Contributions should be sent to:
J. M. E. BAGLEY,
(Chairman of Executive Committee),
155, Oakwood-court, Kensington, W.14.
Would any kind friend present a Ford or other Light Van for Transport?

THE BLINDED
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
trained at
ST. DUNSTAN'S
are now taking their place in the world as skilled workers. Subscriptions for the After-Care of these men should be sent to the Treasurer, ST. DUNSTAN'S, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1. St. Dunstan's is registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE RECEIVER for the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of COAL and COKE to the Police Offices, Courts, Stations, &c., in the Metropolitan Police District for a period of 12 months from the 1st July, 1930.
Printed forms of tender may be obtained from the Office of the Receiver, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.
No tender will be received after 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 4th June, 1930, nor unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose.
The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
New Scotland Yard, S.W.1, 15th May, 1930.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BERKSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
INSPECTOR OF PHYSICAL EXERCISES.
APPLICATIONS from fully qualified men are invited for the POST of INSPECTOR of PHYSICAL EXERCISES.
Salary £300 per annum, together with actual travelling expenses.
Application Forms (which must be completed and returned by 7th June, 1930) and further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.
W. C. F. ANDERSON, Education Secretary.
Education Office, Shire Hall, Reading.

THE POLYTECHNIC, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ADMINISTRATION.
The Governors REQUIRE the SERVICES of PART-TIME LECTURERS for the coming session in the following subjects:—
(a) Introduction to Industrial Administration Technique.
(b) Costing and Management Statistics.
(c) Office Administration and Methods.
(d) Purchasing and Material Control.
(e) The Management Function.
(f) Business Statistics.
(g) Business Organization.
(h) Industrial Relationships.
(i) Social Factors and Industry.
Applications should be made immediately to the Director of Education.

THE TRUSTEES of the LORD WANDSWORTH ORPHANAGE are about to proceed to the APPOINTMENT of a PRINCIPAL, who will have sole administrative charge of the Agricultural College, the Girls' School, and the Estates of the Trustees.
Applicants should have administrative and educational experience, preferably with some knowledge of agriculture, and should be between the ages of 35-50.
Applications should be addressed to Messrs. Staples Teesdale and Co., 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.
SIR JOHN WILLIAMS PROFESSORSHIP of WELSH HISTORY.
The Council of the College invites APPLICATIONS for the above CHAIR. Salary £800 per annum (subject to a 5 per cent. deduction under the terms of the Federated Superannuation System for Universities).
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom ten copies of application, together with testimonials (not exceeding three in number) and/or such references as the candidate may desire to submit, must be received not later than the 28th May, 1930.
D. B. HICKS, Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum). Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A few first-class Speciality Salesmen are required for the sale of a unique moderate-priced article to shops and stores at liberal straight commission; only those intending to earn £10 weekly need apply.—Write fully, Vocesol, 645, Salisbury House, E.C.2.

AUCTION and Estate Agents.—Required immediately Negotiator with first-class West End experience, thoroughly competent to deal with Kent country properties and sporting and agricultural estates. Must be capable of preparing Auction particulars of estates for division.—Replies stating age, experience record and when free, to which all letters will be treated in confidence, should be sent in the first instance by letter only to "E. B." care of Hampton and Sons, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A firm wanted to canvass City and West End offices for sale of "Whirlwind" Non-Electric Sweepers; small salary and liberal commission.—Write The Hire Purchase Trading Co., Ltd., 33, St. Andrew's-hill, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Surveyors, with high-class general practice as Estate Agents, &c., in West End of London, have vacancy for well-educated youth desirous of studying for Surveyor's profession. Premium required, subsequently returned as salary.—Write Box 8.715, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountants have vacancy for a Qualified Assistant to go to India; a single man with 2 years' experience since qualifying is required; commencing salary according to experience.—Write, with full particulars, to R.A., care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

ESTATE Clerk required in country Estate office in Eastern Counties; previous experience in Estate Office preferred; salary £156 a year.—Particulars and copies of testimonials to Box 8.1225, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPORT Manager, with wide and practical knowledge of all overseas markets; must thoroughly understand shipping documents, packing and packing-cases, and be able to submit undeniable proof of ability to rapidly develop automobile sales abroad.—Write, stating age, experience, languages spoken, when disengaged, and salary required, to Box G.1774, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER, Senior, with knowledge of overseas markets, required by Specialist manufacturers in London area developing export market in domestic and heavy electrical engineering products.—Write, experience, age, and salary to Box 8.1282, The Times, E.C.4.

FOUR first-class Salesmen required for County of London; excellent opportunity for able men having good sales records to secure minimum £750 per annum.—Write first instance Box G.1707, The Times, E.C.4.

INDIA.—Required by important British firm, first-class Salesman for accounting machines; must have sound knowledge of accountancy and successful sales record of accounting machines; excellent prospects; well educated, age 26-36, single; agreement, salary and commission.—Write Box 8.986, The Times, E.C.4.

INTERPRETER (Male) required by large high-class West End store; must be of good education and speak at least five languages, including French, German, and Spanish; experience of salesmanship advantageous.—Write in confidence to Box A.1070, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Motorists.—Good Saleswoman owning cars can earn large remuneration in congenial manner.—Write Platers, 4, Avenue-road, N.W.10.

LLOYD'S Insurance Brokers, old established, transacting all classes of business, require services of competent Gentlemen with personality and business-getting ability; first-class references essential; liberal salary and commission to suitable applicants.—Write in strict confidence, stating age, experience, and nature of business likely to be introduced, Z.J. 941, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

MANAGER wanted, must be of foreign parentage, for London branch of important Gallons firm; must be acquainted with the trade and conversant with Continental methods.—Write, giving full particulars, to Box 2,953, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

REQUIRED, first-class Motor Mechanic, able to carry out all types of motor repairs.—Only fully qualified men need apply by letter, stating age, references, and wages required, to St. Helier Garage, 87, Bath-street, Jersey, C.I.

REQUIRED, good all-round Electrical Engineer; must be able to tackle all branches of electrical motor repairs.—Only first-class men need apply, by letter, to St. Helier Garage, 87, Bath-street, Jersey, C.I., stating age, references, and wages required.

REQUIRED, a good Coach Painter, one able to undertake body repairs would be highly skilled in this particular branch, one who would be prepared to take a course of paint spraying in England.—Apply by letter, stating age, reference, and wages required, to St. Helier Garage, 87, Bath-street, Jersey, C.I.

SALESMEN.—Three energetic and ambitious young men wanted to sell through authorized dealers. These positions are permanent, offering unusual opportunity to clean-cut men. Inexperienced men will be considered. Complete training and cooperation assured, placing our men on a productive basis in the shortest possible time. Applicants must be resident in Greater London and have car at present.—Apply by letter only, giving full details of past five years, to Personnel Manager, Hoover, Ltd., 1, Hanover-street, W.1.

THE Imperial Touring Association, Ltd., invites applications from first-class experienced men for a number of positions as couriers and representatives abroad. —Write age, education, experience, languages, countries visited, &c., 320, Regent-street, W.1. Callers will not be interviewed.

TRAVELLER to call on Architects and trade for wrought iron work and electric light fittings; young Public School man preferred; salary £3 10s. per week commission, good prospects.—Write Box G.1798, The Times, E.C.4.

TO Public School and Varsity men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad, our Public Service Services.—Write for full details of The New Salesmanship, the career of the future, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

UNIQUE opening is offered to a young active-minded man to assist in secretarial and organizing work for a national institution; knowledge of law an advantage.—Write Box E.955, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED Lady to run Poker in West-End Bridge Club. Good following essential.—Write Box 09419, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WIRELESS Officers of the Air Mail Service trained for Wireless Operating; a few more Students can be admitted after Whitsun.—Write for details Brighton Wireless College, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

YOUNG Electrical Engineer, not over 28 years of age, with good education, fluent German and knowledge of French, required by a large firm in London manufacturing electrical specialities. Would eventually be required to travel abroad in a technical consultative capacity.—Write, giving age and full particulars of education, experience, and salary required, to Box E.934, The Times, E.C.4.

YOU are seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Boutle and Co., Ltd., Dept. 325, 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1908.

ARE you Missing These Opportunities? In August, 1929, Mr. Williams, a Mining Engineer, enrolled with the B.S.A. for a day he earns £15 per week; in November, in June, 1929, Mr. Burns, who was selling on commission only, came to us. To-day his salary and allowance is £11 18s. weekly, plus commission on all sales in his territory. Mr. Clifford was only 20 years of age when he enrolled. Three days after completing his training he was placed in a salaried position. The first week he received £3 10s. and the next two weeks £20. Every man who is accepted for the B.S.S. is introduced to Salaried Positions, and all men on the look out for a better job should telephone, write or call The British School of Selling (Salesmanship, Ltd.), Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0904, 0905.

A Brilliant career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialized home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, The Key to a Successful Career, Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

CIVIL Service.—How best to prepare for the examinations. Send to-day for a copy of the up-to-date "Civil Service Guide" offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. S., 2/1, St. Albans.

WIRELESS Services.—The Premier College in the British Isles (established 34 years) gives a sound training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Fees payable by easy instalments if desired.—Apply for Prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for Personal Pupil with literary ability.—Write Box N.866, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED immediately, someone with really brainy ideas for cut-outs, booklets, throwaways, competition schemes, novelties, or any other original suggestion which can be printed and adapted to advertising purposes.—Write for appointment Box 1507, Rays, Cecil-court, W.C.2.

YOUNG Journalist to collect news, interview, write notes and short articles for bright modern trade journal, part-time work; opportunity graduate full-time post with progressive group; excellent education essential.—Write Box E.920, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. (Day and Residential.) Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term.—Syllabus from Principal.

DANCE Training for salaried post in country; assured career; eminent lady requires girl; 80 gns. premium; salary commences £40.—Write Box G.1813, The Times, E.C.4.

EXCELLENT opening in Mayfair Beauty Physical Culture Salons for young Gentlewoman; individual tuition; references exchanged.—Write Box 8498, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

OLD-ESTABLISHED firm of Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Surveyors, and Valuers, in West End, have vacancy for keen and well-educated youth as Articled Pupil; premium required.—Particulars to Box S.714, The Times, E.C.4.

PROVINCIAL Chartered Accountants require articled Clerk for their London office.—Full details, write Box S.1257, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post (through Pitman's College).—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 199, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

SHORTHAND-TYPISTS.—You can earn more and your position is more assured as a Private Secretary. The Institute of Women Secretaries will train you in your spare time, and when you are qualified the Appointments Department will introduce you to well-paid posts with prospects. Train now for your future.—Write to-day for The Personal Secretary, free and post free, and without obligation, Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, London, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADVERTISER (30) seeks post, preferably as representative; would consider any position of trust; office experience; own car.—W., 22, Baillie-road, Guildford.

ACCOUNTANT (fully qualified) seeks opportunity to utilize highly valuable experience gained throughout Europe, North and South America, any capacity in which wide business knowledge, fluent Spanish, Portuguese, and French, initiative, energy, and progressive ideals will be of valuable service; excellent references.—Write Box A.1075, The Times, E.C.4.

AMBITIOUS Gentleman, 26, educated Cambridge, requires any post with advancement; late banking experience, but adaptable; French spoken; highest references.—C. S., 6, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, W.

AN alert General Manager and/or Buyer (food, &c.), with wide practical experience of department store management and branch supervision, requires appointment; acquainted with all the best wholesale markets; age 29; highest references; moderate salary.—Write Box A.1002, The Times, E.C.4.

BREWERY Manager, competent all-round man, desires position; experienced control tied properties, licensing procedure, wine and spirit departments.—Write Box E.815, The Times, E.C.4.

CIVIL, Mechanical Engineer and Surveyor, very considerable experience, administerial, maintenance buildings, docks, &c., abroad; short; available; correspondence invited.—BM/KFDT, High Holborn, London.

COMPETENT Executive and Works Manager, experienced in the organization and establishment of industries and works on productive basis, desires advantageous opening; exceptional record.—Write Box G.1523, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER requires situation; 34 years of age; slight B.O.T. certificate; excellent references.—Write Box E.905, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-SUBSTANT requires Modelling work with commercial firm, or Assistantship with Sculptor (not R.A.); long training, Provincial, London, Continental diploma; good references.—Write Box 0717, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FOREMAN Forester desires situation; 11 years' experience in all branches; age 29; personal recommendations.—Write Box E.768, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN with 15 years' exceptional experience as Salesman, Organizer, Controller of Pioneer Publishing house; has travelled everywhere; present house closing.—Write Box N.937, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN seeks whole or part time occupation with salary; Surrey preferred; car; London manufacturing experience; age 34.—Write Box E.891, The Times, E.C.4.

HOME with abroad; Englishman, Public School, is open to appointment; 20 years' Indian mercantile experience; seven years' managerial; energetic, tactful, ability, not afraid hard work; first-class testimonials; languages.—Write Box 8.1293, The Times, E.C.4.

LONDON D.Sc., First-class Honours; chemist, physicist, engineer, best testimonials, technician, organizer, wide industrial experience, energetic, tact, can manage men, desires change; is free to take charge of established industry.—Write Box G.1401, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD Harrovian, 28, with Land Agency, Administrative and Selling experience, seeks position with prospects at home or abroad.—Write Box E.908, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE Secretary, good shorthand, typing (speeds), Hertzian post, resident, non-smoker; might suit doctor; Town or country.—Write Box 09077, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

REINFORCED Concrete Designer seeks change; at present engaged; Corporation; Associate, B.Sc., Honours, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.—Write Box 8.1299, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE for firm of repute, from Oxford to Penzance; Public School, R.E. Officer, good business man, commercial and technical, in country and abroad, U.S.A.; highest integrity; can sell anything; market finder, and developer, with high-class car, on straight commission only, 10s. per day expenses.—Write Box 8.1308, The Times, E.C.4.

SHIPWRIGHT-CARPENTER, recently returned from India, desires another appointment abroad; 28; single; strong and healthy; experience covers all repairs of all kinds, aircraft work, timber conversion, and boat-building; speaks fluent Hindustani; accustomed to supervising and managing labour.—Write Box E.938, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY (Expert Stenographer), highest references, own Corona, whole or part time.—Miss Stuart, 28, Market-street, Mayfair. Tele. aster 2, Mayfair 2725.

SECRETARY by October, age 25; must be good typist; diplomé Neuchâtel fluent French, some Spanish and German; highest references; willing to travel.—Write Box G.1793, The Times, E.C.4.

VIENNA.—Englishman with journalistic and selling experience seeks position as Contact Man for English or American organization or other work.—BM/PDWS, London, W.C.1.

WANTED, employment as Estate Agent, Manager, or any position of trust; 25 years' experience in all branches, both at home and abroad; capable taking commercial responsibility.—Write Box 8.1300, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Irishman, University education, intimate knowledge trade and political conditions Ireland, also Anglo-American trade conditions, desires position trust.—Write Box 8.1301, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, 28, Scotch, wishes situation, abroad if necessary; 12 years' experience Soft Goods, and general business training; will consider any work.—"Peter," Aldgate Pump Restaurant and Cafe, Aldgate, E.C.3.

A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen in cultured surroundings, individual tuition. Appointments Bureau; and two Residential Clubs.—Queen's College, Oxford Hall, 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

ADMINISTRATORS, Secretaries, Organisers, Shorthand-Typists, and other educated trained workers, including University graduates, are secured by writing or telephoning The Central Employment Bureau, 54, Russell-square, W.C.1. Telephone, Museum 0519. No fee.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AN expert Stenographer, intelligent, adaptable, good at figures, 15 years' varied experience, seeks post anywhere.—Brunton, Kynaston-road, S.E.22.

EFFICIENT, confidential Secretary seeks congenial post; wide experience; excellent references; accustomed acting on own initiative in principal's absence; accept low commencing salary; trial period not objected to.—Write Box 0041, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERT tabulating Typist (28) seeks interesting secretarial post, literary, medical, or commercial; shorthand; French, knowledge Italian; 12 years' office experience; would travel.—Write Box N.803, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATED, experienced Lady Secretary, shorthand-typist to English, German, and French; seeks work some afternoons or evenings; highest references.—Write Box S.1293, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN (B.A., Durham), shorthand, typing, speeds, English, seeks secretarial post, private; salary 45s.-50s.—Apply Miss B. M., 31, Earl's Court-square, S.W.5.

POSITION required as Secretary in or near Cairo, about September or October, by English lady, age 26; seven years' experience in stenography, office management, and confidential secretarial duties; knowledge of bookkeeping; highest references.—Box S.1180, The Times, E.C.4.

REALLY competent Secretary requires position, private, literary, or commercial; excellent references.—Miss Secretary, 6, Bolton-gardens, S.W.5.

SECRETARY, experienced, seeks responsible post; shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, knowledge French and German; good correspondent and organizer.—Write Box S.1294, The Times, E.C.4.

BETTER-CLASS applicants (M.A.'s, B.A.'s, secretaries, linguists, and juniors) are at the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd. (Temple Bar 9068), 12, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 6s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN lady recommend very nice French or Swiss Nursery Governess? Girl high religious ideals required, able teach first lessons interestingly, food nature, country, able make children's clothes, teach handicrafts; understand cooking; health good.—Write Box 8.1310, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATED lady required, September, as Housemistress for house attached to girls' public school; about 20 boarders taken; duties, charge of pupils and care of house; accompany immediately to Hendminstrem. High School, Brighton.

EXPERIENCED French or Swiss Nursery Governess for girl 4½; must speak English; nursery meals; needlewoman; Chelsea; send particulars of references, salary.—Write Box 09467, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED and cultured Nurse or Nursery Governess required take charge two boys, 6 and 3; Surrey; for Xmas; good elementary plan; desirable country surroundings, accessible London.—Mrs. Booth, The Cottage, Arkley, Barnet.

FRENCH Nursery Governess wanted immediately till end July; 2 children of two and three years old when not at school; French conversation; good needlewoman essential.—Write Mrs. Revil Wilson, Hethe House, Seaford, Sussex.

COMPANION, elderly lady residing in London hotel; C. French or French-Swiss preferred if permanent; London references essential; state age, salary.—Write Box N.930, The Times, E.C.4.

LONDON.—Good, experienced French or Swiss Nursery Governess, 25-35; entire charge girls 7; music, English speaking; personal reference. Others, all parts.—Anglo-French Bureau, 309, Regent-street.

NURSERY Governess required for 2 children, 4 and 2; ditto, Ceylon and Egypt; £75.—Miss Locke Steevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street.

WANTED, young English Girl for English and German conversation; good family; beautiful country district, near Braunschweig.—Write Box E.944, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Nurses required:—Surrey, £120; Paris, Kent, £100; Chile (R.C.), Somerset, £90; Rumania, Sussex, Town, £80; S. Africa, £60. Many others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

WELL accredited Governesses and Good Nursery Governesses should apply to Hoopers (Educational Agents), Ltd., Bedford House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. No charge for registration.

JOB Servants, all classes, wanted at once. We have the pick of the best places, free. All wages. (Phone, Fulham 2133.)—350, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

HELPS AND NURSES

GENTLEWOMAN (young) to assist in all duties, small house; two children (aged 9 and 5); woman for rough work.—Apply Macbean, Redbrae, Ledborough-lane, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

CHILDREN'S Help; capable and efficient; permanency. —Mayfair Hotel, Worthing.

DOMESTICATED Help required by lady to assist with modern flat, London; good needlewoman; maids kept. —Write full particulars Box 8.1306, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Help, all duties; small house, no rough; good cooking; family two; non-smoker and quiet, personality; very good home to one genuinely helpful and kindly.—Write, full particulars and how long last post, Box S.1295, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTHER'S Help required; age about 30; small modern house; large garden; close to sea; good home.—8, Gee, Rallinsham, Blakes-road, Felpham, Bognor Regis.

SUITABLE person to do all duties for two ladies; every modern convenience; near Station and bus; state age and wages.—M., The Willows, Effingham.

WANTED, Mother's Help, boy 9 years attending day school, companion girl 14 going school in September; must be good at games and needlework; really fond of children; understand health; three maids kept.—Apply Oldfield, Bickley, Kent.

YOUNG Mother's Help (no cooking); little boy aged 5.—Call between 6 and 9, or write, 48, Acacia-road, N.W.8.

CAPABLE Nannie wanted, Naval family; girl 4 years, boy 5 months; clean own nurseries.—Moore, 64, Cottenham Park-road, Wimbledon.

CAN any lady personally recommend thoroughly trustworthy Nurse for little boy of 19 months? Must be excellent needlewoman and knitter.—Mrs. R. Boyle, Bisbrooke Hall, Uppingham, Rutland.

CAN any lady highly recommend experienced, capable Nannie; 40-45; C. of E.; little boy; London?—Write Box S.1281, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN any lady recommend girl, about 17, as Nursery-maid for London children, 5 and 2 years and baby August? Head nurse, two other maids kept.—Write Box G.1805, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Nurse now, London, for baby and two others school; needlewoman. Salary £60-£65. Personal references.—Write Box E.862, The Times, E.C.4.

NANNIES required: Town, Surrey (first baby), Somerset, Sussex, Portugal, Africa, Egypt, £80; Kent, Cheshire, Oxford, Leics, Hants, France, India, Italy, £70. —Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

WELL accredited Governesses and Good Nursery Governesses should apply to Hoopers (Educational Agents), Ltd., Bedford House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. No charge for registration.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

NANNIE required to take over new baby in two weeks; thoroughly efficient, happy nature, fond of country; good salary.—Apply Mrs. S. May, 27, Welbeck-street, W.1.

NURSE required at once for girl 5 and boy 2; good references and experience essential.—Kemball, Wingrove, Weybridge.

WILL lady recommend thoroughly experienced Nannie for baby 7 mos.? Country, Wiltshire.—Write Box 0710, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG Lady, domesticated, experienced children, knowledge health, good needlewoman; girl 9 (day school), boy 5; nurseries waited on; state experience, salary.—Mrs. James Tait, 6, Cedar House, Marlow-road, W.8.

£60 (up to).—Nurse, about 28-35, for first baby, one month, in Kent; small house on large estate.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

£70 (up to).—Head Nurse; near Park-lane; 30-35; three children 4½-9 years, six maids and under nurse; good needlewoman; long reference.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No engagement, no fee.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

CHILDREN'S Maid required, 24-34; personal reference essential; also must be good needlewoman; one girl 7, supervision after school work; but if not handy with needle will be taught.—Apply Mrs. S. May, 27, Welbeck-street, W.1.

CHILDREN'S Maid, superior, wanted for high-class London flat; two children ages 10 and 13 going daily school; preference given to one having filled similar post in good family; first-class references required; good salary.—Write to "Navis," care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

FRENCH or Swiss Lady's Maid, good sewer, 25-32; country, good post, £60. Others, London.—Anglo-French Bureau, 309, Regent-street.

MAID required; all duties, small flat; accustomed to telephone.—Call Flat 2, 80, New Cavendish-street, W.1. 'Phone, Welbeck 2489.

TWO experienced Maids required; entire duties new labour-saving house; four adults; sitting maid and separate bed rooms; £60 and £50; good references.—Ladshott, York-road, Sutton.

WANTED, Useful Maid, age between 30 and 35; fine needlewoman is required to read aloud and write letters.—Write to Mrs. Douglas, care of Mrs. de Chair, 39, Selborne-road, Hove, Sussex.

DORMITORY-DINING-HALL-MAID required for boarding house of Public School (hightest class) London; age over 25; very good holidays; wages £40; give full particulars of experience.—Write Box E.954, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, for Bournemouth, useful Maid Attendant for invalid lady; nurse-housekeeper kept; must have gentle, quiet manners and not object to a little housework; good hairdresser and needlewoman essential; small, quiet establishment; age 35-45; active and in good health; wages £50; laundry 2s. 6d.—Write Box S.1287, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Maids wanted, experienced, for good situations London.—Apply Universal Aunts Ltd., 37, Wilton-place, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

MRS. Stuart's Agency (known as the lucky office) has numerous vacancies for servants, all classes, for large and small establishments; comfortable places; good wages and outings; Town, country, or seaside.—Call or write (you will be suited at once free) 550, Fulham-road, S.W.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

DOMESTICATED Companion-Housekeeper, run flat, Hove six months, Town six months; age 30 to 40.—Letters Wylie, Kensington Palace Mansions Hotel, W.8.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Can any lady recommend a thoroughly experienced Housekeeper to take charge of a large house close to a well-known market town 30 miles from London where family are in residence only for week-ends? Age between 40 and 45.—Write, giving fullest particulars as to experience and salary required to Box 4009, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HOUSEKEEPER, superior, working, New Zealand sheep station (Hawkes Bay); widow lady about 40 years age no objection; cooking, heating, electric; two in family; good references essential; from £80.—Write Mrs. Neilson, Rangcombe, Lewes, Sussex.

LADY Companion-Housekeeper with knowledge of nursing, for elderly lady; small household.—Write Box S.1297, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED immediately, Lady Cook-Housekeeper to go to Ireland; small country house; help given.—Write Mrs. Francis, Nelley Firs, Botley, Hampshire.

WANTED, Housekeeper for gentleman's flat (London); maid kept.—Write Box 0693, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WORKING Housekeepers, single-handed, wanted for posts London and country.—Apply Universal Aunts Ltd., 37, Wilton-place, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

WORKING Housekeeper, temporary or permanent; doctor's house; three in family; help given; good reference essential.—Apply 70, West End-lane, Hampstead.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER with help; four maids; rooms alone; £65-£80. Also Housemaid.—24, Marlborough-place, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, end of May, for high-class service chambers, chiefly breakfast only; age 30-40.—Write fully, stating wages, Box 8.950, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER and Kitchenmaid for country house; must be first-class cook; good references most essential; age 40; wages £100; family two; seven servants; only most experienced need apply.—Write fully Box 7840, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY D. Ruggles-Brise requires Single-handed Cook; large flat near Baker-street; two in family; three maids; own room.—Write Box 3367, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER requires post: Town only: used to staff, nursery; permanent or temporary; disengaged.—" Cook," 38, Clapham-road, S.W.9.

LADY Housekeeper, desires, wishes post private house, 1 or two maids; full charge.—Write Box S.1205, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Cook or Working Housekeeper (R.C.), experienced, desires post modern house where lady keeps parlourmaid kept.—Write Box G.1360, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY personally wishes to recommend experienced English Governess, free September; usual subjects, fluent French, music; drives car; tennis, riding, &c.; salary £150.—Apply Miss Tasker, Ardwick Hall, Marlborough, Chippenham.

LADY desires post as Companion; housekeeping; knowledge nursing, secretarial work; travelling, capable, tactful.—S. 2, Rodney-court, W.9.

LADY(ED) wishes situation as Companion-Housekeeper or Cook-Housekeeper; thoroughly domesticated.—Write Box 0725, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SUPERIOR Woman requires re-engagement as Working Housekeeper, London, flat; accustomed all duties and to take charge; very good plain cook; excellent reference.—S. 12, Pimlico-place, S.W.3.

TWO interested women, capable, experienced women, would undertake all household duties; very good cooking; highest references.—Write Box 3394, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WORKING Housekeeper, 46; £52; good 18 months' reference; estate work.—Abbey's Agency, 4c, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1272, 6083.

LADY Cook, fully trained; Sentinel; experienced; free 14th June; highest wages; state salary; interview.—Write Box E.942, The Times, E.C.4.

A Good plain Cook desires situation for the summer at a seaside; age 32; wages £52; reply Housekeeper, Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London, 'Phone, Sloane 5564.

COOK, good, temporary help; go country.—E., 4, Beversbrook-road, Upper Holloway, N.19.

COOK and House Parlourmaid (mother and daughter); well-trained, country servants, old fashioned, good type; thorough workers; good cooking, silver cleaning, valeting; £90 joint.—Miss Beard's Agency, Chichester.

COOK, disengaged (43); superior thoroughly clean, efficient; good cook, all dishes; punctual, methodical, economical; 4½ years' reference; £85.—Paul's Agency, 140, Western-road, Brighton.

COOK, plain rate, equal to chef; both English and French cookery; salary 2gns. weekly; free shortly.—Palmeira Agency, Hove. Tels. 2821.

COOK, disengaged; excellent, methodical, dainty cook; reliable; trustworthy; highly recommended: £65.—Mrs. Bruton's Agency, 14, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

COOK; disengaged; superior, capable country servant; nice dainty cooking; punctual; clean; methodical; used to good service; five years' reference; highly recommended; £65.—Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

COOK; good; two years' personal; £50.—Fulham's Agency, Fulham 2133.

DAILY Cook requires situation; good references.—Write Box 0728, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENERAL; cooks well; 45; £45; good home.—Fulham's Agency, Fulham 2133.

SWISS Cooks, Parlourmaids, House-Parlourmaids, &c.; thoroughly experienced, good-class servants; excellent references.—Apply for Miss Mellter's (Englishwoman) Agency, P.O. Box 24, Neu-Allschwil, near Basle, Switzerland.

TEMPORARY Cook, good, wishes post; in Town or country.—Write C. L., 40, Radnor-street, S.W.3.

COOK-GENERAL (36); disengaged; trustworthy, reliable old-fashioned type; thoroughly clean; good plain cooking; early riser; housework; £52.—Paul's Agency, 140, Western-road, Brighton.

COOK-GENERAL, disengaged; superior, reliable, good cook; clean worker; highly recommended; £55.—Mrs. Bruton's Agency, 14, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

COOK-GENERAL; disengaged; superior country servant; good cook; clean; early riser; excellent references; £45.—Helen Boyd's Agency, High-street, Lewes.

COOK-GENERAL; disengaged; superior country servant; thoroughly experienced; excellent housekeeper; good cook; nice dainty cooking; £52.—Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

COOK-GENERAL; 34; three years' reference; recommended; Trinity Keeper, Guildford, Tele. 3222.

COOK-GENERAL; desires country service; well trained good service; reliable nice cook; all duties; four years' excellent character; £45.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

CAVENDISH House, 29a, King's-road, Sloane-square, supplies recommended Lady Nurses, Nurses, Nursery-maids, Nursery Governesses and Helps, Trained Nurses, Companions, Attendants, Maids, Matrons.

DEFINITELY wishes attention as Companion-Housekeeper or Cook-Housekeeper; thoroughly domesticated.—Write Box 0725, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SUPERIOR Woman requires re-engagement as Working Housekeeper, London flat; accustomed all duties and to take charge; very good plain cook; excellent reference.—S. 12, Pimlico-place, S.W.3.

TWO interested women, capable, experienced women, would undertake all household duties; very good cooking; highest references.—Write Box 3394, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WORKING Housekeeper, 46; £52; good 18 months' reference; estate work.—Abbey's Agency, 4c, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1272, 6083.

LADY Cook, fully trained; Sentinel; experienced; free 14th June.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 56, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777.

UNDER House, Kitchen, and Between Maids free.—Johnson's Agency, 113, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

GENERAL; young, strong Scotch girl; used to cooking, washing, and entire duties of house.—Miss Mackinnon's Registry, 17a, Station-road, W. Croydon. (Tele. 2817.)

GENERAL, good; disengaged; North country; plain cooking; clean and willing; anywhere; good reference; £38.—Miss Boyd's Agency, 140, Western-road, Brighton.

LADIES requiring reliable North-country Generals, Parlourmaids, Cooks, Kitchenmaids, Nursemaids, Governesses, Butlers, &c., write Registry, 101, Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

KITCHENMAID; disengaged; clean; willing Yorkshire girl; well recommended; anywhere; good character; £22.—Helen Boyd's Agency, High-street, Lewes.

KITCHENMAID, young; thorough, healthy country girl; clean, quick worker; used to good service; £30.—Mrs. Bruton's Agency, 14, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

LAUNDRYMAIDS, head and single-handed, can be well recommended; permanent or temporary.—Regina Bureau (Dept. 23), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

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A Married Couple, no children, excellent Cook, Kitchen Man or Gardener, total abstainers, desire situation London or near; country or seaside cottage preferred; excellent personal references of two years.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. 'Phone, Sloane 5564.

A Young Parlourmaid, age 28, desires situation as temporary Head Housemaid or Parlourmaid; seaside or country; good references.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. 'Phone, Sloane 5564.

A Really capable Young Man (24) can do all domestic work, some cooking; run flat or small house; act valet; slight experience; good birth and education.—Write Box S.1310, The Times, E.C.4.

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BUTLER-HOUSEPARLOURMAN; good plate cleaner, valet; single; tall; three years' references.—Lapworth 7, London-street, W.2.

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COOK and Under Housemaid; experienced; two years; disengaged.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 56, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID and Housemaid; expert; excellent; 24, 26; £52 each; two years' good.—550, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency, Fulham 2132.

HOUSE-PARLOUR or House Maid; £36; four years' good.—Mrs. Lyon-Collins' Agency, 56, Bernard's.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID or Housemaid; disengaged; tall, neat country servant; good silver cleaner; thorough all duties; three years' reference; £40.—Bayley's Agency, 4, Salisbury-r.

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A Housemaid with good appearance desires situation for summer at seaside.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. 'Phone, Sloane 5564.

DOWAGER Countess of Gainsborough recommends Una Dargan; with her two years; age 23; wages £38; second Housemaid; out of work; free when fortnight; present address, Convent, Sidmouth.

HEAD Housemaid of two (or single-handed); tall; thoroughly experienced; excellent housekeeper; good needlewoman; two years' reference; £52.—Paul's Agency, 140, Western-road, Brighton.

HOUSEMAID, disengaged; tall; clean worker; early riser; used to good service; highly recommended; £52.—Mrs. Bruton's Agency, 14, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

HOUSEMAID; disengaged; North country servant; thorough worker; needlewoman; 2½ years' reference; £36.—Helen Boyd's Agency, High-street, Lewes.

UNDER Housemaid; disengaged; strong, healthy country girl; early riser; willing worker; well recommended; £20.—Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

UNDER Housemaid, in Hampstead, wants Town; nearly one year as betweenmaid; £26; nearly 16; free 14th June.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 56, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

UNDER House, Kitchen, and Between Maids free.—Johnson's Agency, 113, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

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CHAUFFEUR-VALET, age 28, single; personal reference; 4 years; 2 last 10s.; excellent; ditto, 24, recommended; £2 10s.; recommended.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street, Sloane 3515.

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Law Report, May 19

SUMMARY OF CASES

The President, in refusing to exercise his discretion in favour of a husband petitioning for divorce, reviewed the principles to be considered when such an application is made and stated a new rule of practice to be followed in future. (APTED v. APTED AND BLISS.)

The defendant was cross-examined in the action before Mr. Justice Charles and a common jury in which Mrs. Amelia Burrell, of Acacia-road, N.W., claims from Mr. David Rees Evans, an unqualified medical practitioner, damages for personal injuries which she alleges that she suffered through his negligent treatment of her for cancer. The defendant denies negligence and that the plaintiff suffered from the treatment, and says that she failed to undergo the whole of it. He pleads that he acted in good faith and says that the plaintiff knew that he was not a qualified medical practitioner. (BURRELL v. EVANS.)

Evidence for the defence was continued in the action before Mr. Justice Wright and a City of London special jury in which Lever Brothers, Limited, and the Niger Company, Limited, claim damages against the former chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, and the return of £30,000 and £20,000 which the defendants received respectively as compensation for loss of office when the Niger Company was amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants appropriated to themselves contracts which had originally been entered into on behalf of the Niger Company, Limited, or, alternatively, that the defendants had engaged in buying and selling cocoa on their own account in breach of the terms of their contracts of employment. The defendants deny the allegations. (LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CLAIM AGAINST FORMER OFFICERS OF THE NIGER COMPANY
LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER

(*Before* Mr. Justice Wright *and a City of London Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, and the Niger Company, Limited, of Union House, London, E.C.1, claim against Mr. Ernest Hyalop Bell, of the Granby Hotel, Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Mr. Walter Edward Snelling, of St. Ronans, Putney Heath, London, formerly chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Niger Company, Limited, damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation, breach of duty, and breach of contract in respect of their employment by entering into cocoa transactions on their own behalf. The plaintiffs further claim the return of £30,000 and £20,000 paid to Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling respectively as compensation when their services were no longer necessary owing to the amalgamation of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation and the Niger Company, Limited.

The defendants deny the allegations except in so far as they admit that they made a profit of £1,360 in respect of certain dealings in cocoa.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. Philip Vds for the defendants. Mr. Cyril Salmon held a watching brief for interested parties.

Mr. Walter Edward Snelling, continuing his evidence, referred to the interview with Mr. D'Arcy Cooper, chairman of Lever Brothers, Limited, when he was offered and he accepted the £20,000 compensation. After he had agreed to accept that sum, Mr. Cooper and he shook hands, and he remembered Mr. Cooper saying, "Thank you, Snelling, you have never spared yourself."

In cross-examination, Mr. Snelling said that his personal view was that at the time he saw no harm whatever in his conduct in entering into private speculations.

Mr. BEVAN.—Looking back at your conduct now, do you think that you performed your duty faithfully and honourably to your employers.?—Yes; because they were not hurt by anything I did.

The witness added that he had acted honourably, but unwisely.

Mr. BEVAN.—Are you conscious to-day that an honourable business man would not have done what you did?—No; because I think a vast number of business men actually make large profits out of business which is not remote from the business of their companies.

Mr. Snelling said that while he was an officer of the Niger Company he had never, apart from the four admitted transactions, dealt in cocoa or had any interest in a syndicate.

THE QUESTION OF DOCUMENTS

Mr. BEVAN.—Is there any single document in existence which establishes that those contracts were entered into by you as personal speculations?—No. I think that all the documents together establish that. There is no specific document.

Would you have been content, had you been chairman of a company, to have allowed one of the directors to have private personal speculations through one of the company's brokers?—If I was assured of the honourable intentions of the director, and the matter was small, and not based on company information, I would not have objected.

The witness said he would not have entered into the transactions without Mr. Bell.

Mr. BEVAN.—By the way, were you the tempter?—I object to the word "tempter."

Who first conceived the idea of these joint private speculations?—I don't know.

I was "fed up" with work, added Mr. Snelling, and I did it lightly; I called it a "flutter." I think it was a foolish reaction against day in and day out work without holidays. I do not accuse Mr. Bell.

Mr. BEVAN.—All contracts, yours and the company's, were sent to your private address?—Certainly not. I don't think any of the company's contracts were sent there.

On your own case, your own actions have involved all these contracts in such a state of confusion that it is very difficult to disentangle one set from the others—nominee contracts, directors and officers of the company contracts, and initials contracts—all your documents having been destroyed. Do you realize that it is your action that has rendered this very difficult investigation necessary?—No.

So far as your personal files show, there is not a single document which shows that you had a transaction at all, directly or indirectly?—That is so.

Referring to the £1,000 alleged to have been used as cover, Mr. BEVAN asked:—Do you realize that you have given an opportunity to one of the company's brokers to appropriate £1,000 of the company's money to your account?—I do not realize that.

Mr. BEVAN.—The draft in favour of Mabon, of New York, would conceal altogether the fact that the £1,360 had been paid on your account or on Mr. Bell's?—It would conceal it at first blush.

It never could have been discovered by any possible means unless Mr. Fontannaz [governing director of Messrs. William Porter and Co., brokers] gave the verbal information?—I agree.

Do you agree that if you had been minded to act in the way the plaintiffs' witnesses said you did—entering into company transactions originally and then appropriating them to yourselves—that all this elaborate machinery would have assisted you?—I think that entering into contracts to a certain extent at the same time would have facilitated it if we had wanted to do it.

Counsel then dealt in detail with the first R.T.D. transaction, which was in the name of the witness; the C.T.C. transaction, which was either in the name of Major Hillas or Mr. Bell (the closing contracts being in the name of Mr. Bell); and the G.S.2 transaction.

Mr. BEVAN.—Your case is that the R.A.X. contracts were in the name of Sir Edgar Sanders, and that the only reason for that was secrecy in the interests of the Niger Company?—Quite right.

Mr. Snelling said that he undoubtedly told Mr. Fontannaz when he was dealing with syndicate business and when with company business.

Mr. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—In what language and in what form did you tell Mr. Fontannaz that the R.A.X. contract was a company's transaction, whereas the G.S.2 of the same date, December 1, 1927, was a personal contract?—I know I told him; I don't know whether it was telephoned or whether there was an interview.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield and Co., for Messrs. Simpson, North, Harley and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Birkbeck, Julius, Edwards, and Co.; Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker.

LAW NOTICES, MAY 20

House of Lords

At 10.30:—Bournemouth-Swanage Motor Road and Ferry Co. v. Harvey and Sons (consideration). At 10.30:—Thomas and Clyde Civil Company, Ltd. v. Flynn (consideration); Mackie (pauper) v. Western District Committee of County Council of Dumbartonshire (hearing). Not before 12:—McCafferty (pauper) v. McAndrews and Co., Ltd. (hearing).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.45:—Appeals.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and others v. the Toronto Transportation Commission and others and connected Appeal (Consolidated) (pt. hd.); the Toronto Transportation Commission v. Canadian National Railways and others. Not before 2:—The Port Frances Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd. v. the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., and others.

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Judgment.—Baba Jwala Das v. Pir Sant Das and others. Appeals.—Musammat Bolo v. Musammat Koklan and others and connected Appeal (Consolidated) (pt. hd.); Rai Saheb Moti Lal Mascuha v. the Unao Commercial Bank, Limited. Cavaignac and connected Appeals (Consolidated): Pandit Shalig Ram and others v. Bawa Charanjit Lal and another.

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (The Master of the Rolls, Lawrence and Romer, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division (Final List). To be Mentioned.—Oxford Cargo, v. Oxford Electric Co., Ltd. (4). For Hearing.—Cincinnati Grinders, Inc. v. B.S.A. Tools, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (7).

COURT II. (Scrutton, Greer, and Slesser, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—The Mayor, &c., of the City of London v. London County Council (pt. hd.) (21); re Withers and Co., Solicitors, and re Solicitors' Act, 1843, appl. of Applicant, H. F. Morris, from judgt. of Talbot, J., dated April 8, 1930 (pt. hd.) (15). Re the Workmen's Compensation Acts (from County Courts).—Pensford and Bromley Collieries (1921), Ltd. v. Dagger (1); Birch Brothers, Ltd. v. Brown (2); Dixon v. the Sutton Health and Lea Green Collieries, Ltd. (3); Sedgwick v. the Leeds Forge Co., Ltd. (4).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (Eve, J.).—At 10.30:—Companies Court.—Motion.—Gow Wilson and Stanton, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (5). Chancery Division.—Witness List.—Part L.—Morse v. Thomas (pt. hd.); Morse v. Thomas.

COURT III. (Clauson, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Short Causes.—Llewellyn v. Ross; Columbia Gramophone Co., Ltd. v. Wilson. Petitions.—Re the Danube Oil Trading Company of Roumania, Ltd., and re the Companies Act, 1929; ex parte the County Council of the Administrative County of London and re Laura Dunn Gylson Montgomery; re Improved Debtor Disclosure Society's Act, 1854; Proceeds Summons.—Sorbo Rubber Sponge Products, Ltd. v. Defrez. Further Consideration.—Re Douglas (Hill v. Douglas). Adjourned Summons.—Re Fleming (Nicholls v. Nicholls) (pt. hd.) (11); re Rosen (Jeffery v. Solly) (pt. hd.) (8). At 3.45:—In Court (23 Chambers).—Chief Master Hulbert.—Re L——, infant.

COURT V. (Maugham, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Short Cause.—Roth v. Ayon. Petitions.—Re the Morgan Crucible Co., and re the Companies Act, 1929 (restored); re British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., and re Companies Act, 1929; re the Welsbach Light Co., Ltd., and re Companies Act, 1929; re C. A. Vandervell and Co., Ltd., and re Companies Act, 1929; re Hatfield Main Colliery Co., Ltd., and re the Companies Act, 1929; re the Patent and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919, and re Letters Patent No. 239112 granted to Le Rasoir Apollo; Chidgey v. Whitby; re Egyptian Land and General Trust, Ltd., and re the Companies Act, 1929. Further Considerations.—Churchill Johnson, Ltd. v. Winkworth; re Holdsworth (Watson v. Holdsworth). Adjourned Summonses.—Re Prime (Prime v. Cardoso) (pt. hd.) (12).

COURT II. (Luxmoore, J.).—At 10.30:—Assigned Adjourned Summonses.—Re Hoey and Carr's Patents and re Patent and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919; re Patent and Western Electric Co., Ltd.'s Patent and re Patent and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919; re Jay's Patent and re Patent and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919; re the British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd.'s Patent and re Patent and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919; re Cullum's Patent and re Patent and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919.

SITTING IN BANKRUPTCY (Luxmoore and Farwell, JJ.).—At 10.45:—Divisional Court.—re a Debtor (No. 4, 1930), ex parte the Debtor v. the Petitioning Creditor and the Official Receiver (appl. from the County Court and the Official Receiver (Wandsworth) (pt. hd.) (2); re Harris, ex parte Shell-Mex, Ltd. v. the Official Receiver and Trustee (appl. from the County Court of Devonshire) (pt. hd.) (3).

COURT IV. (Farwell, J.).—At 10.45:—Sitting in Divisional Court in Bankruptcy.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (Bennett, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List.—Part II.—Cardiff Corporation v. Cardiff Fure Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (16). (From the list of Maugham, J.)—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Bennett (Bennett v. Anstey) (27); re Same (Westberill v. Gutteridge) (28); re Same (Same v. Same) (29).

King's Bench Division

COURT VII. (Horridge, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Dorman v. Investors Review, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (258).

COURT IX. (Rowlatt, J.).—At 10.30:—Revenue Paper.—Motion for attachment.—In re Sir Lionel Faber, Mabbott, Wood, &c. Non-Juries.—Hipsodrome (Brewport) Co., Ltd. v. Lester (1,424); Jones v. Leins (1,458); French and Pearce v. Gutteridge (1,462).

COURT X. (McCardie, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Matchless Patent Foundry of Venezuela, Ltd. (in liquidation) v. Fletcher (1,442); Hoppells, Ltd. v. Proprietary Articles, Ltd. and anr. (693).

COURT II (Rocker, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—C. C. Dobell and Co., Ltd. v. Barber and Garrett (pt. hd.) (1,531). Order XIV.—Rule 8A.—Miller v. Cantrell (1,040). Not before 11:—Coombs v. Spooner (1,914).

CRIMINAL APPEAL COURT (Branson, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd. v. Norman and anr. (pt. hd.) (770).

COURT III. (Wright, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—City of London Special Jury.—Lever Bros., Ltd. v. Bell and anr. (pt. hd.) (816).

COURT VI. (Hawke, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Bowen v. Bowen (Jeffery v. Solly) (pt. hd.) (1,248); Elvin v. Smee Bros., Ltd. (1,551); Paterson and anr. v. Bolton (1,340).

COURT V. (Charles, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Jury.—Russell v. Evans (pt. hd.) (566).

COURT III. (Humphreys, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Hollington v. Glockler (1,487); Thornhill v. Lamky (1,501); Van Abbe v. Van Abbe (1,505).

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT.—(Divisional Court.)—(Avory, Talbot, and Finlay, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Crown Paper.—Revenue Officer, Ipswich v. Assessment Committee for the Ipswich Assessment Area and R. and W. Paul, Ltd. (47); Revenue Officer, Lambeth v. L.C.C. (46); Revenue Officer, Poplar v. Union Lighterage Co., Ltd. (69); Revenue Officer, Wimbledon v. Assessment Committee for the Surrey North Eastern Assessment Area, the Rating Authority for the Borough of Wimbledon and J. C. M. Kershake (60).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. (other than those in the part-heard case) need not attend until to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VIII. need not attend until to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. must attend in King's Bench Court VI. at 10.15.

Railway Rates Tribunal Court

COURT "A" (Judges' Quadrangle) (Sir Walter Clode, K.C. (President), Mr. W. A. Jepson, and Mr. G. C. Locket).—At 10.30:—For Hearing.—Application by Railway Companies, re Exceptional Rates.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (The President).—At 10.30:—Defended causes without juries.—Thomas v. Thomas and Browning (7); Dolphin v. Dolphin and Hornsted (8); Males Warden, A. H. v. Maisi Warden, E. C. (9); Barker v. Barker and Baker (11); Orpin, L.H.A. v. Orpin, E. A. (12); Hayes, A. P. v. Hayes, A. H. (18).

COURT I. (Hill, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Schear.—1929. Folio 310 (the Commissioners for Executing the Office of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom v. Owners of Schear). Action for Trial with Witnesses. (With Trinity Masters.) (pt. hd.)

COURT III. (Bateson, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended causes without juries.—O'Neill, H. M. v. O'Neill, J. B. (Earl intervening) (pt. hd.); If not disposed of (3); Cochrane v. Cochrane, orse. Milamocix, orse. Limonach, orse. Limanak, orse. Limonk, orse. Leminsck, orse. Lemlnock (pt. hd.) (44).

Official Referees

COURT II.—R. C. J., No. 324 (Mr. G. A. Scott).—At 10.30:—Doe v. Pratt; Alden-Thomas v. Ayres and Bell, Ltd.

COURT III.—R. C. J., No. 603 (Sir William Hansell, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Hyams and Co., Ltd., v. Corona Advtg. &c.; Chilmington Farm Dairies, Ltd., v. Jones.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—COURT I. (Registrar Mellor).—At 11:—Epstein, S. S. and N. N., orse. Simon Epstein and Co. and Wand, Ltd. (orse. C. L. Wand); Stern, J. (orse. J. Stern and Son); Scher, B. M.; Schwartz, I. (orse. the International Fur Co.); Waterman, F. and S.; Overington-Smith, H. O. (orse. J. Hyams and Co.); Tompkins, R. L.; Freedman, B. (orse. Sabel and Freedman); Phillips, J.; Woolf, S.; Pryor, S. L.; Sanewitz, H.; Pitkin, W. H.

IN CHAMBERS.—Room 36 (Registrar Warmington).—At 11:—Holdich, W. J. (Gibbs, G.; Petns. 357, 360, 363, 364, 424, 465, and 471 of 1930); Adid. Petn. (1,055 of 1929). At 11.20:—Adid. Petn. (273 of 1930); Adjd. Petn., disputed (583 of 1930). At 12:—Motion to set aside Bankruptcy (801 of 1930); Hore, A. R. At 2.15:—Kramberg, M. (orse. the Baltic Fur Co.).

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the Official Receivers).—At Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Pantini, F. S.; Pantini and Garforth. At 11.30:—Atelson, L. Room 52—First Floor.—At 11:—O'Neilly, W. J.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (Registrar Stirrell).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—Triotone, Ltd.; Carreras Cinema (Windsor), Ltd.; Celtic Collieries, Ltd. At 11.30:—Gordons Meyer and Goodman, Ltd.; Gordons Plate Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd. At 12:—Rolltic, Ltd.; Jeanette, Ltd.; John Brown and Co., Ltd. At 12.30:—F. Hampsell and Sons, Ltd.; Same; Same. At 2.15:—Same; Friars Trust, Ltd. Room 69.—At 12.30:—Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd. (Thompson v. Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd.). At 2.30:—Riverside Boat Store, Ltd. At 3.15:—W. S. Sykes Intelocking Signal Co., Ltd. Room 67.—At 11.15:—British Photolone, Ltd. At 11.30:—Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd. (Cooch v. Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd., and anr.). At 2.30:—Sun Life Assurance Society. Room 89.—At 12:—Peter Robinson Staff Society, Ltd. At 2.30:—Lane Sons, Ltd. Room 68.—At 11.30:—D. Isaacs, Ltd. At 2.30:—Rifloo, Ltd. (David v. Rifloo, Ltd.).

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at Bankruptcy-buildings (Room 53), Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.—At 2.30:—The Bowyer-Lowe Co., Ltd. (first meeting of creditors). At 3:—Ditto (first meeting of contributories).

KING'S BENCH JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.—Swift, J., will sit in Chambers to-day at 10.30 for the disposal of 11 cases attended by counsel; and at 12 for one case not attended by counsel.

MASTERS sitting.—Rotner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Simner, Baker, and Moseley.

TAXING MASTER.—Blake.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Ritchie (on Appeal Court I.), Ritchie (on Eve, J.), Jolly (on Maugham, J.), Blaker (on Bennett, J.), More (on Clauson, J.), Andrews (on Luxmoore, J.), Hicks Beach (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (the Recorder of London).—At 11:—(1) Calling of Grand Jury.—W. P. Chitty, B. White, F. Price (for application only, witnesses not to attend). (2) Calling of Petty Jurors).—At 11.15:—Case in which True Bills are returned by the Grand Jury may be added to the list.

COURT IV. (Judge Gregory).—At 2:—(1) V. Bartlett.

Mayor's and City of London Court

GUILDHALL (Judge Gregory).—At 10.30:—(22) C. Kingston, Ltd. v. Livermore.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
DISCRETION IN DIVORCE
APTED v. APTED AND BLISS

(*Before the* President)

The President (Lord Merrivale), in delivering a considered judgment in this case, reviewed the principles and authorities governing the exercise of the Court's discretion to grant relief where a petitioner had also been guilty of adultery.

The husband petitioned for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery, and asked the Court to exercise its discretion in his favour. He had been living for some nine years with another woman, and for almost the same period the wife had been living with the co-respondent. The petition was heard on May 16, 1929, when the President adjourned the case for consideration by the King's Proctor. A considered argument as to the principles and procedure for the general exercise of the Court's discretion was subsequently heard, as reported in *The Times* of April 16 and 17, 1930, when fresh evidence with regard to the present case was given.

His Lordship to-day refused to exercise his discretion in favour of the petitioner and dismissed the petition.

The Attorney-General (Sir W. Jowitt, K.C.), Mr. Clifford Mortimer, and Mr. William Latey appeared for the King's Proctor; and Mr. Eric Sachs for the petitioner.

JUDGMENT

The President, in giving judgment, said that the suit was instituted in a petition which alleged adultery during a period of many years between the wife and the co-respondent, admitted a course of adultery between the petitioner and a named woman, and set forth proceedings of the wife in 1919, when the wife obtained a decree *nisi* of divorce which was afterwards rescinded in an unopposed intervention by the King's Proctor. The present petition sought the exercise of the Court's discretion in the petitioner's favour on the ground of his alleged desire to marry the woman before mentioned. The respondent and co-respondent did not appear. The case presented at the hearing appeared to raise grave questions in respect of the exercise of the discretion in divorce, and the petition and evidence were submitted to the King's Proctor with a view—if the Attorney-General should so direct—that the matters in question might be properly investigated and that the Court might have the advantage of a considered argument of the questions of principle on which its decision must depend.

In view of the further interests involved and of the burden thrown on the King's Proctor's office by the greatly increased number of such cases in recent years; the lack of certainty in many cases on matters of fact; and the absence of a standard of judgment observed in all areas of the jurisdiction on which the King's Proctor might confidently act, the Attorney-General himself presented the case for the King's Proctor, and gave his assistance to the Court by a comprehensive review of the relevant cases and a clear examination of the principles involved.

Some striking figures were presented. From 1857 to 1909 the exercise of the discretion was asked in 45 cases, between 1910 and 1919 the figure was 64, and between 1920 and 1929 there were 690 cases. The recent increase was partly explained by the fact that the enlarged rules under the Poor Persons procedure had made the Court easy of access to a large new class of suitors formerly disqualified from relief by their poverty. Since the issue of the Matrimonial Causes Order, 1922, undefended cases and those brought under the Poor Persons rules had been triable on circuit, and had swelled the lists in the assize Courts. Moreover, by reason of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1925, husband and wife were placed on equal terms as to the grounds on which marriage might be dissolved.

The Attorney-General emphasized the fact that by reason of the trial of divorce causes on circuit, a jurisdiction which was formerly exercised in normal times by two Judges in the Divorce Division came to be exercised under novel conditions by Judges whose usual tasks were of a different kind. Incidentally, too, the duties discharged in London by officers of the Divorce Registry fell to be dealt with by circuit officers or district registrars, without ready means of access to the ordinary sources of information in matters of practice and procedure. "There is a real danger," the Attorney-General had said, quoting an old adage, "that the discretion in question may become a roguish thing, variable as the length of a Judge's foot." The Attorney-General said that there should be some sure indication of the classes of cases in which relief should be granted in the exercise of the discretion. He recognized that standardized rules of discretion were impossible, and, as to disclosure, he suggested as a wholesome rule of practice that where the exercise of discretion was sought it should be made clear that the petitioner was under an obligation to disclose all material facts so that discretion could be exercised on facts duly determined.

The Attorney-General dealt with the case now before the Court as one in which the main facts as known rendered the exercise of discretion difficult in any view; and in which the question definitely arose of what ought to be the action of the Court when a false presentment of the matters in question had been knowingly made, where much of the petitioner's evidence was untrue, and where there was a serious question whether the petitioner did not cause or conduce to the conduct of the respondent on which the charges in the petition were founded.

CERTAIN BROAD PRINCIPLES

To formulate and limit with precision the grounds on which discretion was to be exercised was a practical impossibility, but certain broad principles could be gathered from cases which were cited. A judicial discretion could not be rightly exercised except on due ascertainment of the relevant facts, and every interest involved was a proper matter for consideration. On those, a judgment was to be formed in accordance with a statutory duty which the Court had under its authority to secure knowledge of the material facts, and to pronounce a decree on their due presentment. It must be assumed to be a decree based on the statutory requirements. If that decree, either manifestly or even apparently, disregarded the facts an appeal lay as in all cases when a judicial discretion was in question, though, so far as he could recall, no such appeals had yet been prosecuted where the decision was given in favour of a petitioner.

He had expressed the view that the grounds on which discretion should be exercised or refused for or against a petitioner guilty of adultery could not be rigidly defined. It could, however, fairly be said that their general nature and some necessary limitation had from time to time been clearly stated. The early case of Morgan v. Morgan and Porter ([1869] 1 P. and D., 644) specified cases of two distinct classes. Constantinidi v. Constantinidi (19 *The Times* L.R., 699; [1903] P. 248) had a considerably wider scope. Wilson v. Wilson (36 *The Times* L.R., 91; [1920] P. 20), Wilkinson v. Wilkinson (37 *The Times* L.R., 835), Bebb v. Bebb (36 *The Times* L.R., 303), Elliot v. Elliot (37 *The Times* L.R., 834), and Tickner v. Tickner (40 *The Times* L.R., 367; [1924] P. 118) were a group of decisions in and after 1919 which showed the full extent to which the Divorce Court had gone in granting relief to suitors under disability. Wickins v. Wickins (34 *The Times* L.R., 568; [1918] P. 282) and Hines v. Hines (34 *The Times* L.R., 480; [1918] P. 364) were modern cases in which the exercise of the discretion was refused, but neither case was of material assistance here.

The judgment in Morgan v. Morgan (*supra*), which expressed the considered opinion of Lord Penzance, emphasized the risks of a "loose and unfettered discretion . . . formed upon a general impression of facts too numerous and minute to be perfectly brought together and weighed," and he laid it down that "the discretion to be exercised should be a regulated discretion and not a free option subordinated to no rules."

That, so far as he (Lord Merrivale) knew, had not been called in question by any Judge.

So far as the judgment in Morgan v. Morgan (*supra*) specified grounds of discretion, it was founded on the following statement:—

"There is no doubt, I think, that the Legislature invested this Court with a discretion and there is equally no doubt that there are cases in which the adultery of the petitioner has been committed under such circumstances that it ought not in justice to stand in the way of a decree."

Lord Penzance identified with certainty two classes of cases only—namely, "where the respondent had induced the petitioner to believe she was dead" and "where the husband had forced his wife to lead an immoral life." The grant of relief in such cases was unquestionable on a broad principle of English law, apart from the process of the Court under the statutes in question. They seemed to depend rather on the principle of estoppel than on the judicial discretion.

It was remarkable, too, that the well-known case of Anichini v. Anichini (2 Curt., 210), in which discretion in favour of a petitioner had been applied in the Ecclesiastical Court many years earlier, was not accepted in Morgan v. Morgan (*supra*) as coming clearly within the law. In that case it was held in respect of divorce *a mensa et thoro* that, as a ground for the exercise of judicial discretion in favour of a petitioner, an act of adultery of which he had been guilty had been "long since pardoned and condoned." Lord Penzance did not include a case of that class as a clear case for the exercise of discretion. Anichini's case had since been regarded as a decision proper to be followed.

NOT AN ARBITRARY DISCRETION

Lord St. Helier in Constantinidi v. Constantinidi (*supra*), said that the discretion conferred by the statute was a judicial and not an arbitrary discretion, and that the list of such causes was not inclusively and exclusively ascertained by the terms of the statute. He also said that a petitioner who had been convicted of adultery should not be allowed to obtain a divorce if such adultery in any serious degree contributed to the misconduct of the respondent, and, conversely, that the respondent should not be allowed to avoid the consequences of proved misconduct by putting forward an act or acts of misconduct on the part of the petitioner for which the respondent was himself or herself in any serious degree responsible.

In Wilson v. Wilson (*supra*) facts defined as material for consideration were the interests of children affected by the petition, the position of a mother under whose care and control the children were, and existing and possible conditions as to the guilty spouses. Those considerations were held to be relevant and admissible not only as affecting interests of the individuals directly concerned, but as affecting the welfare of the community. That decision had been approved by Lord Birkenhead, and followed by other Judges.

On review of the cases in question as a whole, the following principles appeared: the interest of the community at large in maintaining the sanction of honest matrimony was a governing consideration; a strong affirmative case was necessary before a Judge was justified under the statutes in negativing their conditional prohibition; it was manifestly contrary to law that a judicial discretion in favour of a litigant guilty of misconduct in the matters in question should be exercised where that course would probably encourage immorality, and if it was likely to do so that was an argument against leniency.

The observation inevitably presented itself that problems such as those which he had endeavoured to define were not on the face of things peculiarly fit for solution in the course of a busy day in an Assize circuit. That was a difficulty inherent in the conditions under which the modern extended jurisdiction in divorce became necessary. In the exercise of the jurisdiction in the Divorce Court cases were often adjourned for further consideration. Circuit cases in civil disputes, as everyone knew, were often so adjourned. Where there was such adjournment the Court could secure here the help of the King's Proctor, and if deception was practised there were six months before decree absolute during which the truth might appear.

MARRIAGE UNDER THE COMMON LAW

Relevant facts receivable in evidence varied infinitely in character and relative weight. Their bearing and value could not be rightly judged unless a clear view was had of the constant and unchanging elements common to the status of marriage and the statute law of divorce. In spite of modern legal changes, and whatever social changes there might have been in recent years, marriage under the common law was still in its essence "a voluntary union for life of one man and one woman to the exclusion of all others," which was Lord Penzance's definition in Hyde v. Hyde and Woodmansee ([1866] L.R. 1, P. and D., 133). Marriage gave a new status to the spouses, and, again quoting Lord Penzance in Mordaunt v. Moncrieffe ([1874] 2 H.L. (Sc.), 374), it was the basis on which the framework of civilized society was built. The Matrimonial Causes Acts abounded in clauses which conferred or defined the material rights of married persons, and especially married women, by virtue of the marriage tie. Nothing less than the concern of the State in the integrity of the marriage tie could account for the profound difference there was between the permitted liberty of procedure in ordinary civil litigation *inter parties* and the formidable statutory conditions which prevented dissatisfied spouses from dealing as they would with their marital relationship.

His Lordship proceeded to summarize the statutory inhibitions in the divorce jurisdiction as expressing a consistent legislative view, unqualified by the Judicature Act of 1925, as to marriage and divorce during upwards of 70 years, and said that the authorities showed that such inhibitions were moulded on the procedure which governed Parliamentary proceedings in Bills for divorce when divorce was obtainable only by statute.

The judicial discretion in question had to be exercised remembering the code of law under which it subsisted. The task of determining, with due regard to the interests of the community and of innocent third parties, and the proper course to be taken where relief was sought under the discretionary power, were facilitated if the material facts were known with reasonable certainty. The practice of the Court was intended to secure that, but experience had shown it to be increasingly difficult in recent years to do so. Parties were both to disclose their own ill-doing. As between a petitioner and a respondent who were both to blame there was also an inevitable tendency to collusion, though a bar to divorce if discovered. From time to time safeguards had had to be reinforced. No divorce suit proceeded to trial until a Registrar had certified that the proceedings in the suit were in order. When the exercise of discretion was asked it was necessary to set forth that fact in the petition, that the case might in due course find its place in the appropriate cause list, and not need to be adjourned at the hearing.

NEW RULE OF PRACTICE

In the interests of straightforwardness, no less than for securing dispatch, certainty, and finality in all suits where the exercise of discretion was prayed, the fact must be stated in the petition, as was commonly done now, and there would be lodged with the application for the Registrar's certificate a statement of the matters in respect whereof the exercise of discretion was prayed, and the grounds on which the petition in that behalf was based. The official form of application for certificate would henceforth set forth those requirements. That being done, no petitioner could thereafter reasonably assert, when his case came to be heard, that he had been under any misapprehension of what was required of him.

When guidance was given to the petitioner as to the procedure to be observed, it was proper at the same time to mention consequences which might follow wilful disregard or abuse of that procedure. There was a too general assumption that the sole penalty for suppression of fact or presentment of falsehood in such cases was to allow the King's Proctor's intervention, to rescind the decree *nisi*, and dismiss the suit, with an order for payment of costs, which was not infrequently found incapable of enforcement. But one of the safeguards of legal procedure in England was the prescriptive authority of Courts of record to visit with summary punishment persons who purposely obstructed or diverted the course of justice. Not to do what a party was commanded or required to do by legal process had always been within the area of liability for contempt of Court.

After giving instances on that point from the authorities, the President resumed his review of the facts in the present case. The petitioner presented his case, he said, with full knowledge of his obligations, as shown by a letter in which he said he had been assured by his solicitors of the probable success of his suit "if we do not attempt to keep anything back."

He (his Lordship) did not dissent from the view that where falsehoods by a petitioner had been exposed the Court might properly consider whether on a true statement of the facts in the first instance the discretion would have been exercised. But that presupposed that the Court at length had learned the true facts, and in the present case there was no reasonable certainty of that. Here the petitioner's adultery was antecedent to that of the respondent, and was likely to contribute in a serious degree to the misconduct of which he complained. There was no interest of innocent parties or of the community which warranted an exceptional order. Most of the wrong the petitioner had done he had done knowingly and wilfully. The co-respondent, it appeared, was a married man.

He (his Lordship) could not exercise his discretion in the petitioner's favour. He must refuse a decree, and the petition would be dismissed. He found the petitioner guilty of contempt. If he proceeded promptly according to his means to meet the pecuniary penalty which he had incurred with regard to the costs of the King's Proctor's inquiry, it might not be deemed necessary to take any specific action on the finding of contempt.

Mr. Clifford Mortimer drew the attention of the Court to the relevant section of the statute relating to the costs of the King's Proctor in a proceeding of this nature which was not formally an intervention.

The President (to the petitioner's counsel).—I have found your client guilty of contempt and pronounced the minimum penalty. He may be summoned here to see what appropriate penalty should be imposed. You must consider if this is not a lenient way out. I reserve any question of costs, and leave the King's Proctor to take any action that he thinks fit.

Solicitors.—The King's Proctor; Messrs. Judge and Priestley.

The judgment will be reported in full in *The Times* Law Reports.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CANCER TREATMENT; CLAIM AGAINST UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONER
BURRELL v. EVANS

(*Before* Mr. Justice Charles *and a Common Jury.*)

The hearing was continued of this action in which Mrs. Amelia Burrell, of Acacia-road, St. John's Wood, N.W., seeks to recover damages from Mr. David Rees Evans, an unqualified medical practitioner for personal injuries which she says she suffered by reason of his negligence.

The plaintiff's case is that on or about September 8, 1928, the defendant represented and thereby warranted to her that he could permanently cure her of cancer in three months; that his treatment was herbal; that he had permanently cured many persons suffering from cancer; and that he was qualified and competent to cure the plaintiff. Mrs. Burrell says that the representations—which were partly oral, partly in a booklet called "The Cardigan Cancer Treatment," and partly in a pamphlet entitled "Cancer Cure," reprinted from *Light* of June 2, 1928—were false and that the warranty was broken. Alternatively, the plaintiff pleads that the representations were false to the knowledge of the defendant, or were made recklessly not caring whether they were true or false; and that the defendant was negligent by wrongfully treating her when he was an unqualified practitioner by applying caustic fluid to her body, and, by his advice, preventing her from consulting a qualified practitioner.

The defendant admits, that he is an unqualified medical practitioner, but says that the plaintiff was aware of the fact. He admits that he represented that his treatment was herbal, but denies that he warranted it or that he represented that he had

Sporting News

RACING

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING

RICHARDS'S THREE WINNERS AT WINDSOR

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Newmarket Second Spring Meeting will begin this afternoon and will end on Thursday evening. In spite of recent rain the going is expected to be good and the racing should be interesting, although, apart from the race for the Newmarket Stakes, no important event is included on any of the three programmes down for decision.

The Windsor May Meeting was held yesterday, when a totalisator was working for the first time on the course. The going was good and there were big fields for all the events, but the attendance of visitors was not so large as usual.

G. Richards had a successful afternoon, riding three winners. He started well by winning the opening race, the Speedy Plate, on Bawbee, who was the only runner seriously backed to beat the favourite, Banned. The two jumped off in front at the start and at half-way Bawbee was just in front. Banned drew up to her at the Distance and seemed the probable winner. However, Bawbee came again and, running on gamely, won a good race by a length. The Empty Glass filly, who was third, two lengths behind Banned, paid nearly 50 to 1 for a place on the totalisator. Cornish Friar was made favourite in an open market on the Castle Selling Handicap, but, after holding a prominent position for more than half-way, was beaten some way from the winning-post. His only victory last season was gained over this course. When he fell back Bill Sykes came on from Citronota and Acrobatic, and, holding off a determined challenge from Norman Baron, won all out by a head. Citronota was third and Acrobatic fourth.

The most important event on the afternoon's programme, the King's Handicap for three-year-olds, provided Richards with his second winner in The Pen. Cadi made the early running from Sweet Swan, Gashmu, and Dame Swynford. Approaching the Straight, Calvados, who was a pronounced favourite, moved up to the leaders but never looked likely to win, and at the Distance Centaur was just in front of Mileaway and The Pen. The last named came through on the rails inside the Distance and drew away to win comfortably by two lengths from Centaur, with Dame Swynford half a length away, third. The starting price of the winner was 100 to 9, while the totalisator paid nearly 33 to 1. Ye Olde Leather Bottel, who had failed at Kempton Park after winning at Lingfield, was made just a better favourite than Go On for the Afternoon Selling Plate. He justified his position in the market by winning, but had to be ridden hard to hold off a determined challenge from Contemptuous, who came with a late run and only failed to get up by half a length. Falla was third, two lengths behind the second.

Soldier's Fare made the running in the early stages of the Windsor High-Weight Handicap but dropped back soon after half-way, when Canfield came on from Fuzzy Wuzzy, Somme Orb, and Andy. Somme Orb drew ahead at the Distance and went on to win a good race by half a length from Fuzzy Wuzzy, who beat Canfield by a neck for second place. The meeting was concluded with the Tower Maiden Stakes, in which Tours enabled Richards to complete his treble at the surprising odds of 25 to 1 against. Callonby took the lead a quarter of a mile from the finish, but could not hold off Tours, who won fairly easily by a length, with Tetragem third.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

I give below a short analysis of this afternoon's Newmarket programme :—

2.0.—NORFOLK TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES (5f.).—The best chance here on known form is certainly held by the MISS JESSICA FILLY, who was narrowly beaten in her last race by Pot Pourri, who has since run very well at Kempton Park. She must therefore be my selection. If there is a newcomer with a good chance his or her presence in the field will no doubt be shown in the betting on the race.

2.30.—HAVERHILL STAKES (1m. 1f.).—Annis has not run this year, but on two-year-old form she is the best of the Newmarket-trained runners. Even with 8st. 10lb. she must have a fair chance, but I doubt whether on Gwyniad's best form of last year she should be able to give her 10lb. Gwyniad does not appear in the Free Handicap, but on her last and best form, at Goodwood, she is only a few pounds behind Challenger. It is true that this was Challenger's first race, but if I allow 7lb. for that fact I should have to put Gwyniad in the Free Handicap above Annis, who has, this afternoon, to give her 10lb. Further, the running of the two last year with Hieroglyphic rather suggests that Gwyniad is the better of the two at level weights. Accordingly I choose GWYNIAD to win from Annis.

3.0.—NEWMARKET HANDICAP (1¼m.).—In some cases this race is very similar to another race run at the last meeting here, and on that form Great Scot has a fair chance. He has, however, since failed at Chester. The probable winner on the handicap seems to me to be Coster Boy. He missed a race at Chester last week quite probably because he was better handicapped here—he is 4lb. or so better in form than he was there—where his owner had another horse to take his place. The handicapper may also have taken a chance with another Manton horse, Markover, who, at Chester a year ago, started at odds on in a race in which The MacNab was second, the two meeting at level weights. Markover has run only once since. However, on more recent form my selection must be COSTER BOY.

3.30.—SOMERVILLE STAKES (5f.).—Riviere can meet Estate Duty on 12lb. better terms for three lengths' beating at a previous meeting over this course. On the same running she has just a better chance than the Earna colt. The Head Note filly was second in an important two-year-old race at the last meeting at Sandown Park, and should have been improved by that race. The Head Note filly or Riviere may win. I do not know how on form I can differentiate between the two, but as the HEAD NOTE FILLY comes from a stable that wins many two-year-old races each year I shall give her the preference.

4.0.—BURWELL STAKES (1¼m.).—Bosworth on his St. Leger running of last year was one of the very best staying three-year-olds in training, and as I believe he has done well during the winter it is only reasonable to assume that he is now one of the best four-year-olds in the country. As such if he is started here he will no doubt be a general favourite for the race, but I do not think that at the weights he has an outstanding chance of success. He has to give 18lb. to Trimdon, who ran fourth last time at the last meeting here. Trimdon, trained at Manton, and by Son-in-Law, then showed himself to be some 18lb. behind Empire Builder, and so on that form not many pounds behind Bosworth. That race should have improved him a few pounds, and having had a race he will have a little advantage over Lord Derby's colt, who at the weights should just win. This surely is a race to watch for the future rather than one on which to speculate. I take BOSWORTH to win, but I cannot regard him as a "good thing," which many people, no doubt, will do.

4.30.—APPRENTICE PLATE (6f.).—It has been stated that Ballyferis may be started here. As a race in his preparation for the Derby such an outing would be of no value at all. He might win, although one does not expect an apprentice to be able to ride such a horse at 9st., which presumably means several stone of dead weight. A better selection seems to me to be SEA MONARCH, who ran very well indeed in a similar event at an earlier meeting here.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

At the opening stage of our Second Spring Meeting to-day good fields will go to the post in five of the six events, and some interesting racing is promised.

The largest field during the afternoon will go to the post for the Norfolk Two-Year-Old Stakes. Jestaway colt will be found to have improved since our last meeting and should run well. Miss Jessica filly has useful public form to recommend her and will be hard to beat. Leach, jun., will saddle a nice colt in TILT. He has been shaping well in gallops, and if I have made no mistake he is a useful horse. It is his first race, but if he runs up to home form he may win.

The Haverhill Stakes will not be a difficult race to win. The majority of the entries have had a race this season and have failed. J. Jarvis has prepared ANNIS for this race. She went very well in a good gallop on Saturday with Clany, Woodbourne, and Annaly, and she was a useful filly last year. I doubt if we have one in this race that will beat her.

In the Newmarket Handicap we have nine under orders to go to the post, Freemason Lodge will be represented by Acragras. His public form this season is not very encouraging, but he is just the type of horse that racing improves. Boldero has yet to be beaten this season. His form is good, and when a horse goes on winning race after race there is no telling how good he is. Since his last race he has done more than well in home gallops. Elton will be H. Leader's selected, and he will be meeting Boldero on much better terms than when they met at Derby. Great Scot, who did not run up to expectations at Chester, will be better suited over the Rowley Course. Brigliadoro is fit and well, but he is a horse that I have lost confidence in. Lanson will receive beating. Alcester, Bucks Maiden, and Nightfall are as well as they could be made, but I shall anticipate the success of BOLDERO.

The Somerville Stakes.—Estate Duty will be better known as the Golden Thoughts colt, and he is fully expected to carry his penalty and win again, but I shall select LIONELLA COLT, who has shown much improvement since he ran for the Fitzwilliam Stakes at Newmarket in April, and I believe he is a good horse.

The Burwell Stakes.—BOSWORTH went very well in a gallop of nearly two miles with Servus on Saturday, and it is with confidence I select him to win.

The Apprentice Plate.—I understand that BALLYFERIS will be sent to the course, and if allowed to run, he would carry his big weight and win. He is a first-class three-year-old.

NEWMARKET PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived or are trained at Newmarket.)

2.0.—The NORFOLK TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 6 sovs. each, 3 sovs. forfeit if declared by MAY 13, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. Rous Course (five furlongs).

	st lb
AGNOSTIC c, by Milton (Sir A. Bailey) ..Cottrill	8 9
ELEGANT (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Read	8 9
aJOY PATRICK (Sir H. Hirst) ..... Templeman	8 9
aTOUR (Mr. F. W. Horlock) ..... Walter Griggs	8 9
aJESTAWAY C, by Jackdaw (Mr. R. J. Hughes) ..... J. Colling	8 9
aSHAILMAN (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... Hugh Fowler	8 9
NAUGHTY MONK (Mr. A. Nelson) ..... Private	8 9
aPRINCE MARATHA (Mr. F. C. Nolan) ..R. J. Colling	8 9
aSWEETHORPE (Mr. J. Jarvis) ..... J. Jarvis	8 9
aTILT (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... each, jun.	8 9
aBERRYDALE (Lord Woolavington) ..F. Darling	8 9
aMULVEEN (Mr. J. Sidebottom) ..... Kirk	8 9
aARTEMUS (Mr. J. B. Anson) ..... C. Waugh	8 9
aMISS JESSICA F, by Bucks Husser (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Beasty	8 6
aSLIP F, by The Visier (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	8 6
aBEESWAX F, by Zodiac (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	8 6
aPRINCIPESSA (Mr. J. A. F. Butters) ..... Fred Butters	8 6
aANTIPOLE (Mr. J. Cannon) ..... J. Cannon	8 6
aEDGAR'S LADY F, by Jackdaw (Mrs. J. A. Edgar) ..... Cottrill	8 6
aCLARE HOUSE F, by Ellangowan (Mr. J. M. Clayton) ..... J. Cannon	8 6
aANNADELLA (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Digby	8 6
aMELODRAMA (Lady Hillingdon) ..Boyd-Rochfort	8 6
aCANTON SUGAR (Mr. C. H. Lees) ..R. W. Colling	8 6
aARCHI (Mrs. L. W. F. Rickford) ..... Hanchow	8 6
aFREE STATES (Major Durham Matthews) Kirk	8 6
HETHEN (Captain L. Montagu) ..... De Mestre	8 6
aLIONELLA c, by Gay Crusader (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..... Watts	8 7
FUGITIVE (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith) ..Templeman	8 7
aHILL CAT (Captain H. R. H. Wilson) ..C. Leader	8 7
aLARKIN (Mr. F. S. Austen) ..... C. Waugh	8 7
aPOMME D'ARGENT (Lord Beatty) ..... Beatty	8 4
aMARIE DHU (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... F. Darling	8 4
aGOLDEN BESS (Mr. W. B. Duckworth) Leach, jun.	8 4
SPITFIRE (Mr. A. Falcon) ..... Rimell	8 4
aGUIDE POST (Sir Wilfrid Sueter) ..... T. Cannon	8 4
aROSSLANDIA (Lord Harewood) ..... W. Jarvis	8 4
aLADY HAIDE (Mr. H. Kent) ..... Walter Griggs	8 4
aENVO (Mr. W. G. Lang) ..... Farquharson	8 4
aFAIR HAZEL (Mrs. J. C. Lewis) ..... R. J. Colling	8 4
aHEAD NOTE F, by Phalaris (Major D. McCalmont) ..... Perse	8 4
aDEJA THOUGHTS F, by Lemonora (Mr. J. M. Miss) ..... Miss	8 4
aMISTY CLOUD (Mr. W. Murray) ..... Cottrill	8 4
aMAJORITY CALLED (Sir F. Norwood) ..W. Nightingall	8 4
aPASTORELLA (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt	8 4
aAVIATION (Sir J. Rutherford) ..... R. Day	8 4
aRIVIERE (Mr. H. Tufton) ..... D. Waugh	8 4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ANNIS, R. WRAGG; TAJ SHIRIN, M. BEARY; TRIPTYCH, R. JONES; CHLE, J. SIRETT; GWYNIAD, H. BEASLEY; PHALARETTE, F. FOX; SAN PAULO, S. WRAGG; EXPRESS, T. WESTON; MALAISE, R. PERRYMAN; GLORIOUS DEVON, C. RICHARDS; BELLATRACE, —; VANILLA, G. BEASLEY; VARNISHING DAY, S. DONOGHUE; GAY VIXEN OR THREAD, J. DINES.

2.0.—The NEWMARKET HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, and 5 sovs. extra for starters, with 500 sovs. added; second to receive 40 sovs. and third 20 sovs. out of the stakes. A.F. (one mile and a quarter).

	yrs st lb
N.P.R. (10f., ex.) (Sir F. Eley) ..Templeman	4 9 2
aSKYFRAME (M. M. Bosanquet) ..S. Darling	4 8 12
aSTRATHMORE (Mr. J. Mitchell) ..... Scobie	5 8 7
aCOSTER BOY (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..Lawson	5 8 6
aELTON (Mrs. R. W. Foster) ..... H. Leader	5 8 5
aLANSON (Mr. D. Good) ..... R. J. Colling	6 8 3
aACRAS (Mr. M. Benson) ..... Boyd-Rochford	5 8 0
aGREAT SCOT (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... R. Leader	4 8 0
aBRIGLIADORO (Mr. A. de Rothschild) Watson	6 7 10
BOOKIET (Mr. C. Tobb) ..... Cobb	4 7 9
aBELISARIUSIAN (Lord W. de Brake) ..H. Leader	6 7 9
aALCESTER (Lord Harewood) ..... W. Jarvis	4 7 7
MARKOVER (Mr. A. R. Cox) ..... Lawson	4 7 7
aTOY HOY (Mr. C. W. Bailey) ..... A. Sadler	4 7 5
aBUCKS MAIDEN (Mr. F. N. Lyons) ..Barling	4 7 1
ADVOCATE (Mrs. H. Musker) ..... Briscoe	5 7 0
aNIGHTFALL (Mr. O. Madden) ..... O. Madden	5 7 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BOLDERO, H. Perryman; COSTER BOY, C. Ray; ELTON or ELEANDIAN, R. Fawdon; LANSON, P. Beasley; ACRAGAS, J. Dines; GREAT SCOT, —; BRIGLIADORO, F. Lane; ALCESTER, J. Simpson; FOX HOY, —; BUCKS MAIDEN, —; NIGHTFALL, W. Alford. T. Lowrey rides either Fox Hoy or Bucks Maiden.

3.30.—The SOMERVILLE STAKES of 5 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit if declared by MAY 13, with 200 sovs. added by Messrs. Tattersall, for two-year-olds sold by them as foals or yearlings by public auction; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Rous Course (five furlongs).

	st lb
aESTATE DUTY (Golden Thoughts c.) (Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Gilmore) ..... B. Jarvis	9 5
aKARINA F, by Blandford (Sir A. Bailey) ..R. Day	8 8
CAPTAIN CRACK (Mrs. Brockbank) ..Farquharson	8 7
aJANE GREY (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	8 7
aQUATREFOIL (Mr. E. Esmond) ..... J. Jarvis	8 7
ARCHI (Mrs. L. W. F. Rickford) ..... Hanchow	8 7
aFREE STATES (Major Durham Matthews) Kirk	8 7
HETHEN (Captain L. Montagu) ..... De Mestre	8 7
aLIONELLA c, by Gay Crusader (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..... Watts	8 7
FUGITIVE (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith) ..Templeman	8 7
aHILL CAT (Captain H. R. H. Wilson) ..C. Leader	8 7
aLARKIN (Mr. F. S. Austen) ..... C. Waugh	8 7
aPOMME D'ARGENT (Lord Beatty) ..... Beatty	8 4
aMARIE DHU (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... F. Darling	8 4
aGOLDEN BESS (Mr. W. B. Duckworth) Leach, jun.	8 4
SPITFIRE (Mr. A. Falcon) ..... Rimell	8 4
aGUIDE POST (Sir Wilfrid Sueter) ..... T. Cannon	8 4
aROSSLANDIA (Lord Harewood) ..... W. Jarvis	8 4
aLADY HAIDE (Mr. H. Kent) ..... Walter Griggs	8 4
aENVO (Mr. W. G. Lang) ..... Farquharson	8 4
aFAIR HAZEL (Mrs. J. C. Lewis) ..... R. J. Colling	8 4
aHEAD NOTE F, by Phalaris (Major D. McCalmont) ..... Perse	8 4
aDEJA THOUGHTS F, by Lemonora (Mr. J. M. Miss) ..... Miss	8 4
aMISTY CLOUD (Mr. W. Murray) ..... Cottrill	8 4
aMAJORITY CALLED (Sir F. Norwood) ..W. Nightingall	8 4
aPASTORELLA (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt	8 4
aAVIATION (Sir J. Rutherford) ..... R. Day	8 4
aRIVIERE (Mr. H. Tufton) ..... D. Waugh	8 4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ESTATE DUTY, C. Elliott; ZANE GREY, T. Weston; QUATREFOIL, H. Jelliss; ESCHI, H. Wragg; FREE STATES, S. Donoghue; HETHEN, C. Ray; MARIE DHU, F. Fox; GOLDEN BESS, —; GUIDE POST, J. Sirett; LADY HAIDE, G. Skelton; ENVO, M. Beary; FAIR HAZEL, P. Beasley; HEAD NOTE FILLY, H. Beasley; DEJA THOUGHTS FILLY, A. Wragg; MISTY CLOUD, R. James; PASTORELLA, G. Bennett; AVIATION, E. Perryman; RIVIERE, R. Jones; LIONELLA COLT, G. Richards.

4.0.—The BURWELL STAKES of 15 sovs. each, 5 sovs. forfeit if declared by May 13, with 400 sovs. added; second to receive 75 sovs. and third 25 sovs. out of the stakes. Last mile and a half of the Cesarewitch Course.

	yrs st lb
aMINT MASTER (Sir V. Sassoon) ..... C. Waugh	5 10 0
aBOSWORTH (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	4 9 10
aBUCK (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	4 9 10
aSTRACROSS (Mr. H. C. Sutton) ..... Gooch	4 9 2
LUPPENS (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... Lawson	4 8 6
aTRIMDON (Brigadier-General C. Lambton) ..... Lawson	4 8 6
aFAIRY STORY (His Majesty) ..... W. Jarvis	4 8 3
aBULLER (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	4 7 6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BOSWORTH, T. Weston; BUCK, R. Dick; STRACROSS, F. Lane; TRIMDON, R. Jones; FAIRY STORY, S. Donoghue; BULLER, T. Lowrey.

4.30.—The APPRENTICE PLATE (handicap) of 150 sovs. Bretby Stakes Course (six furlongs).

	yrs st lb
aBALLYFERIS (Major D. Dixon) ..... S. Darling	3 9 0
GARNOCK (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	3 8 9
aTANGINA (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... F. Wootton	4 7 12
aSEA MONARCH (Sir A. Butt) ..... Marsh	4 7 11
aTOP DRESSING (Sir P. Cunliffe-Owen) ..O. Bell	4 7 9
aI AM THE CAPTAIN (Mr. W. J. Gresson) ..Rimell	4 7 7
SOLVEST (Mr. R. H. A. Greeson) ..... Rimell	3 7 3
SUN SPRITE (Mr. F. H. W. Candell) ..L. Candell	5 6 11
aMARYLAND POINT (Mr. A. G. Whitman) ..... H. Smith	4 6 11
QUEEN BEE (Mr. A. Dyke Dennis) ..Cottrill	4 6 11
JUST SO (Sir R. Wilmot) ..... Wilmot	4 6 11
aCHUMMY (His Majesty) ..... W. Jarvis	4 6 8
aJACK O' DORIS (Mr. G. F. Leader) ..F. Leader	5 6 8
aMISS ORRENT (Mr. E. Martin) ..... Martin	5 6 5
aSWEET HELEN (Mr. C. Leader) ..... C. Leader	4 6 5
TAMWORTH (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ..... Tirrell	4 6 4
aBALLOON (Mr. F. B. Darling) ..... S. Darling	3 6 3
aOCEAN WAVE (Sir J. R. Jardine) ..Leach, sen.	3 6 2
aSTARBOARD (Mr. R. J. Hopkins) ..... R. J. Colling	3 6 1
aPOMPEIA (Mr. W. Walters) ..... Walters	3 6 0
aPAM (Mrs. J. W. G. Lowe) ..... Hanshaw	3 6 0
aQUENDA (Mr. H. Pulliser) ..... S. Darling	3 6 0
FLORA (Mrs. J. Moore) ..... Coldbeck	3 6 0
aMERRY LASSIE (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	3 6 0
aFULFILMENT (Mrs. A. James) ..... Frank Butters	3 6 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TANGINA, A. Jenkins; SEA MONARCH, J. Byrne; TOP DRESSING, —; I AM THE CAPTAIN, —; MARYLAND POINT, H. Smith; GUNSON, Kettlewell; JACK O' DORIS, J. Green; MISS ORRENT, L. Martin; SWEET HELEN, —; OCEAN WAVE, Pompeia, Vickers; PAM, —; MERRY LASSIE, G. Archibald; FULFILMENT, —; I AM THE CAPTAIN, —.

WINDSOR RESULTS

2.0 (2.1).—The SPEEDY PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

BAWBEE, b f, by Ellangowan—Penny Flyer (Mr. H. T. Mills), 8st. 4lb. ..... G. Richards 1

BANNED, bl or br c, by Obliterate—On with the Dance (Mrs. J. C. Lewis), 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Leach 2

EMPTY GLASS FILLY, by Knockando (Sir E. Wills), 8st. 4lb. ..... T. Morton 3

Wether's Well c, by Marten (Mr. R. Brendon), 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Wragg 0

Habibullah (Mr. R. Brendon), 8st. 7lb. ..H. Southey 0

Peer Gynt (Mr. A. Buston), 8st. 7lb. ..... M. Wing 0

The Spudlet (Sir H. FitzHerbert), 8st. 7lb. ..T. Barber 0

Cricquette c, by Desman (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Johnson), 8st. 7lb. ..... J. Dobie 0

Gay Uncle (Mrs. P. Lloyd), 8st. 7lb. ..... G. Walsh 0

True Blue (Duke of Richmond and Gordon), 8st. 7lb. ..... W. Wells 0

Embrace (Mr. A. Savile), 8st. 7lb. ..... M. Beary 0

Orangepeel c, by Swynford (Mrs. L. Scott), 8st. 7lb. ..... G. Barber 0

Conqueror (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith), 8st. 7lb. ..... S. Smith 0

Postabit (Mr. A. Whalley), 8st. 7lb. ..... P. Beasley 0

Policewoman c, by Twelve Pointer (Mr. R. Woolley), 8st. 7lb. ..... J. Collins 0

Dutch Mystery (Mrs. V. T. Drake), 8st. 4lb. ..... E. Forsyth 0

Hullo Marten (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), 8st. 4lb. ..... H. Graves 0

Skylaw (Major H. Hawtin), 8st. 4lb. ..... R. James 0

Binfield I. by Poltava (Mr. A. R. Heath), 8st. 4lb. ..... C. Richards 0

Sodality (Lord H. de Walden), 8st. 4lb. R. Perryman 0

Cartouche (Sir C. Hyde), 8st. 4lb. (car. 8st. 6lb.) ..... R. Carslake 0

Stylo (Mr. R. R. Jeffrey), 8 t. 4lb. ..... Ray 0

Green Cormorant (Lord Lonsdale), 8st. 4lb. ..F. Fox 0

Sybil's Choice (Mr. E. Robson), 8st. 4lb. ..T. Brawn 0

Elmore (Mr. H. C. Sutton), 8st. 4lb. ..... F. Lane 0

(Winner trained by S. Darling, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 4 agst Banned, 2 to 1 Bawbee, 10 to 1 True Blue, 20 to 1 each Embrace, Skylaw, and Cartouche, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend 5s. 3d.; places 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 10s. Total win pool 7,525 units; total place pool, 5,646 units.

Won by a length; two lengths separated second and third. Sybil's Choice was fourth and Hullo Marten last.

2.35 (2.35).—The CASTLE SELLING HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs. One mile.

BILL SYKES, ch c, by Captain Cuttle—Zena (Miss M. Poole), 4 yrs, 6st. 9lb. (car. 7st. 1lb.) ..... B. Rose 1

NORMAN BARON, ch c, by Bucks Husser—Monchy (Mr. G. A. Butchers), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... C. Adey 2

CITRONOTA, ch g, by Lemonora—Lady Lota (Mr. J. Cooper), 4 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..... J. Simpson 3

Craigwell (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... E. Piper 0

Irish Lord (Mr. S. Wootton), 5 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... S. Magee 0

Acrobatic (Mr. F. L. Hill), aged, 8st. 9lb. ..S. Wragg 0

Golden Gauntlet (Mr. I. Z. Davis), 4 yrs, 8st. 8lb. ..... C. Ray 0

Tyrano (Mr. W. J. Gale), 4 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..C. Elliott 0

L.T.V. (Sir F. Eley), 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... F. Fox 0

Tested (Mrs. T. Walton), 6 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..H. Graves 0

Star Boy (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 5 yrs, 8st. ..F. Balch 0

Marden (Mr. R. W. Buckingham), 4 yrs, 8st. 1lb. ..... J. Dobie 0

Self Help (Mr. G. T. Eastman), 6 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... C. Richards 0

Boiarinia (Mr. R. C. Dawson), 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... E. McCormack 0

Golden Chain (Mr. L. Cavey), aged, 7st. ..W. Alford 0

Cornal (Mr. A. Morris), 5 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... W. Wells 0

(Winner trained by Mr. Hastings, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 2 agst Cornish Friar, 5 to 1 Citronota, 11 to 2 Irish Lord, 6 to 1 Norman Baron, 7 to 1 Bill Sykes, 8 to 1 Self Help, 10 to 1 each Star Sapphire and L.T.V., 100 to 8 Golden Chain, 20 to 1 each Acrobatic and Tested, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s.; places, 4s. 6d., 8s. 9d., 5s. Total win pool, 7,844 units; total place pool, 4,377 units.

Won by a head; a length separated second and third. Acrobatic was fourth and Golden Chain last.

The winner was sold to Mr. D. M. Gant for 185 guineas.

3.10 (3.12).—The KING'S HANDICAP, a plate of 600 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.

THE PEN, br f, by Cygnus—Kilbrona (Mrs. Hartigan), 7st. 13lb. ..... G. Richards 1

CENTAUR, b c, by Argosy—Senta (Lady Carnarvon), 8st. 7lb. ..... M. Beary 2

DAME SWYNFORD, ch f, by Swynford—Service-able (Captain M. Wetherall), 8st. 2lb. ..... C. Ray 3

Gashmu (Mr. J. S. Austen), 8st. 9lb. R. Perryman 0

Brother-in-Law (Mr. J. A. Dewar), 8st. 7lb. F. Fox 0

Sunny Polly (Sir E. Wills), 8st. 4lb. ..... T. Weston 0

Cat o' Nine Tails (Mrs. J. Carruthers), 8st. 4lb. ..... H. James 0

Saint Call (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury), 8st. 2lb. H. Wragg 0

Cadi (Miss H. Higgs), 8st. 1lb. ..... O. Bush 0

Part Four (Mr. W. J. Fryer), 8st. ..... T. Barber 0

Fairplay (Mr. A. P. Cornelius), 7st. 13lb. J. Childs 0

Sweet Swan (Mr. C. Evans), 7st. 13lb. ..... F. Lane 0

Mileaway (Lord Wavertree), 7st. 13lb. S. Donoghue 0

Gulvain (Major H. T. Barclay), 7st. 5lb. J. Simpson 0

Lucelle (Mr. Ewart), 7st. 5lb. ..... C. Richards 0

Calvados (Sir A. Bailey), 7st. 4lb. ..... J. Dines 0

(Winner trained by M. Hartigan, at Ogbourne)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Calvados, 9 to 2 Gashmu, 5 to 1 Centaur, 10 to 1 Sweet Swan, 100 to 9 The Pen, 100 to 8 each Pragzeal, Lucelle, Brother-in-Law, and Dame Swynford, 20 to 1 each Part Four and Cadi, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 67s. 9d.; places, 12s. 9d., 6s., 9s. Total win pool, 10,486 units; total place pool, 9,047 units.

Won by half a length; half a length separated second and third. Part Four was fourth and Saint Call last.

3.45 (3.45).—The AFTERNOON SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

YE OLDE LEATHER BOTTEL, br g, by Captain Pracasse—Hay Hill (Mr. H. Smyth), 8st. 2lb. ..... F. Balch 1

CONTEMPTUOUS, b c, by Adular—Lady Disdain (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius), 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Sirett 2

FALLA, br c, by Hapsburg—Affirmative (Sir D. Llewellyn), 8st. 10lb. ..... C. Richards 3

Irish Chaser (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Collins 0

Old Rob (Mr. C. E. Howard), 8st. 10lb. O. Bush 0

Streps (Mr. A. Williams), 8st. 10lb. ..... F. Fox 0

Menthol c, by Irishman (Mr. S. Wootton), 8st. 10lb. ..... S. Smith 0

Morgin g, by Kingsborough (Mr. P. Ainsworth), 8st. 7lb. ..... G. Bennett 0

Prince Charming (Mrs. C. Carey), 8st. 7lb. J. Kirby 0

Ornate (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 8st. 7lb. H. Wragg 0

Go On (Mr. D. Fraser), 8st. 7lb. ..... C. Ray 0

Lyric (Mr. A. R. Heath), 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Graves 0

Leopardo (Mr. D. C. Kennedy), 8st. 7lb. ..H. Wragg 0

Golden Treasury filly, by Tetrameter (Mrs. K. Miners), 8st. 7lb. ..... G. Walsh 0

Gypsophila filly, by Dawson City (Mr. J. D. Roberts), 8st. 7lb. ..... M. Wing 0

Candover (Mr. W. H. Savill), 8st. 7lb. ..S. Smith 0

Thirsty (Mr. P. Thrale), 8st. 2lb. ..... W. Pedley 0

Patrona (Mrs. E. Wallace), 8st. 7lb. ..... M. Beary 0

(Winner trained by H. Smyth, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Ye Olde Leather Bottel, 9 to 4 Go On, 7 to 1 each Menthol colt and Falla, 10 to 1 Leopardo, 100 to 7 each Patrona and Contemptuous, 100 to 8 Streps, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s.; places, 3s., 7s. 6d., 6s. 3d. Total win pool, 8,628 units; total place pool, 7,638 units.

Won by half a length; a length and a half separated second and third. Ornate was fourth and Morgin gelding last.

4.20 (4.22).—The WINDSOR HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs. Five furlongs.

SOMME ORB, ch h, by Somme Kiss—Merry Orb (Mr. D. M. Gant), 5 yrs, 9st. 7lb. H. Wragg 1

FUZZY WUZZY, br g, by Black Jester—Sweet Bird (Mr. A. E. Ansell), 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. D. Carslake 2

CANFIELD, ch g, by Phalaris—Candescent (Baron F. de Tuyll), aged, 9st. 7lb. ..... C. Ray 3

Andy (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), aged, 8st. 11lb. J. Collins 0

Chichester Cross (Lord Woolavington), 6 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... Beasley 0

Lucky Break (Sir R. Butt), 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. F. Lane 0

Soldier's Fare (Mr. J. T. Coltman), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... J. Sirett 0

What'll You Have (Lady H. McCalmont), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... B. Marshall 0

Orphean (Mr. J. W. Simmonds), 5 yrs, 7st. 8lb. ..... F. Balch 0

Ducks and Drakes (Mr. I. Z. Davis), aged, 7st. 12lb. ..... S. Wragg 0

Bibiani (Mrs. E. Wallace), 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0

Aunt Adele (Sir E. Wills), 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. T. Weston 0

Rose (Mr. A. E. Hughes), 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... D. Bush 0

Marne (Mr. G. Lockwood), 3 yrs, 6st. 13lb. (car. 7st.) ..... K. Gethin 0

Crevecoeur II. (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 7st. 4lb. ..... A. Burns 0

Bridal March (Duke of Richmond and Gordon), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... C. Adey 0

Joes Vigil (Mrs. E. M. Bell), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... K. Robertson 0

(Winner trained by W. P. Lowe, at Ilsley)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Andy, 11 to 2 Somme Orb, 6 to 1 each Chichester Cross and Marne, 9 to 1 each Canfield and Fuzzy Wuzzy, 9 to 1 Orphean, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 14s. 6d.; places, 5s. 9d., 7s. 9d. Total win pool, 11,017 units; total place pool, 9,400 units.

Won by half a length; a neck separated second and third. Orphean was fourth and Crevecoeur II. last.

4.55 (4.55).—The TOWER MAIDEN STAKES of three sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

TOURS, b c, by Torelore—Ours (Mrs. J. Morley), 8st. 10lb. ..... G. Richards 1

CALLONBY, gr c, by Harry On—Eubarr (Lord Woolavington), 8st. 10lb. ..... F. Fox 2

TETRAGEM, b c, by Tetratema—Black Gem (Mr. T. Richards), 8st. 10lb. ..... R. Dick 3

Mr. Jaggers (Mr. R. Brendon),

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

AUSTRALIANS AT LORD'S

A GOOD TEST

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT)

At the end of another day of rather negative cricket at Lord's the Australians established a slight first-innings lead over the M.C.C. and let that small advantage slip by losing two wickets for 23 runs. Incidentally they have done their best to discredit the prophets of their own country. Their batting has been tentative rather than dominating; their bowling quite respectable by reason of its persistency, and their fielding much better than it looks. In at least two of the three departments the spectacle provided has been diametrically opposite to that promised.

The light shower that fell on Sunday prevented the ground from being appreciably faster yesterday than it had been on Saturday, and again the slip fielders might almost as well have stayed in the pavilion. If conditions underfoot remained unchanged, overhead they were less pleasant. The sun shone feebly at long intervals and the north-westerly breeze was distinctly cold. I found when I got to Lord's that I had guessed wrongly at Chapman's batting order. Lee, of course, was a certainty as one of the opening batsmen, but I had thought that D. R. Jardine would be asked to take charge of the other end. That would have been playing for safety. Chapman very reasonably preferred the old-fashioned combination of a hitter with a steady batsman. To them were opposed Wall at the Pavilion end and Fairfax. The wicketkeeper stood back to Wall, and for two overs he had almost the full complement of slips, but the batsmen were not hurried in making their strokes, and when they preferred to leave the ball alone they had plenty of time in which to fulfil their intention. His run-up to the crease in some degree reminds one of McDonald. But there resemblance ceases. He does not gather himself together and use back and loins, as McDonald does, to supplement the momentum of his run for the production of pace through the air and devil off the pitch. Admittedly the ground was not suited to fast bowling, and admittedly Wall bowled dangerously to Chapman when the light was bad in the afternoon. But he did not impress as a bowler likely to win Test matches.

Fairfax, on the other hand, looked distinctly good, the better, perhaps, to the eyes of the has-beens because his method is in essentials that by which George Lohmann and his kind achieved merit. There is a slight pause before he bangs his left foot down well to the on-side of his right, and whips his arm over high in the air with his left shoulder pointing towards the batsman till the last possible moment. The advantage of this poise is that the bowler does not prematurely advertise variation of pace. Fairfax's variations are the more dangerous because they are not at all violent.

We see a great deal from the top of the pavilion, sometimes more than has actually occurred. But we did not immediately realize, any more than Lyon did, that he had been deceived in the pace of the ball which he pushed straight to Richardson at forward short leg. The hitter-sticker combination had failed, and, to make the failure more dramatic, the score sheet shows that the sticker was stumped. But Lee did not jump in to drive as if he had assumed the robe of his giant partner. Fairfax sent down a ball just wide of the leg-stump. Lee went in front to glance it fine. In swinging round he lifted his right foot for the merest fraction of a second. In that brief space of time Walker managed to break the wicket, a great piece of work.

HENDREN'S EXAMPLE

The position was becoming interesting, but K. S. Duleepsinhji and Hendren prevented the crisis from developing. Woodfull very soon had Hornibrook on in place of Wall, and shortly afterwards Grimmett took over from Fairfax and remained at the Nursery end till the interval. One wondered whether it was wise to give him so long a spell of work. Hendren plays eccentric slow bowling as well as anyone. In fact, it is more than probable that young Bradman's ability to deal with it has been developed by object lessons received from Hendren in Australia. Hendren ran in to drive on the off. K. S. Duleepsinhji preferred to wait for the short ball or the full toss, both of which he hit to unguarded parts of the boundary. Hornibrook, the left-hander, caused him more trouble, especially with his slower overs. Here was another bowler who cared nothing for swerve or leg-traps or anything else except the basic virtues of length and direction, with some finger-spin to make the ball come back from leg. Scoring was not fast because cheap runs were seldom offered. But 65 runs had been made comfortably when Fairfax came on and induced Hendren to play a most unworthy stroke, a half-hearted off drive with the left foot nowhere near in position. Perhaps the shock of getting a crooked ball upset the batsman.

Jardine quite rightly concentrated on defence until the luncheon interval while Duleepsinhji pushed the score along with a series of delightful strokes all round the wicket. When play was continued Jardine continued to give a display of batsmanship which, if splendidly faultless, was not quite what his side wanted. His example was not inspiring to his modest young partner. Consequently, the Australian bowlers were not hustled as they should have been at this stage. When a really good player has for a long time been content to pat the over-pitched balls back to the bowler, his first attempt to drive may easily fail. The ball that had Jardine leg-before was a plumb half volley, and he was hitting for square-leg when the ball struck his pads.

STEVENS IN FORM

Worse was to come. Chapman was in no sort of form, and K. S. Duleepsinhji, who up till then had not made the ghost of a mistake, played tamely forward at Hornibrook's slow ball, dragged his foot, and was stumped. The rest of the innings was redeemed from failure by the altogether admirable batting of G. T. S. Stevens, who made all the bowlers look quite easy. Somehow one felt that if Chapman had been inspired to send him in at the fall of the third wicket, K. S. Duleepsinhji would have proceeded rapidly to complete his hundred and then we should have seen some fun.

The Australians had rather a bad three-quarters of an hour at the end of the day. Woodfull played a good ball from M. J. C. Allom into his stumps. At the other end

(Continued in next column)

G. O. Allen made the ball bump occasionally, and off one of his high-risers Bradman was missed in the slips by Stevens. Chapman told Stevens to go on and retrieve his mistake, which he did.

Score:—

AUSTRALIANS

	First Innings		Second Innings	
W. M. Woodfull, c. Lee, b. Kennedy	52	b. Allom	7	
A. Jackson, c. Lyon, b. Allom	0	not out	12	
D. G. Bradman, b. Allom	66	l.-b.-w., b. Stevens	4	
A. F. Kippax, b. Peebles	18			
W. H. Ponsford, not out	82			
V. Y. Richardson, c. Hendren, b. Kennedy	34			
A. Fairfax, l.-b.-w., b. Allom	1			
C. Grimmett, b. Allom	4			
C. W. Walker, c. Lyon, b. Allom	0			
T. Wall, l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	5			
P. M. Hornibrook, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	6	not out	0	
Byes, 11; l.-b., 6	17			
Total	235	Total (2 wkts.)	23	

M.C.C.—First Innings

Lee (H. W.), st. Walker, b. Fairfax	11
M. D. Lyon, c. Richardson, b. Fairfax	3
K. S. Duleepsinhji, st. Walker, b. Hornibrook	92
Hendren, c. Woodfull, b. Fairfax	31
D. R. Jardine, l.-b.-w., b. Wall	22
A. P. F. Chapman, b. Wall	3
G. T. S. Stevens, c. Grimmett, b. Hornibrook	48
G. O. Allen, b. Fairfax	3
Kennedy, b. Fairfax	14
M. J. C. Allom, not out	5
I. A. R. Peebles, b. Fairfax	3
Byes, 11; l.-b., 3; n.-b., 2	16
Total	258

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	16	5	59	0	Kennedy	24	13	60	2
Allom	32	11	67	5	Stevens	9	2	16	0
Peebles	25.3	1	87	2					

M.C.C.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	21	2	66	2	Hornibrook	29	11	44	2
Fairfax	31	5	54	6	Grimmett	26	5	78	0

UMPIRES.—Hardstaff and Young.

M.C.C. ENTERTAIN AUSTRALIANS

SIR KYNASTON STUDD presided yesterday evening over a dinner in the Members' Dining Room at Lord's in honour of the Australian team. All the Australians and the M.C.C. team playing in the present match were present. Other members of the company were Lord Chelmsford, Lord Harris, Lord Hawke, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe, Brigadier-General Lord Lucan, Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, Lord Aberdare, Major-General Sir Granville Ryrie (High Commissioner for Australia), the Hon. Sir E. N. Barwell (Agent-General for South Australia), the Hon. Sir G. W. Fuller (Agent-General for New South Wales), the Hon. W. Angwin (Agent-General for Western Australia), D. Wentworth Addison (Agent-General for Tasmania), Dr. Ramsay Malier, of Melbourne, Lord Ebbisham, S. Christopherson, the Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, J. W. H. T. Douglas, A. E. R. Gilligan, Lord Hampden, Colonel C. Heseltine, H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, A. C. MacLaren, F. T. Mann, Major R. T. Stanyforth, T. Trumble, J. W. Trumble, A. J. Webbe, P. F. Warner, W. Bardsley, C. G. Macartney, A. A. Mailey, General Sir W. Braithwaite (Adjutant-General of the Forces), W. Findlay (secretary, M.C.C.), and R. Aird (assistant secretary, M.C.C.).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—M.C.C. v. Australians (third day).
LEYTON.—Essex v. Yorkshire (third day).
TAUNTON.—Somerset v. Surrey (third day).
LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Sussex (third day).
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Lancashire (third day).
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Worcestershire (third day).
OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Gloucestershire (third day).
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Middlesex (third day).

KENT BEATEN AT NOTTINGHAM

LARWOOD'S FINE BOWLING

Nottinghamshire beat Kent by an innings and 97 runs at Trent Bridge yesterday. After Kent had 149 runs on the board with only three men out, Voce and Larwood bowled so devastatingly that the whole side were out for 158. Larwood took four wickets in one over for no runs, and in the match took 10 for 70.

In the two hours before luncheon Nottinghamshire scored 155 runs. That is the proper rate of scoring for a side which, having fought its way into a commanding position on the first day, is determined to press home its advantage. Walker made 75 neat and untroubled runs. He is not a man to send in when 100 runs are wanted in an hour, but he drove pleasantly and the stroke off Hardinge that sent the ball high to square leg was his only faulty one. A. W. Carr started quietly, but produced some of his most powerful drives off Besley, and it was a pity that after hitting Woolley past mid-off he should not have watched the ball that came immediately afterwards a little more carefully. After luncheon, at 377, Payton mistimed a good ball from Wright and was bowled, and Barratt came in to delight the Trent Bridge crowd. At the beginning he was not timing his strokes well, but a mistimed Barratt stroke is normally worth four runs, and with Freeman and Hardinge tossing the ball up to him he soon got his eye in and drove Freeman for two successive 6's. When Carr declared, with his side 255 runs on and with the total at 467 runs for 7 wickets, Barratt had made 65 in 45 minutes and had hit four 6's and eight 4's.

In the hour before tea Kent lost Hardinge and Ashdown for 64 runs. While Nottinghamshire had been batting the fall of a wicket had seemed a fantastic improbability that could only be turned into fact by some deliberate indiscretion of the batsman, but in the short partnership between Hardinge and Ashdown a wicket seemed possible with nearly every ball. With the total at 10 Ashdown, without moving his feet or body, pushed his bat out towards point and was not unnaturally bowled, and 18 runs later Hardinge, moving across to turn to leg a fast good-length ball of Larwood's that pitched on the middle stump, mistimed his very injudicious stroke and had his leg stump knocked back. There was still Woolley, however, and, although one ball of Barratt's hit the inside of his bat and skidded between his legs and the wicket, he and Ames immediately gave the Kent batting the stability it badly needed. After tea Ames, who had most of the bowling, played some beautiful strokes, but, after Woolley had sent up the hundred by turning Voce off his legs a little finer than he intended, he had an adventurous over from Voce, in the course of which he hit three 4's and was bowled. He stroked—hit is altogether too violent a word—a half volley past mid-on, touched a ball round to fine-leg, drove a well-pitched-up ball straight, and then, in trying another deflecting stroke, missed a ball which swung into the leg-stump from a line well outside it. In 65 minutes he and Ames put on 91 runs.

Todd and Ames then added 30 runs together, but, after Todd had played over a ball from Voce that very nearly yorked the stumps, two more wickets fell quickly, Voce, who was attacking the stumps, and not relying so much on his swing, taking them both. Larwood followed this up by taking four wickets in one over and finishing off the match. He got them in the way he usually does, by his pace off the pitch. The 10 wickets he took in the match were all bowled. That is indeed something for those who are interested in records to ponder over.

Score:—

KENT

	First Innings		Second Innings	
Hardinge, c. Staples (S. J.), b. Voce	24	b. Larwood	12	
Ashdown, c. Lilley, b. Barratt	31	b. Barratt	3	
Woolley, b. Larwood	55	b. Voce	61	
Ames, b. Larwood	24	c. Staples (A.), b. Voce	62	
Todd, b. Larwood	15	b. Voce	9	
G. B. Legge, b. Larwood	0	b. Voce	0	
F. Mitchell, c. Walker, b. Staples (S. J.)	13	b. Larwood	1	
Hubble, c. Whysall, b. Staples (S. J.)	24	not out	6	
Freeman, b. Voce	1	b. Larwood	0	
Wright, not out	10	b. Larwood	0	
Besley, b. Larwood	0	b. Larwood	0	
Byes, 8; l.-b., 12; w., 1; n.-b., 1	21	Leg-byes, 2; n.-b., 2	4	
Total	212	Total	158	

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), b. Hardinge	129
Whysall, c. Ashdown, b. Freeman	39
Walker, c. Ames, b. Freeman	75
Lilley, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	30
A. W. Carr, c. Wright, b. Woolley	57
Payton, b. Wright	27
Staples (A.), c. Besley, b. Hardinge	27
Barratt, not out	65
Larwood, not out	13
Byes, 5; l.-b., 2; w., 2	9
Total (7 wkts.)	*467

*Innings declared closed
Staples (S. J.) and Voce did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	15.4	4	34	5	Staples (A.)	14	2	36	0
Barratt	12	3	32	1	Voce	11	2	58	2
Staples, (S. J.)	11	0	37	2					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	13	2	34	5	Staples (S. J.)	4	0	9	0
Barratt	8	0	31	1	Staples (A.)	6	1	26	0
Voce	14	1	54	4					

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	32	8	94	1	Freeman	35	5	105	3
Ashdown	24	4	108	0	Hardinge	15	2	63	2
Besley	16	0	78	0	Woolley	4	0	12	1

UMPIRES.—Buswell and Phillips.

YORKSHIRE'S BIG LEAD

A STRUGGLE FOR RUNS AT LEYTON

The making of runs more than ever was a laborious process at Leyton when Essex resumed their first innings against Yorkshire yesterday. Nineteen of the runs essential to parity had been made on Saturday evening without loss, and Cutmore and Pope raised this score to 65 before the former, who was the more active of the two, was out, but, although the pitch still was easy enough and the Yorkshire bowling and fielding hardly up to the old standards, it became a long and tedious struggle to make as many as 231. The innings came to an end conveniently near to the tea interval, and afterwards Yorkshire increased their lead to 226 for the loss of Holmes's wicket.

There were periods when the Yorkshire bowling, and especially that of Robinson, had to be treated very seriously. There also may have been a temperamental excuse for Pope, who, counting the last half-hour on Saturday, was at the wickets for two and three-quarter hours in making his first 50 in first-class cricket. Cutmore batted fairly well to make his 40 runs out of 65, though he had obtained only half of them when he had the good luck to be given a "life" in the field. This was off a ball from Rhodes, and a catch almost certainly must have been made if Macaulay and Robinson had not simultaneously gone for a ball that was dropping between them in the region of cover. At the last moment both pulled up short to allow the other to present his side with a badly needed wicket, and Cutmore was saved. Cutmore, after making some excellent drives, was out leg-before-wicket in failing to pull one of a number of tempting balls sent down by Rhodes. O'Connor, who was in for over half an hour in making his six, made one notably good stroke through the covers. He was out through pulling on to his wicket a full-pitched ball from Leyland.

Pope had just reached his 50, and the Essex score had mounted fitfully to 120, at the luncheon interval. Three-quarters of an hour afterwards, with the total 155, Pope carried his restraint a stage too far and played back into the bowler's hands a half volley that many a club cricketer would have hit for 6. Pope had been batting nearly 3¼ hours for his 63.

After this the hopes of Essex centred chiefly in Russell, who did every now and then treat the loose ball as it deserved and, in fact, made some magnificent drives and square cuts in the course of his 68. He was unlucky, if ill-advised, in trying to turn a defensive stroke by his acting captain into the latter's first run and in doing so to have the wicket thrown down by Mitchell from backward point. Previously Nichols had made eight, and soon after the running out of Russell at 192 the new ball in Robinson's hands meant the undoing of C. Bray, who edged a ball that he could not play into the slips. For the rest, G. W. O. Smith, after making a few promising strokes, was bowled by Bowes at 206; at the same score Hipkin played back to and was bowled by Robinson; then Sheffield, who had scored his 15 at a relatively alarming pace, became Bowes's second wicket, and finally A. G. Daer was another to be bowled by Robinson.

Holmes and Sutcliffe, with the memory of that 15 for two wickets—their own—on Saturday morning still in their minds, were no doubt entitled to a cautious opening period on this occasion. Once they had established themselves they made all the sure turning strokes and well-timed drives associated with their famous partnerships. Sutcliffe, as usual, was rather the freer, but again nearly lost his wicket by flipping at a ball just off the stumps. This when he had made 28. Holmes was getting well into his stride when he was out leg-before-wicket to O'Connor for a 38 made out of 87. Afterwards, when Leyland joined Sutcliffe, the rate and style of scoring improved still further, Leyland getting his eye in from the very start of his innings and not being afraid to punch as well as play the ball with the centre of the bat.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, b. Smith (P.)	38
Sutcliffe, st. Sheffield, b. Nichols	9
Oldroyd, not out	143
Leyland, c. Russell, b. Hipkin	51
A. W. Barber, l.-b.-w., b. O'Connor	3
Mitchell, b. Smith (P.)	14
Robinson, run out	12
Wood, c. Sheffield, b. O'Connor	3
Rhodes, st. Sheffield, b. O'Connor	12
Macaulay, c. and b. Hipkin	5
Bowes, b. Hipkin	12
Byes, 7; l.-b., 4; w., 1	12
Total	290

Second Innings.—Holmes, l.-b.-w., b. O'Connor, 38; Sutcliffe, not out, 85; Leyland, not out, 38; Byes 2, l.-b. 4, 8. Total (1 wkt.), 167.

ESSEX.—First Innings

Cutmore, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	40
Pope, c. and b. Leyland	63
O'Connor, b. Leyland	6
Russell, run out	68
Nichols, c. Wood, b. Macaulay	8
C. Bray, c. Leyland, b. Robinson	4
G. W. O. Smith, b. Bowes	9
Hipkin, b. Robinson	1
A. G. Daer, b. Robinson	6
Sheffield, b. Bowes	15
Smith (P.), not out	4
Byes, 4; l.-b., 2; n.-b. 1	7
Total	231

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	24	5	56	1	Hipkin	24	7	38	3
Smith (P.)	20	2	72	2	O'Connor	24	4	50	3
Daer	17	1	50	0	Russell	4	1	12	0

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	29.3	4	54	3	Rhodes	22	7	35	1
Bowes	32	11	51	2	Leyland	15	3	38	2
Macaulay	20	11	46	1					

UMPIRES.—Best and Day.

CENTURY BY HOPWOOD

Northamptonshire finished the day's play against Lancashire at Northampton yesterday 38 runs in front with eight wickets in hand, having scored 106 for the loss of two wickets in their second innings.

In reply to the Northamptonshire total of 190 Lancashire had lost half their wickets on Saturday for 55 runs. They therefore resumed in by no means a good position, and Watson and Hopwood batted cautiously. Runs came so slowly that the first hour yielded only 34. Cox separated them at 96 by bowling Watson, whose stand with Hopwood had put on 53. Hopwood found another valuable partner in Sibbles, this pair scoring freely on the leg side. Hopwood reached his 50 in two hours and 50 minutes, and the total rose at quite a good rate till at 180 Sibbles left, and a partnership which had put on 91 in an hour and 50 minutes was brought to an end. Duckworth kept up his wicket and Hopwood completed his hundred. Directly afterwards Duckworth, having helped to put on 37, gave Matthews a return catch. With the total 246 Hopwood at last was out to a slip catch. The innings eventually ended for 258, giving Lancashire a lead of 68. Cox had the good figures of five wickets for less than five runs each.

Woolley and Bakewell began Northamptonshire's second innings at a brisk rate of scoring, and after Woolley had left at 26. Timms helped to carry the score along well, the arrears being hit off in an hour without further loss. Bakewell sent up the 100 when the innings had lasted a little over half an hour longer, but the fifth ball of the last over of the day brought about his downfall at 106.

Score:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

	First Innings		Second Innings	
Woolley, b. McDonald	18	b. McDonald	11	
Bakewell, b. Hopwood	33	l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (R.)	58	
Timms (J. E.), b. McDonald	0	not out	27	
Bellamy, c. and b. Iddon	30			
N. M. W. Rothschild, c. and b. Hopwood	0			
A. P. K. Hawtin, st. Duckworth, b. Tyldesley (E.)	42			
Cox, not out	41			
Matthews, st. Duckworth, b. Tyldesley (R.)	3			
Thynne, c. Parsler, b. Tyldesley (E.)	1			
Partridge, st. Duckworth, b. Hopwood	10			
Clark, b. Sibbles	6			
Byes, 3; l.-b., 3	6	Byes, 9; l.-b., 1	10	
Total	190	Total (2 wkts.)	106	

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Watson, b. Cox	42
Hallows, c. Bellamy, b. Clark	0
Tyldesley (E.), c. Hawtin, b. Cox	24
Iddon, b. Cox	0
Parsler, l.-b.-w., b. Cox	0
T. Eckersley, b. Cox	0
Hopwood, c. Partridge, b. Clark	110
Sibbles, b. Thomas	25
Duckworth, c. and b. Matthews	10
Tyldesley (R.), not out	12
McDonald, c. Partridge, b. Clark	1
Byes, 9; l.-b., 6	15
Total	258

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	23	8	72	2	Hopwood	29	10	52	1
Sibbles	19	5	32	1	Iddon	8	1	11	1
Tyldesley (R.)	23	12	47	3					

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	35.2	14	55	3	Partridge	18	6	44	0
Thomas	27	10	50	1	Cox	17	6	24	5
Matthews	25	9	57	1	Rothschild	3	0	13	0

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Street.

SURREY COLLAPSE

SOMERSET IN A STRONG POSITION

After having 143 runs on the board with only three men out, Surrey collapsed badly yesterday at Taunton and, the last seven wickets falling for 34, they found themselves 18 behind on the first innings. Going in again Somerset, thanks mainly to a capital display by Longrigg, showed improvement in batting and they finished the day in a strong position, having scored 251 for five.

Ducat and Shepherd had, on Saturday, batted so well after an indifferent start that Surrey seemed likely to gain a big advantage, and as showers during the week-end made the wicket easy the third pair made runs at a capital rate when the game was continued. They raised the total from 96 to 143, but then Ducat, having helped to add 104 in rather more than two hours, was bowled. Shepherd did not long survive his partner, being leg-before two runs later. White then caused a bad breakdown, and with Hunt supporting him well Surrey's batsmen had to struggle for runs. The Somerset fielding was admirable. Young ran a considerable distance to make a splendid catch near the pavilion rails to dismiss Peach, and in three hours and a quarter Surrey were all out for 177. White had remarkable figures. He obtained his last three wickets without having a run hit from him, and his full analysis was:—

Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
25.4	9	54	5

Somerset began their second innings none too well. Young was never comfortable against Gover, and lost his wicket to the fast bowler at 13, but Longrigg and Ingle settled down to play attractive cricket, and an improvement followed. Longrigg reached his 50 out of 81 in 55 minutes. Ingle then gave first slip a catch, but Longrigg went on hitting away till, at 122, he played on. In a stay of 85 minutes Longrigg gave nothing like a chance while scoring 51, and he hit 12 4's. At 134 Lee (F.) was bowled, but White and Case put on 37 in 55 minutes. White continued to bat well, and he reached his 50 out of 84 in 95 minutes. As in the first innings, Lee (J.) showed great caution, scoring only 15 runs in his first hour at the wickets. The sixth wicket pair were still together at the end of the day, when, with five batsmen to be dismissed, they led by 269.

Score:—

SOMERSET

	First Innings		Second Innings	
Young, c. Hobbs, b. Lock	33	b. Gover	10	
E. F. Longrigg, c. Brooks, b. Gover	9	b. Stroud	81	
R. A. Ingle run out	47	c. Shepherd, b. Stroud	23	
Lee (F. S.), c. Lock, b. Peach	1	b. Shepherd	6	
J. C. White, c. and b. Peach	4	not out	77	
C. C. Case, b. Gover	15	c. Barling, b. Peach	20	
Lee (J. W.), b. Lock	9	not out	22	
G. Hoft, b. Stroud	8			
Hunt, b. Gover	45			
Lackes, not out	30			
Andrews, c. Brooks, b. Gover	0			
Byes, 9; l.-b., 1; n.-b., 4	14	Byes, 5; l.-b., 6; n.-b., 1	12	
Total	195	Total (5 wkts.)	251	

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, b. Hunt	27
Sandham, c. Hunt	6
Ducat, b. Andrews	23
Shepherd, l.-b.-w., b. White	85
Barling, c. Lee (J. W.), b. Hunt	8
Wilson, c. Hunt, b. White	7
Peach, c. Young, b. White	11
K. G. Stroud, b. Hunt	0
Brooks, c. Lackes, b. White	5
Gover, b. White	1
Lock, not out	0
Leg-byes, 3; n.-b., 1	4
Total	177

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	24	4	55	4	Lock	13	3	27	2
Peach	22	4	52	2	Shepherd	4	1	5	0
Stroud	19	6	42	1					

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Andrews	25	8	61	1	White	25.4	9	94	5
Hunt	28	13	55	4	Young	5	1	19	0
Lee (J. W.)	1	0	4	0					

UMPIRES.—Stone and Parry.

SUSSEX IN TROUBLE

At the close of play in the match between Leicestershire and Sussex at Leicester yesterday Sussex were in a bad position, for in reply to the home county's first-innings score of 371 they had lost six wickets for 170 runs.

Leicestershire, having made 305 for eight wickets on Saturday, resumed batting yesterday, and Berry, after taking half an hour to get the 15 runs needed for his second hundred, attacked the bowling, hitting Tate for 13 in one over and beating his previous best score—207 made against Worcestershire two years ago. When he had made 220 Berry gave his first real chance, being missed at slip off Hollingdale, but he did not profit much by this escape, his innings being ended at 232 by Hollingdale.

Sussex started briskly, Bowley and J. Parks putting on 43 for the first wicket in 40 minutes, but after luncheon the cricket became quiet, 20 minutes' play producing only seven runs. Snary looked the most dangerous of the Leicestershire bowlers, but Smith got the next wicket when Holmes played on. Parks, who was nearly run out in making a fourth run from an off drive by Cook, increased his score by only 10 runs in an hour after the interval, and he had been batting for two hours and 10 minutes when he completed his 50. Parks became even more restrained after reaching 50, and increased his score by only 17 during the next 65 minutes. The cricket became very dull until, at 142, Smith sent back both J. Parks and H. Parks in his first over, and followed this up by getting Langridge caught behind the wicket. Tate and H. Gilligan then stayed together until a quarter past 6 when, owing to bad light, stumps were pulled up.

Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Shipman, l.-b.-w., b. Tate	4
Berry, b. Hollingdale	232
Armstrong, c. and b. Langridge	48
Bradshaw, c. Cornford, b. Tate	0
Riley, b. Bowley	5
Geary, b. Hollingdale	13
F. A. Broughton, c. Cornford, b. Tate	7
J. A. de Lisle, b. Langridge	1
Sidwell, st. Cornford, b. Bowley	17
Smith, l.-b.-w., b. Bowley	13
Snary, not out	6
Bye, 1; l.-b., 3; n.-b., 1	5
Total	371

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, c. de L'Isle, b. Geary	16
Parks (J.), b. Smith	67
A. J. Holmes, b. Smith	15
Cook, b. Geary	14
Langridge (James), c. Sidwell, b. Smith	30
Parks (H.), b. Smith	0
Tate, not out	13
A. H. H. Gilligan, not out	2
Byes, 4; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 2	10
Total (6 wkts.)	170

Hollingdale, Cornford, and Hammond to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	49	15	112	3	Bowley	32	9	80	3
Parks (J.)	8	2	14	0	Langridge	43	13	73	2
Hollingdale	28	9	62	2	Cook	3	2	2	0
Hammond	7	0	23	0					

WARWICKSHIRE'S WINNING LEAD

At the close of play at Edgbaston yesterday Warwickshire had gained a winning advantage, for, having declared their innings closed at 543 for seven, they dismissed nine of their opponents for 262 before stumps were pulled up. Warwickshire added 102 runs in 80 minutes yesterday.

Worcestershire started badly, for with the score at eight Higgins, who had survived one appeal for leg-before-wicket, did not survive a second. Wright and Nichol, however, played well, 50 going up in as many minutes, but when Spencer was put on the partnership was broken, Wright pulling that bowler's first ball on to his wicket. Nichol completed his 50 as the result of rather more than an hour's batting, and the 100 went up a little later. When apparently set, Nichol was out to a catch at square-leg. Gibbons and Fox added 87 in 80 minutes before Paine broke the partnership by getting Gibbons caught at square-leg. Fox was leg-before-wicket, and his dismissal was followed by a collapse, Walters, Quaife, Root, and Brooke being got rid of for 23. Styler and Perks, however, played out time.

Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

Smith, b. Perks	12
Croom, c. Styler, b. Perks	10
Bates, run out	199
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Root, b. Brooke	13
Rev. J. H. Parsons, c. Perks, b. Root	83
Kilner, l.-b.-w., b. Brooke	150
Santall, c. Gibbons, b. Root	56
H. N. E. Spencer, not out	3
Byes, 10; l.-b., 9; w., 1	17
Total (7 wkts.)	*543

*Innings declared closed.
Paine, Sanders, and Mayer did not go in.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

J. B. Higgins, l.-b.-w., b. Mayer	8
Wright, b. Spencer	16
Nicol, c. Sanders, b. Paine	65
Gibbons, c. Sanders, b. Paine	45
Fox (V.), l.-b.-w., b. Mayer	56
C. F. Walters, c. Smith, b. Mayer	21
B. W. Quaife, c. Smith, b. Paine	14
Root, c. Smith, b. Mayer	0
Brooke, b. Paine	9
Styler, not out	1
Perks, not out	0
Leg-byes, 5; w., 2	7
Total (9 wkts.)	262

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	54.3	20	176	2	Brooke	31	0	125	2
Perks	43	10	140	2	Fox (V.)	2	0	11	0
Wright	27	5	77	0					

LAWN TENNIS

THE FRENCH HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 19

Play in the French International Hard Courts Championships was begun at the Stade Roland-Garros here to-day. The week-end match between the International Clubs of Great Britain and France which had given the tournament a splendid send-off was not settled after all, the deciding set of the last Doubles event between H. W. Austin and H. G. N. Lee, and G. Borotra and P. Glasser, upon which the final match rested and which was left over from last evening, not being played this morning. The match therefore results in a draw, each club having scored eight victories.

As in previous years, the first week of the championships is being confined to Doubles matches, and the Singles will be played next week. After their victory over H. Cochet and J. Brugnon in the International Clubs match yesterday, the British Davis Cup pair—J.

Parliament

UNEMPLOYMENT

MR. THOMAS'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS

LORDS AND LAND DRAINAGE

HOUSE OF LORDS

MONDAY, MAY 19

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter-past 4 o'clock.

Dartford and Purfleet (Thames) Tunnel Bill was read a second time.

LAND DRAINAGE BILL

The House went into Committee, the EARL of DONOUGHMORE, Chairman of Committees, in the Chair, on the Land Drainage Bill, which amends and consolidates the enactments relating to the drainage of land.

On Clause 1, providing for drainage districts and drainage boards,

LORD CLINTON moved an amendment to postpone until 1935 the coming into operation of the Act. He said he hoped that within five years some Government would do something really effective to improve agriculture. At present the industry was in such a state that it could not possibly bear the charges which the Bill would impose upon it. The Royal Commission on Land Drainage which reported some years ago advised caution in the carrying out of extensive drainage schemes, owing to the depressed state of agriculture. Since then the industry had fallen into a considerably worse state, and the Bill would reimpose upon it the relief recently given to it by the derating scheme. It was estimated that 1,735,000 acres of land were in immediate need of drainage. The cost would be enormous, and it would be difficult to say how far the reclaimed land could be made to pay.

EARL DE LA WARR, Under-Secretary, War Office, said no new rates that were removed by derating would be reimposed under the Bill. It was true that drainage boards would be enabled to carry out drainage schemes if they desired to a greater degree than had been done before; but they would not be in a position to impose on agriculture any new rate, although they would be able to impose a drainage rate, and the derating scheme did not free agriculture from such a rate. The effect of the Bill, however, it could be argued, would be that the farmer would be relieved of as much drainage rates as he would have imposed upon him. The localities would have a two-thirds majority on the local drainage boards, and if they were of opinion that the ratepayers were not able to pay for the proposed schemes or that they would not benefit from them, there would be no obligation to carry out any drainage operations. It was true that Clause 12 gave the Minister power to enforce schemes; but he would not be able to intervene unless he was requested by the county council. Having referred to the support which was given by members of the late Government to land drainage proposals and to the report of the Royal Commission, Earl De La Warr said the object of the Bill was to save land that was becoming yearly more unsuitable for cultivation for lack of drainage.

LORD DESBOROUGH said Earl De La Warr had referred to the Royal Commission, but he omitted to say that the Bill contained no reference to some of its most important recommendations. There was no provision for an appeal tribunal, and he did not think any Bill was ever introduced which gave such absolute powers to a Minister. The word "Minister" appeared in the Bill 157 times. There was no mention made, either, of a Treasury grant, and the Bill did not provide that no further burden was to be placed on agriculture.

LORD CLINTON said that, while not abating in any way his view that it was dangerous to place additional rates on agriculture, he would not press his amendment at that stage.

The amendment was withdrawn.

On Clause 2 (which deals with catchment areas),

LORD DANESFORT moved an amendment which he said was introductory to further amendments on the Order Paper in the names of Lord Bayford and Lord Dynevor setting up an appeal tribunal against Orders made by the Minister. Broadly, the proposal was to create an appeal tribunal consisting of a Judge of the High Court, with two expert assessors, an engineer and a surveyor. The Minister was given extraordinary and unprecedented powers under this Bill, and the Government itself recognized that there should be some appeal against his decisions. But the method which the Government proposed was to proceed by way of a Provisional Order. It would be impossible to devise a more costly or futile procedure.

EARL DE LA WARR said the Government had given the matter careful consideration, and held to the view that the best machinery was that which the Bill provided—namely, the application of the provision in the Land Drainage Act, 1918, whereby drainage orders, if opposed, should be confirmed by Parliament by the Provisional Order procedure. As their lordships were aware a Committee was inquiring into the powers of Ministers, and when that Committee reported it might be necessary to make a general review of legislation conferring powers on Ministers.

LORD BAYFORD thought the reply of the Government unsatisfactory. Some suspicious people could conceive the return to power of a Government which, being unable to raise money from the national resources for the relief of unemployment, would place the entire cost of drainage on the owners of land.

EARL DE LA WARR said that having regard to the feelings of their lordships respecting the powers of Ministers he thought he might at that stage accept the amendment and leave over for further consideration the nature of the appeal tribunal to be set up.

The amendment was agreed to.

LORD BANBURY moved an amendment to prevent the Minister exercising powers given to him by the clause in regard to catchment areas except on the application of the county council or borough council concerned.

EARL DE LA WARR said the amendment could not be accepted.

EARL PEEL suggested that a compromise might be reached by insertion of words to the effect that the Minister would only act after consultation with the councils concerned.

EARL DE LA WARR agreed to accept an amendment in this form and to have it inserted at a later stage.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

On Clause 4 (which deals with schemes for reorganization of internal drainage authorities in catchment areas),

LORD DESBOROUGH moved an amendment to provide that the new catchment boards should not be required to present to the Minister their schemes till two years after the date on which the Bill became operative.

EARL DE LA WARR said the amendment would not be necessary, as the Government recognised that there was a great amount of work in connexion with certain schemes that could not be done in less than two years. He was willing to consider, however, whether words as to time should be inserted.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

LORD DYNEVOR moved an amendment compelling catchment boards to send copies of their scheme to every county council and county borough council, and every drainage board affected, and to make the scheme public in one or more newspapers.

After some discussion, EARL DE LA WARR accepted the amendment, subject to reconsideration, and it was agreed to, as was another by the same noble lord providing that the Minister should give public notice of his refusal to approve any scheme, or of the making of any Order, and that a catchment board, or drainage board, or any other persons aggrieved at the refusal of the Minister to approve a scheme, should have a right of appeal to the appeal tribunal.

On Clause 6 (Powers in relation to main river),

LORD DYNEVOR moved a proviso giving the right of appeal to the appeal tribunal against the decision of the Minister as to whether any proposed work under the clause would if constructed be a work of arterial drainage.

EARL DE LA WARR accepted the amendment, which was agreed to.

On Clause 7, relating to the supervision by a catchment board of internal drainage boards and districts, an amendment moved by LORD BAYFORD and LORD DYNEVOR, allowing any person aggrieved by the decision of the Minister to appeal to the proposed appeal tribunal, was agreed to.

EARL DE LA WARR moved an amendment to Clause 12 (which empowers the Minister to enforce performance of duties by catchment boards) with a view to meeting certain representations that were made by Lord Desborough on the second reading stage. The effect of the amendment would be that, if complaint were made to the Minister by a county council or county borough council that a catchment board had in any way failed to carry out its duties to maintain and repair the main channel of a main river, the Minister, if he thought that the complaint was reasonable, could call on the catchment board for an explanation. Should the catchment board fail to give sufficient explanation or to remove the cause of complaint, the Minister might give such directions in the matter as appeared to him to be appropriate.

LORD DESBOROUGH said this amendment embodied the points which he raised on second reading and it satisfied him.

The amendment was agreed to.

FINANCIAL CLAUSES

On the financial clauses which provide that the expenses of a catchment board are to be paid by the councils of the counties and county boroughs situated within the area,

LORD PHILLIMORE moved an amendment that the amount demanded by any precept issued by a catchment board should not, "without the consent of the council," exceed a rate of one halfpenny, or of three farthings if the council was already liable for any drainage expenses.

EARL DE LA WARR opposed the amendment on the ground that it would make the financial scheme virtually inoperative. As the county councils had a large representation on the catchment boards he thought those bodies might be relied upon not to embark on schemes involving large expenditure.

The further consideration of the Bill in Committee was adjourned.

Their lordships rose at 15 minutes after 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, MAY 19

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

The Portsmouth Water Bill (a certified Bill) and the Scottish Central Electric Power Bill were considered and read a third time. Boston Corporation Bill, Falmouth Corporation Bill, and London County Council (General Powers) Bill were read a second time. The Lords' amendments to the Derby Corporation Bill were considered and agreed with.

THE DISORDERS AT PESHAWAR

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could now state the cause of the recent disorders at Peshawar.

Mr. BENN (Aberdeen, N.).—An inquiry into this matter has been ordered. I have just heard that the Government of India have today issued an official *communiqué* as to the composition and terms of reference of the Committee of Inquiry, which will begin its sittings on May 26.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY.—Will the House be informed of the results of that inquiry and will the right hon. gentleman tell us what led to the original trouble at Peshawar? Mr. BENN.—I cannot add anything to the *communiqué*.

SIR A. KNOX (Wycombe, U.) asked whether the right hon. gentleman would make a definite statement as to what actually occurred in connexion with the reported disaffection of an Indian regiment at Peshawar.

Mr. BENN.—The whole of the circumstances will be elucidated by the Court-martial which is about to assemble, and, that being so, I hope hon. members will not press me for any further statement until all the facts are known.

SIR A. KNOX.—Will the findings of the Court-martial be published? Mr. BENN.—I cannot say.

SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) asked the Secretary for India whether he had now any further information with regard to the Communist activities in connexion with the recent disturbances at Peshawar.

Mr. BENN.—I have no further information regarding the earlier events at Peshawar than that contained in the Government of India's *communiqué* of May 5. A report regarding more recent events at Peshawar refers to the activities of a Red Shirts organization, which has been declared an unlawful association.

THE INDIAN PRESS ORDINANCE

Mr. MARLEY (St. Pancras, N., Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for India what was the total number of journals and newspapers which had ceased publication since the promulgation of the Press Ordinance.

Mr. BENN.—I have not been able in the time available to obtain complete figures, but the Government of India estimate that the approximate numbers are 40 newspapers and 17 weekly or bi-weekly periodicals. There are indications that some of these will shortly resume publication.

GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Mr. MARLEY asked whether any steps, and, if so, what, had been taken by the Government of India with a view to consultation with that body of Indian political opinion which had not identified itself with the civil resistance movement.

Mr. BENN.—My hon. friend may rest assured that the Government of India and local Governments are in constant touch with all sections of opinion that are opposed to the civil disobedience movement and lose no opportunity of informing such classes of the actual position and of inviting their cooperation in any matter on which they can render assistance to the Government. Government have received many assurances of support from influential individuals and organizations and, in particular, the minority communities, which have, in general, dissociated themselves from the civil disobedience movement and have welcomed the assurance contained in the Viceroy's statement published on May 13.

MARTIAL LAW

BRIG.-GEN. C. BROWN (Newbury, U.) asked the Secretary for India whether martial law was still being applied to Sholapur; how far it applied to the districts outside the city; and whether any other parts of India had been put under martial law.

Mr. BENN.—Yes, sir. The Martial Law Ordinance promulgated on May 16 applies in the first instance only to the municipal limits of the town, but the Government of India have power to extend it by notification to any other area in the district of Sholapur. So far as I know this has not been done. The answer to the last part of the question is in the negative.

BRIG.-GEN. C. BROWN.—Will not the Government of India apply martial law to the whole of the Bombay Presidency and any affected district and stop fooling about with revolution and anarchy?

Mr.—BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.).—Under martial law at Sholapur have there been public floggings of Indians?

Mr. BENN.—I do not know. I have seen Press reports, but have no information.

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.).—What is the difference between the part which the Secretary of India is playing just now and that which Birkenhead would have played if he had been on the job?

THE WEARING OF GANDHI CAPS

AN UNTRUE STORY

Mr. MARDY JONES (Pontypridd, Lab.) asked the Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to the conduct of lorry loads of British soldiers who paraded the streets of Sholapur armed with thin sticks with a hooked end with which they lifted off the Gandhi caps worn by passers-by; and whether he could state if steps were being taken by the Government of India to put a stop to this conduct.

Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.) asked if the right hon. gentleman's attention had been called to the fact that British troops in Sholapur had been removing Gandhi caps from the heads of wearers in the public streets on the ground that the wearing of such caps was provocative; and if he had any statement to make on the matter.

Mr. BENN.—I have ascertained that the story of the removal of these caps by soldiers is untrue.

Mr. THURTLE.—Have any representations been made to Reuter's Agency as to the undesirability of circulating untrue reports of this kind?

Mr. BENN.—I have no doubt notice will be taken of my reply this afternoon.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATION IN LHASA

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Burnley), on rising to reply to a question by COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.), was received with Unionist cheers. He said:—So far as I am aware there are no representatives or envoys of the Chinese or Russian Governments in Lhasa at the present time. An officer of Tibetan race in the service of the Government of India has recently paid a visit to Lhasa.

TELEGRAMS TO SOVIET EMBASSY

Mr. HENDERSON, replying to Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.), who asked whether he would consider the introduction of Government censorship of telegrams addressed to the Soviet Embassy in London, said:—I do not propose to take any such action. The course suggested is not adopted in regard to any other Embassy, and is entirely contrary to international practice.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN RUSSIA

Mr. HENDERSON, replying to Mr. MARJORIBANKS, who asked to what penalties foreigners were liable under the laws of the Soviet Union who contravened the law against the teaching of religion in Russia, said:—I have been in communication with his Majesty's Ambassador in Moscow, who informs me that he has been unable to obtain any definite information on the subject.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that I have asked the distinguished Under-Secretary this question twice and received no answer, and until I do get an answer I shall go on asking this question day after day?

Mr. HENDERSON.—Perhaps Mr. Speaker will have something to say on that point. EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.).—What reason does the British Ambassador give for being unable to obtain information? Mr. HENDERSON said something which was not heard in the gallery. EARL WINTERTON.—The right hon. gentleman might wait till I have finished my question and not be in such a hurry. (Unionist cheers and Ministerial cries of "Oh!")

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.).—Do you think because he is an earl he can say what he likes?

EARL WINTERTON, who was imperfectly heard amid Labour interruptions, was understood to say that his question was of some importance to British subjects in Russia. Mr. KIRKWOOD.—I wish I had to deal with you. (Ministerial laughter and cheers.)

EARL WINTERTON.—Would the right hon. gentleman now be good enough to answer my question? (Unionist cries of "Answer" and Ministerial cries of "Order.") No further reply was given.

BRITISH CHAPLAIN'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Mr. HENDERSON, replying to Mr. MARJORIBANKS, said:—The British Chaplain at Helsingfors visited his Majesty's Ambassador at Moscow towards the end of January of the present year. His stay lasted four days, during which time he conducted three services for British subjects in the Embassy building. The most suitable occasions for future visits will no doubt be arranged between his Majesty's Ambassador and the chaplain in question. I should, perhaps, add that the visits of British chaplains to the British Missions abroad are matters purely within the discretion of his Majesty's diplomatic representatives.

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL

LONDON AS A CENTRE FOR PROPAGANDA

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.) asked whether the Secretary for Foreign Affairs was aware that the executive committee of the Third International in Moscow had decided that the Western European bureau of the Third International should be transferred from Berlin to London, as offering greater facilities for Communist propaganda than Berlin, especially having regard to the fact that the premises of the Russian trade delegation under the new agreement were now to enjoy the right of extra-territoriality and would not be liable to search by British officials; and what action was being taken in the matter.

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Platting), who replied, said:—I have seen statements in the Press to this effect, but I am not at present in a position to say what action, if any, may be called for.

SIR W. DAVISON.—Does the right hon. gentleman recognize the great importance of this matter and will he pursue his inquiries as actively as posible?

Mr. CLYNES.—Yes. But we have no corroboration of the statement which appeared in the Press, and necessary investigations are being pursued.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT

PRIME MINISTER AND N.P.A.

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), replying to questions by SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.), Mr. BRACKEN (Paddington, N., U.), and Mr. WINTERTON (Loughborough, Lab.) about the resolution passed by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association with reference to the recent action of the Government under section 6 of the Official Secrets Act, said:—I have received a copy of the resolutions passed by the Council of Newspaper Proprietors' Association. I cannot undertake to consider legislation to amend the Official Secrets Act until I know the precise nature and extent of the alleged grievances.

SIR K. WOOD.—With regard to the other parts of the resolution making complaint of the action of the Government, has not the right hon. gentleman now come to the conclusion, apart altogether from altering the terms of the statute, that it was quite unnecessary to invoke it at all, and that a very bad blunder was made?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I followed the precedent given to me by the Government of which the right hon. gentleman was a member. (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR K. WOOD.—Will the right hon. gentleman kindly state how he can say that action in a different case altogether justifies his own proceeding in a totally different case? Mr. BOOTHBY (Aberdeen, E., U.).—Has the right hon. gentleman's attention been called to the practically universal protests from the Press throughout this country, and can he give us some assurance that action of a similar kind will not be taken again by the Government without inquiry? Mr. MACDONALD.—I have said I was awaiting a specific statement of what the grievances are. Mr. BRACKEN.—Is the Prime Minister not aware that the grievance is that he bullied an unfortunate journalist in order to get information? No further answer was given.

AMERICAN CLERGYMEN AND GANDHI

Mr. MAC DONALD informed SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.) that no reply had been sent to the cablegram from 102 clergymen of various denominations in the United States calling upon him to seek a way of amicable settlement with Mahatma Gandhi.

SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE.—Does not the right hon. gentleman think it desirable to send a reply telling these well-intentioned people that we are capable of managing our own affairs? Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.).—Does not the Prime Minister think a message of that kind sent to us does harm in the amicable arrangements between these countries?

UNEMPLOYMENT

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CRITICISMS

The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton), in the Chair.

On the Vote for £14,784 to complete the charge for the salaries and expenses of the Department of the Lord Privy Seal,

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, Edgbaston, U.) said no member would be surprised that the Opposition had felt it their duty to raise again the subject of unemployment. The Government, who owed their place on the Ministerial benches to their repeated and specific promises to deal immediately and successfully with the problems of unemployment (Opposition cheers), would in a few days have completed 12 months of their administration. Nobody could claim that the fact of the Government being a minority Government had in any way hampered or hindered them from putting before the House any proposal for the relief of unemployment. On the contrary, all parties had continually assured the Lord Privy Seal of their earnest desire to help in trying to extricate the country from a situation which grew graver every month. If there had been any criticism at all it had been rather directed towards urging greater exertion on the part of the Government than by objecting to any proposal.

Since the House debated this subject some two months ago the figures of the unemployed had risen by another 165,000, and they had had those very alarming and deplorable trade returns. He would be interested to see whether the Liberal Party still maintained the sanguine and optimistic views expressed by Mr. Lloyd George. With the best will in the world he could see very little to keep cheerful about, either in the present situation or in the future prospects of trade and employment, perhaps all the more so, because he could not but feel that the Government themselves were primarily responsible for the present situation. (Cheers.) Unless there was some realization on the part of the Government of their mistakes and of the realities of the situation—(cheers)—he could see little hope of amendment while they continued to occupy their present position. The present Government were specific in their pledges before the election to deal immediately and practically with this problem. They actually went out of their way to ask that this should be the test and the criterion of any judgment passed on them. On their own standing they were not only a failure, but a most colossal failure. (Cheers.) Bad as the figures were, they did not tell the whole tale of the downfall of trade and industry since the Government came into office. Under the Local Government Act passed by the last Government industry was relieved of a burden on rates to the extent of something like £24,000,000 a year. In a communication he had received from an iron and steel company it was stated that the derating of its premises, together with the benefit it received from the railway rebates included in the derating scheme, effected a saving of 4s. 8½d. on every ton of steel sheet plates it produced. Great contracts for steel turned upon far smaller differences than that, and how could anyone doubt that, were it not for the benefits conferred on industry by the Local Government Act, the figures of unemployment, that were rapidly approaching 2,000,000, would have been far greater to-day?

BENEFITS OF RATIONALIZATION

He would admit quite freely that some part of our troubles was due to world causes and that the depression which we were feeling had its counterpart in the United States, Germany, and almost every part of the industrial world. The Chancellor of the Exchequer the other day attributed this general depression to a general fall in prices. They were told that overproduction caused this universal fall in prices. But what was over-production to-day might be under-production to-morrow if the demand increased, and it was very difficult to believe that over-production occurred simultaneously right throughout the world in so many general articles of need.

It was not very long after Mr. Thomas accepted office that, with his quick mind, he saw that the views he had held before had got to be modified. On May 24 last year, at Oldham, he said, "Labour is going to solve unemployment by spending money," and on October 2, at Derby, he said, "To assume that the mere spending of money would solve unemployment is a delusion and a snare." (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") That was a quick but a complete conversion, and apparently, for a time at any rate, the right hon. gentleman succeeded in converting the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The trouble, however, was that our Iron Chancellor would not "stay put," and the wise economist and philosopher who recently addressed the International Thrift Congress continually transformed himself into the bigoted Socialist politician who played up to his more extreme followers and undid in a single night all that his colleague the Lord Privy Seal had been trying to do in 12 months. (Opposition cheers.)

Rationalization was not a policy that commended itself to all hon. members opposite, though he believed they had recently issued a document which said that it was inevitable. They saw that the first effect was to throw a certain number of people out of employment, and they said that implicit in it was the idea of greater production and that as we were already producing more than we seemed able to consume the only result of adding to production would be that prices would be farther depressed and we should all be worse off than we were before. That seemed to be founded on a fallacy. Rationalization in this country did not necessarily mean an increase of production. When he was engaged in manufacturing industry, his firm bought up some of their competitors and attempted to concentrate in certain departments work which had been distributed over four or five factories. Labour-saving machines were installed with a view to reducing costs, and a certain number of men were found to be redundant and had to be discharged. The older ones were pensioned and the others had to try to find employment elsewhere. The result was that the firm so reduced costs that they very soon began to expand their trade, and before he left the business they were employing more men, and those men were earning higher wages than before. That did not mean an increase in the world production of the articles they were making; it meant that they had taken a certain amount of trade from their competitors, and, in addition, had expanded the market by reducing costs. That, of course, was the aim of rationalization.

They could not stand where they were. The question was whether they should take rationalization, with its ultimate increase of employment, or whether they should watch the steady decline as industry after industry was submerged by competition from foreign countries. They on that side of the House were convinced that rationalization was right. (Hear, hear.) And if it was right for this country, it was still more right, if it could be carried out, in combination with those who were carrying on similar businesses in the oversea Empire. If by a trade arrangement between manufacturers here and in other parts of the Empire, supplemented by appropriate Government action, they could transfer to our factories some considerable part of the surplus which amounted to hundreds of millions of pounds, there would be a real opportunity to reduce the unemployment problem. (Hear, hear.)

HEAVY TAXATION ON CAPITAL

Why was it necessary in this country of all others to take special measures to get rationalization going when, apparently, it grew of itself in other countries who were competing with us? He had come to the conclusion that there were two main reasons: first, insecurity in their own home market (hear, hear), and, secondly, the constant drain on capital imposed by excessive taxation. (Ministerial laughter.) They were all agreed that the real solution of the unemployment problem was to be found in a reduction of costs, and that reduction must be obtained by the reorganization of their factories and the re-equipment of their farms. They were all agreed that that could only be done by the expenditure of new capital. How could they expect manufacturers and farmers to embark large sums of new capital in re-equipping factories or farms when they knew that the fruits of their expenditure might be taken from them at any time by the importation of goods produced abroad under conditions that would never be allowed here? (Cheers.) They could not possibly maintain their standards of living in this country unless they were prepared to put up some barrier against the waves which were washing round them, and which would presently wash them away. (Hear, hear.)

In a Liberal publication there was a careful analysis of the way in which the new savings of the people during the post-War period were invested. The amount of new savings was taken at the Colwyn Committee figure of £500,000,000. Out of that £500,000,000, a possible £245,000,000 was assigned to investments in industry at home, and out of that £245,000,000, no less than £195,000,000 was believed to consist of company reserves; the remaining £50,000,000 being bank loans and advances, and so on. Those were the funds on which industry depended for that reorganization and renewal of equipment of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had spoken, and without which they could not reduce unemployment. He did not see how it could be doubted that the effect of the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer must be seriously to add to the difficulties under which industry was now struggling and gravely to hinder, if it did not render entirely nugatory, the plans which the Lord Privy Seal had been formulating in order to meet the unemployment problem.

Mr. Snowden had told them that, in the absence of further considerable expenditure, there should be no need for increased taxation next year. But they all knew that further expenditure was contemplated in connexion with the legislation for raising the school age. He could not discuss that now, but he might make the suggestion that Mr. Snowden could employ, with a far better hope of a profitable return, a fraction of the expenditure which would be involved in that proposal if it were devoted to the advancement of education in the universities—(Ministerial laughter)—in order to equip the coming generation for the conduct of industry. The enforcement of amalgamations might, no doubt, point the way to economies and fresh methods of efficiency, but they would be of no avail unless they had got the men ready to take advantage of them, and one of the serious difficulties in industry to-day was the dearth of men who were capable of carrying through those amalgamations successful when they had been achieved.

THE LORD PRIVY SEAL'S SCHEMES

When he spoke of "the short view," he meant the provision of temporary work, possibly in anticipation of work that would have been put in hand in any case a few years hence. The Lord Privy Seal had given a list of schemes towards which he had sanctioned Government contributions amounting, he thought, to some £65,000,000. Perhaps the right hon. gentleman would tell them what the present figure was and what it was going to mean in actual employment of those who were now employed. He feared that when Mr. Thomas came to do that it would be apparent to the Committee that these schemes were only touching the mere fringe of the subject. So far as work on roads was concerned, he knew that it was not suitable occupation for skilled artisans or people out of work from the cotton factories. The right hon. gentleman had told them that between 1920 and 1927 no less than £190,000,000 had been spent upon the improvement of roads and bridges, and declared that nobody could suggest that it had made any permanent contribution to the unemployment problem. He would not press him to do more in that direction. He was sorry for the right hon. gentleman. With the Chancellor of the Exchequer at his side and the Chancellor of the Duchy at his back, like Issachar, he was embarrassed with a two-fold burden. (Laughter.) He agreed with the late Mr. Wheatley about the uselessness of many of these schemes. He believed some of them were worse than useless, and that they made more difficult the longer-range schemes which the right hon. gentleman had been engaged upon, because they were making a further inroad upon capital which would have been more profitably used in the development of industry. He did not believe that in that direction the right hon. gentleman was going to find salvation.

TRADE UNCERTAINTY

A SUGGESTION FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF

There was one way in which he thought the Lord Privy Seal might give some measure of immediate relief. It was a way which would require a considerable amount of moral courage to adopt, but the right hon. gentleman was not deficient in that quality and he appealed to him to give it careful consideration. There was nothing so injurious to trade as constant uncertainty. However onerous the conditions of industry might be, as long as industry knew what they were it would struggle to adapt itself to them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had repeatedly stated his intention before he left office of abolishing if he could every duty which had any protective effect. He had not yet carried out that pledge in its entirety. He had only extended it to a few industries whose voice was so small that it could hardly be heard except when a by-election was in progress. But the threat still hung over the head of other industries. He asked the right hon. gentleman, without any prejudice to any convictions which he and his colleagues might hold upon the general subject of safeguarding or protection, in the grave situation in which the country found itself, to put aside party pride and make a declaration that for a period of time there would be no further interference with the duties which now existed. (Cheers.)

Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby), said the suggestion was a very important one. He gathered that the right hon. gentleman asked whether it would not be possible to remove the uncertainty in trades now safeguarded by making a declaration that for a period at least they would not be interfered with. Did that carry with it, so far as the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues were concerned, that they equally would not interfere with those trades which were not interfered with now? (Laughter.)

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said the right hon. gentleman seemed to be in some confusion as to which was the Government of the day. It was his Government that was responsible for affairs to-day, and his Government alone which could take action. The action which he had suggested he asked the right hon. gentleman to consider in the spirit in which it had been made, the spirit of that Council of State of which they had heard so much and saw so little. If it was to be rejected Unionists must go into the division lobby to make their protest against the obstinacy of the Government, which had betrayed the electors who pinned their faith to its pledges, which had aggravated unemployment, and had postponed any prospect of the recovery of our trade prosperity.

Mr. GRIFFITH (Middlesbrough, W., L.) said it was ridiculous for those who were asking for certainty to combine with the plea for certainty the advocacy of tariffs. As soon as they introduced tariffs they introduced uncertainty. The work required for the unemployed was employment this year, next year, or as soon as possible. A great deal for the future of the problem would depend on the Lord Privy Seal's answer to the question whether there was really any work for these people to do, and on a greater scale than that proceeding at the moment. The House did not want to see the Government falling back into the spirit of fatalism which infected their predecessors. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. DICKSON (Lanark, Lab.) said that no Labour statesman had ever pretended that the unemployment problem could be cured by a minority Government within the four corners of the capitalist system. Any immediate solution could only be a palliative.

CAPTAIN BALFOUR (Isle of Thanet, U.) asked members of the Liberal Party who were always appealing for non-party conferences whether they would enter a non-party conference on industry with free, unprejudiced minds, and, if they found that there was some advantage in giving an industry a measure of protection, agree that that protection should be given.

Mr. McSHANE (Walsall, Lab.) said that Mr. Churchill put his finger on the real root of the problem when he declared that if they could manage to bridge the gulf between the things produced and those who needed them they would have gone a great way to solve the problem. That was where rationalization was needed, and those who believed in private enterprise would be wise, in their own interests, if they turned their minds to the rationalization of distribution.

SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.) urged the Lord Privy Seal seriously to take up the question of the improvement and re-equipping of the smaller ports round the coast so as to facilitate the development of our export trade.

MR. THOMAS'S REPLY

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES "GETTING WORSE"

Mr. THOMAS said that if the problem of unemployment were to be judged alone from the figures as they were to-day, from a purely party standpoint, with a view to scoring, he recognized that a tremendous speech could be made against the Government and himself. But after the party advantage had been scored no real contribution would have been made to the problem. He appreciated the fair and broadminded way in which the problem had been faced that afternoon. He did not attempt to minimize the figures. They were bad and were getting worse. To-morrow would show an increase of 27,000 for this week, mainly in one direction, in one place and from one cause. Lancashire once more was paying its great toll, and included in that figure was a tremendous number of women. Seeing the figures mounting up he had asked himself a thousand times whether the cause was due to any action of the Government. He had also asked himself whether, if they were not responsible, there was anything the Government could do to deal with the problem either as a whole or in its immediate aspects. If our fiscal system were suggested as the cause, he thought it would be fair to take two tests, first, whether the general standard of life of people in other countries which had a tariff policy was higher than ours, and, secondly, whether the unemployed problem had been solved by their particular method. In pre-War fiscal controversies the example held up to this country was Germany. The figure of the unemployed in Germany last February was 3,650,000, or 1,000,000 higher than 12 months ago. Less than two months ago, in urging the United States Government to deal with unemployment, the president of the American Federation of Labour stated that 21 per cent. of the whole of the organized labour in the United States were unemployed, and that in the building trade union 42 per cent. of the members were unemployed last February. In Japan, only last week, an official report stated that 935 factories were permanently closed down. Our figures were increased because of the unfortunate difficulties in some of the Dominions and Colonies, which could not take any more men. In Australia, 14 per cent. were unemployed, with full protection in operation, and in Canada the figure was 10 per cent. Therefore, panic measures to deal with the problem, which was world wide and not peculiar to this country, would do incalculable harm.

THE TEST

While he wanted to bring home the gravity of the situation, it would be equally wrong for the Government merely to throw up their hands and say: "It is so bad, we can do nothing." The test which he and the Government had applied was, how could they spend money which would provide useful work; an expenditure that would ultimately be remunerative and add to the general economic efficiency of the nation? From that standpoint he asked the Committee fairly to judge the Government's action during the period of nearly a year since they took office, and the nine months since they obtained sanction to certain expenditure. At present an expenditure of £95,000,000 had been sanctioned, providing employment for 380,000 men for a year. It was difficult to estimate the particular number of persons who would be employed on a scheme for any given period, say one, six, or 12 months.

Replying to Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.), Mr. THOMAS said that the latest information at his disposal showed that there were 100,000 persons directly and indirectly employed at this moment on schemes sanctioned by the Government, independent of the railway schemes. The sanctioned expenditure was spread over the following work:—Roads (classified), £26,000,000; roads (unclassified), £3,000,000; railways, £19,000,000; electricity, £11,000,000; docks, £6,000,000; colonial development, £5,000,000; sewerage, £4,000,000; water supply, £3,000,000; land reclamation and drainage, £1,000,000; sea defences, £250,000; miscellaneous, £2,000,000. In all those items it was an expenditure that ultimately tended to make the nation more efficient. If the Government were to be judged purely from the standpoint of expenditure temporarily to meet this difficulty, £95,000,000 was not a bad result. But anyone who imagined that this problem could be solved by any expenditure of that kind was living in a fool's paradise. (Opposition cheers.) While he would encourage further expenditure in that direction, he was deliberately acting on a policy that he was not going to add to the deadweight burden of the country. Neither did he pretend that this short-range programme would, in the end, make any real permanent contribution to the unemployment problem.

VALUE OF CONFIDENCE

No greater mistake could be made than to minimize the value to trade, industry, and to the unemployment problem of a feeling of security. (Opposition cheers.) It was quite true that the motor industry did not plan to-day for sales next week; that was equally true of most industries. That was one of the grave dangers of protection. (Ministerial cheers.) It was true that from January to April of this year the uncertainty existing among the trades of this country did contribute to the unemployed problem. (Opposition cheers.) The evil of it was that within three months of passing the Budget, under safeguarding, the agitation started all over again. (Ministerial cheers.) That continued and perpetual uncertainty was ruinous to trade.

But there was another kind of insecurity that was also prevalent at this moment. He only wished that debate would stimulate more confidence in this country. He did not disguise the fact that the feeling of a want of confidence which was permeating the country among all sections of business was having a bad effect. (Opposition cheers.) He had been told that people were taking their money out of the country, and he believed it was true. It was frequently said that the position was so insecure that considerable capital was leaving these shores. But, bad as the position here was, what nation was there to-day that, viewed from the standpoint of security, hope, or general social conditions of the people, offered a better opportunity than this country at the moment with all our imperfections?

Turning to the question of rationalization, Mr. Thomas asked whether it would be denied that rationalization and competent organization were necessary to the coal trade? Every one knew that they were. Safeguarding would not help that trade. (Unionist cries of "Of course it will.") Would it be assumed that safeguarding would help shipbuilding? (Mr. MACQUISTEN, Argyllshire, U.—"Yes," and laughter). He accepted the hon. gentleman's views as his; he (Mr. Thomas) could only put against them the views of those engaged in the industry. He was not going to take the view that this country was down and out. Take the situation in Lancashire. There the people were suffering as badly as anyone engaged in the mining industry had ever suffered. The position was aggravated not by any reason for which the Government were responsible, but by events in India and China.

What solution is there to this horrible position, continued Mr. Thomas. Thirty years ago I took part, with many of my friends on this side of the House, in unemployed agitations. We did that because we were associated with men and women who were in dire want. I am not going to be accused of suggesting that all is well, God knows I do not; but I do say that, in spite of all the difficulty, it is a credit to us to find that the

(Continued on page 9)

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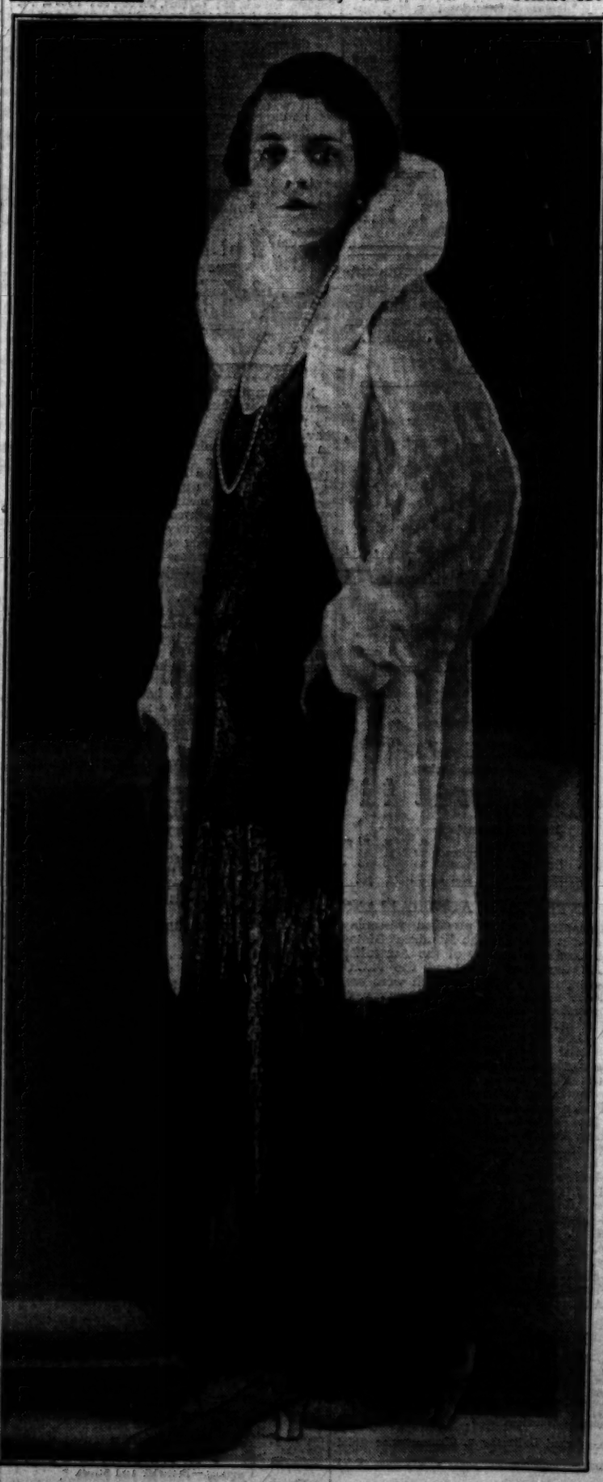

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

mass of the people are far better off than any of those in the countries I have mentioned.

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton, Lab.).—They got that from the Tories and the Liberals. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. THOMAS.—May be my hon. friend takes consolation from that fact, but some of us who have been in the House for 20 years take consolation from the knowledge that there was no legislation, either Liberal or Tory, that did not bear the hall-mark of those Labour members who were in the House of Commons. (Cheers.)

Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.).—I think the right hon. gentleman missed the suggestion of the interruption. If he and his colleagues who were in the House 20 years ago could extract so much from Liberals and Tories, surely we have a right to expect something more from them.

Mr. THOMAS said that the conditions he had referred to were not alone due to any other Government. The Boards of Guardians' returns that day were the best tribute to what this Government had done. So far as they could stimulate and encourage legitimate expenditure for useful work they would do so. Merely to talk of millions of pounds as being sanctioned was not solving the unemployment problem; it would merely aggravate it. They would continue that policy of efficiency, and he would continue in the direction he was going of trying to make the industries of this country better able to compete in the future than they had been in the past. Black as it was at this moment, the whole world position was such that no one could feel happy, but we had the consolation of at least knowing that when the tide turned he hoped, as a result of their efforts, that this country would be better able to take advantage of it than it was before.

SLOW PROGRESS

SIR G. COLLINS (Greenock, L.) said that the only regret of the Liberal Party was that the Lord Privy Seal appeared to be hastening very slowly. Those who appealed for a complete change of our fiscal system should have regard to the test of practical experience spread over three generations followed by the War. The Government might assist industry by not taxing the reserves of companies. Industry must also assist itself and reorganize itself.

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.) said that Mr. Thomas's speech was a complete admission of failure. There could be no revival of employment until wages were increased, until the purchasing power of the working-class was increased so that they were able to buy back what they had produced. His suggestions to the Government, on behalf of the Independent Labour Party, were that they should establish a living wage, and that they should make it illegal from now on for a reduction of wages to take place.

When the Government took office they must have believed that though they were a minority Government they would be able substantially to improve the lot of the working classes. They had not done that, and if they now said they could not do it they should get out at the earliest possible moment. (Unionist cheers.)

Mr. HAMMERSLEY (Stockport, U.) said that if the Lord Privy Seal stuck to his policy it was an implication of that policy that he was going to make this country a country fit for investors to invest their money in.

Mr. R. TAYLOR (Lincoln, Lab.) said that unless the Government could find some different principle on which to base their unemployment policy the country would have to face a greater crisis than existed to-day. (Hear, hear.) Government policy should be based essentially on the principle of raising the consuming power of the mass of the people. It would be better to begin an era of inflation and rising prices leading to increased productivity than merely to worship at the shrine of financial orthodoxy.

Mr. LANG (Oldham, Lab.), who declared that the employers themselves were very largely responsible for unemployment, said that although there was not a majority for Socialism at the last election, there was, in the votes given to the Liberal and Labour Parties, a majority for action in this matter of unemployment, and he regretted that there was no attempt to come together to produce action.

"ONE BRIGHT SPOT"

SIR G. RENTOUL (Lowestoft, U.) said that the Opposition did not suggest that safeguarding would banish unemployment altogether, but it would be a very substantial help. The one bright spot in the industrial situation to-day was the safeguarded trades.

Mr. PALMER (Greenwich, Lab.) said that nationalization seemed to him the most potent instrument for lessening employment rather than extending it.

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.), said that almost every scheme put before the House to deal with immediate difficulties had ended in nothing but words. The country, looking for resolution and courage in the treatment of the problem, had found so far neither the one nor the other. The Government had failed to appreciate the vital use to which our credit might be put at this time to further great works of national reconstruction.

MAJOR BRAITHWAITE (Yorkshire, Buckrose, U.) said that as cooperative societies had developed their businesses by sharing their profits with the people who purchased from them, so the Government, by a further use of the National Mark on home and Imperial products, could develop an Imperial cooperative society. With the cooperation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the creation of such a cooperative society was not impossible. Persons who bought commodities bearing the National Mark might be given a coupon or receipt which would entitle them to a bonus, redeemable by the Treasury or the local taxation office. That would give a definite incentive to people to buy home or Empire-produced commodities, and would thus create employment.

THE LANSBURY-MOSLEY MEMORANDUM

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN (Manchester, Rusholme, U.) said he hoped that the First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Lansbury) would be able to give the Committee some information which they were very anxious to receive. The three joint authors of the famous Memorandum (Mr. Lansbury, Sir O. Mosley, and Mr. Johnston) were sitting side by side on the Treasury bench. (Laughter.) He and his friends were eagerly awaiting information from the First Commissioner of Works as to the contents of that Memorandum and as to its ultimate destination. (Opposition cheers and laughter.)

The Lord Privy Seal's speech was a courageous one, and if the conversion of the Government had proceeded during the last 12 months as completely and rapidly as the conversion of the right hon. gentleman, it might not have been necessary for the Opposition to move a reduction of the Vote. The real complaint of the Opposition was that the Government and the Lord Privy Seal resolutely turned a deaf ear to any plea on behalf of safeguarding duties. The Lord Privy Seal was either content or compelled to tackle the unemployment problem blindfold, whereas if he would allow himself to take the plunge, there was the remedy staring him in the face. The state of the cotton trade was absolutely deplorable, and if Mr. Thomas was forming his policy on the basis that safeguarding would not be examined in Lancashire, he was acting on an illusion.

MR. LANSBURY'S REPLY

Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works (Bow and Bromley), replying to the debate, said that nearly 80 per cent. of our cotton products went out of the country. How could safeguarding help to develop that industry in its export trade? So far as the social services were concerned, he considered them very good investments. When they had a large mass of men and women for whom there was no work within our existing industrial and social system, there was no course but to provide them with maintenance of one sort or another. He had not heard any Unionist member say he wanted to repeal the Insurance Act or the social services. If it had not been for these services, this country would have been plunged into revolution at the close of the War.

They all agreed that rationalization was necessary. Where they fell out with one another was that they on that side said that the workman must not be the person to bear the whole burden of that rationalization (cheers)—and that, in some way or another, in meal or in malt, they had to find him the means of living while the process was going on. If an industry was not able to do that, then the burden must come on the community. An hon. member opposite had put this conundrum to him: "Tell us where these unemployment figures are going to stop." It was impossible for him to say where they were going to stop. The root cause of the trouble, as had been pointed out by both Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Churchill, was the gulf between production and consumption. They on that side held to a theory which, if they could put it in operation nationally and internationally, would solve the problem. The difficulty was that, just as hon. gentlemen opposite had not been able to convince the country about tariffs so they on that side had not been able to convince the country about Socialism. (Cheers, and an interjection by SIR K. WOOD, which did not reach the Reporters' Gallery.) The right hon. gentleman (Sir K. Wood) was anxious to hear about the memorandum. (Opposition cheers.) Well, they were discussing the memorandum—(loud Opposition laughter)—and if the right hon. gentleman would possess his soul in patience one day he might know all about it. (Renewed Opposition laughter.) One hon. member had said: "Tell us what you are going to do." They were doing their best—(ironical Opposition cheers)—with the machinery of this Parliament. There were two Bills upstairs dealing with housing and slum clearance and there was one dealing with land drainage. If hon. gentlemen opposite would assist the Government to get those Bills through they would, without any doubt, almost immediately solve unemployment in the building trade. (Opposition laughter.) He believed that this country, like many another country that had passed through the same economic stages, would have to look back, as it were, to agriculture and the land generally. (A Unionist member.—"What is your policy?") Mr. Lloyd George suggested the other day that the Government might consult with the other two parties in the House on that subject. He (Mr. Lansbury) was quite certain that, if such a conference as that could come about, they would in all probability be able to do something for unemployment. He said quite frankly that, if they were in power, they would be able to carry through measures of their own without having to consult other people. (Cheers.)

The closure, moved by SIR B. EYRES-MONSELL (Evesham, U.), having been agreed to, the reduction was negatived by 224 votes to 209—majority, 15.

The announcement of the figures was received by Unionist members with cheers and cries of "Resign!"

The House resumed.

CONSUMERS' COUNCIL BILL

On the Report of the expenses resolution for the Consumers' Council Bill,

Mr. W. R. SMITH, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade (Norwich), said that the staff which would be necessary would, it was expected, cost from £8,000 to £10,000. The other expenses very largely would be associated with the chairman and vice-chairman, who it was proposed should have salaries, other members of the Council it being believed would be able to give their services. The cost under that heading would be about £2,000. These sums were well within the £20,000 which the Prime Minister had given as what he thought would be the outside figure.

The resolution was carried by 197 votes to 57—majority, 140.

SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE: BILL WITHDRAWN

The Order for the second reading of the Education (School Attendance) Bill was read and discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

The House stood adjourned at seven minutes before midnight.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

Railways (Valuation for Rating) Bill, second reading.
Third Parties (Rights Against Insurers) Bill, Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Finance Bill, second reading.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Nottingham Corporation, Room 3, at 11. Standing Orders, Shoreham Harbour, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Corporation (Quay Extension, &c.), unopposed, Brixham Gas and Electricity, Hastings Tramways Company (Trolley Vehicles and Omnibuses), Newport Corporation (Nos. 1 and 2), Leeds Corporation, Burnley Corporation, Metropolitan Railway, Chairman's Room, at 3.45.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A. Housing (No. 2) Bill, Room 14, at 11. Standing Committee C. Road Traffic Bill, Room 10, at 11. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Housing (Scotland) Bill, Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Group G, Stoke-on-Trent Extension, Room 5, at 11. Group I, Stockport Corporation, Room 6, at 11. Local Legislation, Section A, Rotherham Corporation, Room 8, at 11. Section B, Manchester Corporation (General Powers) (No. 2), Room 9, at 11. Public Accounts, Room 18, at 2.30. Selection, Room 13, at 5.

CENTRAL NOTTINGHAM ELECTION

MR. O'CONNOR'S MEETING WITH TRADERS

Candidates { Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C. (U.).
Captain R. Berkeley (L.).
Mr. A. E. Waterson (Lab.).

Polling, May 27.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, MAY 19

The members of the Council of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce are being specially called together on Friday in order that Mr. O'Connor, the Conservative candidate, may lay his views explicitly before them on the subject of safeguarding. Such masses of statistics relating to the lace trade, many of them hopelessly contradictory and some transparently absurd, have been introduced during the contest that even men connected with the industry are occasionally finding themselves nonplussed. Mr. O'Connor desires to lay the full facts before a gathering of business men, where they can be examined in an atmosphere impossible in a public meeting, since the average audience has neither the disposition nor the qualifications necessary to digest statistics relating to such an intricate subject as lace production.

Some of the executive of the Lace and Embroidery Employers' Federation are on the Council of the Chamber of Commerce as well, but as it is the latter body that is being called together it may be assumed that Mr. O'Connor will deal with safeguarding in a wider sense than merely as it affects the lace trade, which is not the only local industry threatened through the withdrawal of the duties. The fabric glove trade, an important branch of the hosiery industry, is in a similar plight. Many members of the Chamber undoubtedly desire the imposition of duties on other articles besides those at present safeguarded. The president himself, Sir Ernest Jardine, who is chairman of the Barlock Typewriter Company, has repeatedly given public utterance to a wish to see typewriters safeguarded.

Mr. O'Connor had an interesting experience to-day in addressing the assistants at two large drapery establishments. Most of them were young girls, but they seemed keenly interested in safeguarding, and one asked him what effect that policy would have on exports. Mr. O'Connor replied that the reduction of overhead charges through larger sales in the home market should stimulate exports. He also visited two big lace factories to address the employees. He says he has been surprised at the cordiality with which he is being received in parts of the division where he would least have expected it. "I put it down not merely to a changed feeling on the subject of safeguarding," he said, "but to a general disgruntlement at the performance of the Socialist Government and its bad record on unemployment. There is another factor. At the General Election the class-conscious vote reached saturation point. I don't think we shall see anything like it again now the Socialists are trying to capture the black-coated workers."

Captain Berkeley, the Liberal candidate, in dealing with statistics of the lace industry to-day quotes the testimony of a leading firm (Messrs. Dobson, Browne and Co.) that they have increased their sales under safeguarding by 27 per cent., and compares this with the claim put forward by the Lace Federation that home sales have increased by 162 per cent. Apparently he does not appreciate that these are two totally different sections of one industry. The firm in question manufactures curtains, whereas the Lace Federation's figures relate to fancy laces, for which section the duty was principally granted.

Miss Waterson, the Labour candidate's daughter, has written a pamphlet to women voters in her father's interests.

THE BONAR LAW COLLEGE

At the Bonar Law College, Ashridge, the new training centre for Conservative students and workers, a course of lectures, extending from next Monday to Friday, June 6, will be given on Unemployment and Local Government. Among the lecturers on unemployment will be Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, Mr. Harold Macmillan, and Miss Mary Pickford. Problems of local government will be discussed by Sir William Ray, leader of the Municipal Reform Party in the L.C.C., Sir Cyril Cobb, M.P., Captain D. Gunston, M.P., Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, and Dr. Barrie Lambert, chairman of the Public Health Department, chairman of the Public Health Department, L.C.C. Enrolment forms may be obtained from the Principal, Bonar Law College, Ashridge, Herts.

REFERENDUM ON FOOD TAXES

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S CRITICISM

LORD BEAVERBROOK, at Hastings last night, spoke in opposition to the referendum on food taxes proposed by Mr. Baldwin, and severely criticized the attitude of the Conservative Central Office on this subject.

He first paid a tribute to those who had supported the Empire Crusade, though at first it had met with opposition and derision, especially from the existing political parties. The vision of the people, he said, was wider than the vision of the politicians, and from small beginnings the movement had grown until now the tide was running strongly in their favour. He continued:—

There is, however, one man to whom I would pay a special tribute for the invaluable support which he has given us throughout our whole campaign. That man is Lord Rothermere. I know that on several points he is not in full agreement with our policy, but because he believes that the whole is more important than the part, because he is a man who has always put his country's good before all other considerations, because his political prescience convinces him that our policy, whatever shortcomings it may have in his eyes, is better than any other policy, he has supported us with all the weight and strength of his great influence. For that support every Crusader must be increasingly grateful.

I must confess, however, that lately we have been disappointed with the attitude of the leaders of the Conservative Party. Although this is the party to which we look for our greatest measure of support, they show little zeal for the policy of Empire Free Trade. Their speeches are devoted largely to defending themselves against the imputation that the next election will be fought on the issue of food taxes.

We are told that, if only we will show a little patience, the Conservative Party will embrace our policy in its entirety. They are to be given time and then they will see the full light of day. But how can we go on waiting with 1,700,000 people on the unemployment registers? This question of urgency has led me, together with my colleagues on the Empire crusade, to ask Mr. Baldwin to consider if the time has not come when the Referendum should be abandoned. Two new considerations have arisen since I accepted the Referendum compromise as a basis of an agreement with Mr. Baldwin.

"SHIRKING THE PLAIN ISSUE"

Our first consideration is the attitude of the Central Office of the Conservative Party. Since Mr. Baldwin's speech in March last all the propaganda literature issued by the Central Office reveals an unmistakable tendency to regard the Referendum, not as a means of promoting Empire Free Trade, but of shirking the plain issue that without a duty on foreign foodstuffs no real agreement with the Dominions, for the benefit of our people, is possible. Two illustrations will make my meaning clear. In one of its most recent pamphlets the Central Office declares that—

if the Imperial Conference results in an agreement or treaty;
if the Dominions at that Conference give us solid guarantees in the shape of an assured market for our manufactures;
if the Dominions will guarantee us the possibility of increasing our home export trade; and
if the Dominions find work for hundreds of thousands of our workers;

then Mr. Baldwin will place the issue of a tax on foreign foodstuffs before the people in the form of a Referendum for them to say "Aye" or "Nay" as seems good to them. Here are too many "ifs" for a straightforward "Aye" or "Nay." This will be regarded by the Dominions as an organized attempt to place the whole onus on them. They are to give all the guarantees, and in return we are to offer them a Referendum.

No indication is given that the duty on foreign foodstuffs is an essential condition to any satisfactory agreement with the Dominions. There is no indication of any intention on the part of the Conservative Party to make itself responsible for these proposals if ever they come to be submitted in the form of a Referendum. On the contrary, everything points to the conclusion that the Central Office dreads the parrot-cry of "dear food" more than any other issue. In a leaflet which has just come into my hands, and which bears in large letters the slogan, "The answer to the 'food tax' cry is Bogy! Bogy!"—the Central Office goes so far as to say: "So the people will decide for or against food taxes—not the Conservatives."

This latest example of "safety first" and "cold feet" is not my idea of Empire free trade. This is shirking the issue. It is pussy-footing of the worst type, and a clear case of "passing the buck." I am not blaming Mr. Baldwin, but I maintain he is being badly served by his lieutenants. The Central Office appears to me to be using the Referendum not as a spear with which to fight for Empire free trade, but as a shield behind which to shelter itself from this issue of a tax on foreign foodstuffs. And because the Central Office has made this misuse of the Referendum, the whole country is coming to the opinion that it should be scrapped.

DOMINIONS WAITING FOR A LEAD

There is, however, another and greater consideration which must have an important bearing on the whole situation. This is the acceptance of the principles of Empire free trade by the Liberal Government of Canada. Last Thursday, too, we had the inspiring message of Senator Elliott, the leader of the Country Party in the Australian Senate. This Dominion statesman has no hesitation in declaring that, "as soon as Great Britain undertakes to place a tariff wall against foreign foodstuffs, Australia will go solidly for Empire free trade."

Add these two events to the well-known enthusiasm of New Zealand for Empire free trade and you have an entirely new situation. The mere fact that the Dominions have declared themselves in favour of the policy compels us to revise our views regarding the Referendum, and to question if in these new circumstances it is still desirable.

Senator Elliott has declared that the Dominions are looking to Great Britain for a lead. Their only doubt is whether the Mother Country will have Empire free trade. The Dominions are right to expect us to take the initiative. We refuse to believe that the day has come when Great Britain should voluntarily resign the leadership of the Empire. As long as I have strength, I shall fight against this miserable surrender. And what the Crusader says is this: "The Referendum is an inadequate and unworthy response to the call that has now come to us from our kinsmen overseas."

There is nothing wrong with the rank and file of the Conservative Party. The vast majority of its members stand four-square behind this great Empire policy. It is the leaders—the men in privileged positions—who have lost their courage and initiative. Many of those men, I know, would be glad if they could stifle my voice; but I am a member of the rank and file. My career in life began in no privileged position. I was born in humble circumstances. I am a son of the people, and such success as has attended the policy with which my name is associated has come from the support of the people.

It is the people who to-day are carrying aloft the banner of Empire free trade, and it is the rank and file of the Conservative Party that will bring this great campaign boldly and without any crippling reservations to its victorious conclusion.

LOCAL M.P.s ABSENT FROM MEETING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HASTINGS, MAY 19

After accepting an invitation to attend and speak at the Empire Crusaders' meeting at Hastings addressed by Lord Beaverbrook this evening, neither Lord Eustace Percy, M.P. for Hastings, nor Colonel Sir George Courthope, M.P. for the Rye Division, was present.

This was the outcome of a difference which has arisen between local Conservatives and the Empire Crusaders. The local committee responsible for organizing the Beaverbrook meeting invited Lord Eustace Percy to attend, acceptance implying that Lord Eustace approved the policy of Empire free trade. Lord Eustace accepted the invitation, adding that his acceptance meant that he welcomed the opportunity of meeting Lord Beaverbrook on a common platform.

A deputation from the local organizing committee which visited the headquarters of the Empire Crusaders, however, was told that Lord Eustace must declare himself a food taxer or the invitation would be withdrawn. On this a prominent member of the committee withdrew as a sign of disapproval of what he called a discourteous act to Lord Eustace, and Sir George Courthope and Mr. W. E. F. Cheesman, chairman of the Rye Division Conservatives, also severed their connexion with the meeting. The Crusaders' headquarters officials took the organization out of the local committee's hands, declared the meeting to be a non-party one, and stated that they did not want any members of Parliament to attend.

SIR JOHN SIMON AND POLITICS

PLANS AFTER INDIAN REPORT

At the annual meeting of the Spen Valley Liberal Association, held at Cleckheaton last night, the following letter from Sir John Simon, addressed to Mr. T. Ellis, hon. secretary, was read:—

Dear Mr. Ellis,—The annual meeting of the Spen Valley Liberal Association on Monday evening will coincide almost exactly with the end of the long task of writing the Indian Commission Report, on which my colleagues and I have been engaged. Then there remains the business of seeing it through the press, and, as you know from the newspapers, it will appear in two parts next month, with an interval of a fortnight between them. I have always regarded it as one of the most striking proofs of the confidence which my Spen Valley friends have put in me that they should have been so willing to cooperate in making it possible for their member to undertake this public duty. Many of my constituents who, two and a half years ago, may have thought that I was then setting aside my other occupations and interests for insufficient reasons, will have realized that I was right when I felt and said that the subject upon which the Indian Commission would be engaged was the greatest and most difficult of all the external responsibilities cast upon this country. If it is found that the Commission can make any contribution towards the handling of the question which is soon going to absorb so much of the attention of the country, you and my other supporters will have the satisfaction of knowing that it was you who made my part as easy as you could. I am sincerely grateful to you all.

My Indian preoccupations have not made me careless about, or indifferent to, local interests and anxieties. I have followed with sympathy and growing anxiety the prolonged stoppage in the woollen industry, and venture to join my voice with that of others who are hoping that wise counsels on both sides will succeed in bringing about a satisfactory settlement at an early date.

Now I am looking forward with great satisfaction to resuming my frequent and active contact with the constituency which I have so long represented, and to taking my usual share in the House of Commons work. I am sure I may count on the continuance of the active help of my Spen Valley supporters. Mr. Bernard Sugden, to my great regret, is finding it necessary to give up the presidential chair, but we have a most excellent successor, if the Association confirms, as I think it will, the election in his place of Colonel James Walker. I join with you all in the expression of our gratitude for the retiring president's indefatigable labours and cheery leadership; and I join with you in assuring the new president that we are all going to work together unitedly for the good cause in which we believe. Whether one regards external or domestic affairs, I hold as strongly as I ever did that it is Liberal policy which should lead the way to peace and progress, and I call upon you all to do your utmost to make that policy prevail.—Yours very sincerely, JOHN SIMON.

4, Harcourt-buildings, London, E.C.4, May 16, 1930.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

APRIL PASS LIST

The Institution of Civil Engineers have issued a pass list (interim) for the April examinations. The list is subject to confirmation by the council, and is issued with a note that success in these examinations does not in itself qualify candidates for admission to studentship or election to associate membership. It must be supplemented by compliance with the rules as to engineering training and experience. The list is as follows:—

PRELIMINARY (106)

(The results of the examination held abroad will be announced later)

Adams, B. C.; Allbut, J. F. H.; Ball, G. A. H.; Ballantyne, H. A.; Bartlett, L. H.; Bedford, H. J.; Bennett, J. B.; Bissaker, R. L.; Bett, J. P.; Binnie, G. H.; Borg, N.; Bowdler, H.; Broadbent, J.; Bruce, R.; Calvert, J. C.; Campbell, S. K.; Carus, A. K.; Casebourne, R. W. S.; Cooper, G. H. C.; Cooper, J. F.; Cooper, W. E.; Crowther, F. J.; Davidson, N. F.; Doherty, G. M.; Dunnett, G. W.; Exley, D.; Fraser, G.; Frewin, E. B.; Gardiner, L. M.; Garton, H.; Gibbs, F. E.; Godfrey, S. W.; Grant, R. H.; Griffiths, N.; Harrison, K. A.; Hesburn, C. F.; Hill, W.; Hodgson, C. B.; Holder, E. C.; Howard, C. H.; Hoyle, N.; Iewers, F. G. E.; Ingram, J. R.; Jackson, W. W.; Jarvis, A. C.; Jennings, C. A.; Jukes, J.; Kidd, A. Eng., H. K.; Knapp, P. A. L.; Lamphert, G. H.; Lofthouse, K. W.; Login, H. M. C.; Marshall, A. N.; Martin, J. H.; Mitchell, W.; Muff, J. R.; Mutchin, C. J.; Nicholson, R. B.; Pearce, F. W.; Peez, W. E.; Perks, G. E.; Pickup, L.; Pike, C. W.; Plant, G. J.; Potter, C. W.; Powell, K. G. F.; Pritchard, L. G.; Rae, W. S.; Ransome, P.; Rath, J.; Reeve, L. L.; Reilly, R. A.; Relph, L. J.; Reynolds, J. H.; Rigby, C.; Rigg, J.; Robinson, J.; Rouse, P.; Russel, L.; Ryder, G. J.; Rydout, R. B.; Sansome, R. J.; Scott, K. M.; Scrimgeour, H. F.; Secor, F. T.; Sexton, C. G.; Sinclair, A.; Sleat, J. F.; Smith, J. A. R.; Smith, P. A.; Soutter, F. P.; Spencer, W. H.; Summers, E. C.; Tebbs, K. A.; Thompson, H.; Thompson, S. MacC.; Timbers, J. C.; Trueman, S. W.; Turner, R.; Wadbrook, A. W. W.; Waddington, P. S.; Walton, S. A. S.; Warren, R. Flint; Wauch, W. R.; Williams, G.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP (352).

WHOLE EXAMINATION (SECTIONS A, B, AND C) (5).—Barrett, H. R.; Butt, E. L.; Fielding, A. L.; Hurd, H. H. B.; McKellen, D. M.

SECTIONS A AND B ONLY (31).—Armstrong, E.; Blackwood, G.; Boldry, G. E. V.; Branson, W. R.; Brown, A.; Buchner, G. E. E.; Caldwell, J. W.; Cridlan, E. J.; Crisp, N. W.; Curry, A.; Finn, J.; Fraser, S. A.; Garland, F. A.; Good, B. T.; Gravatt, F. J.; Gunasekera, A. E. C. de S.; Knowles, J. D.; MacKenzie, J.; Martin, H.; Maurice, P. M. P.; Mitchell, J.; Rankin, A. M.; Rogers, J. J. V.; Royds, H. G.; Semple, J.; Shepherd, J.; Shields, A. H. T.; Smith, R. C.; Spencer, G. W.; Stow, L. J. A.; Taylor, F. D.

SECTIONS A AND C ONLY (4).—Green, S.; Lloyd, R.; Read, C. T.; Richardson, E. M.

SECTIONS B AND C ONLY (22).—Allen, R. A. H.; Bateson, E.; Belbin, J. E.; Carey, R.; Cornish, E.; Dunn, J. W.; Fairn, A. S.; Felstead, A. J.; Gamble, W. H.; Higson, T. H.; Hill, D. Y.; Japp, R. A.; Macfarlane, P.; McIlmoyle, R. L.; McLeod, J. M.; McVean, D.; Miller, J.; Millican, R.; Morris, W.; Spencer, F. M.; Sutherland, A. N.; Watson, G. G.

SECTION A ONLY (62).—Anderson, W. M.; Barkas, H. W.; Barnard R. M.; Barratt, J.; Begg, G. C. B.; Blaker, F. D.; Bottomley, J. R.; Brown, C. H.; Brown, W. Birdie, T. D.; Burn, C. V. Burns, J. C. O.; Clough, F. H.; Crawley, H. C. H.; Daniel, H. F.; Davies, D. G.; Day, C. E.; Frew, A.; Garner, W. W.; Green, S. A.; Greig, A. E.; Grimshaw, L. J.; Halls, O.; Hand, T. G.; Higham, K. E.; Hill, G. A.; Hill, G. E.; Hilton, R.; Holroyde, B.; Houlbrook, W. L.; Inglis, M. M. H.; Jeffery, J. D. W.; Kent, L. E.; Langford, K. E.; Lenny, M. C.; Loveland, A. J.; MacDonald, J. S.; Mackenzie, M MacM.; Maynard, G. N.; Murdoch, R. G.; Reddington, C. G.; Rush, K. F.; Russell, J. C.; Sargent, J. E.; Sellman, T. D.; Shea, A. D. L.; Smith, J. G.; Spring, J. F. G.; Summers, R. S.; Sutherland, A.; Tait, W. S.; Taylor, J.; Turner, W. A.; Vickers, W. H.; Walker, E. Watson, I. G.; White, W. F.; Wiata, N. P.; Woodhead, G. E.; Young, J. A.; Young, W.; Cambuslang; Young, W., Dennistoun.

SECTION B ONLY (51).—Acton, W. B. Junior; Adshead, J. W. R.; Alexander, R. F.; Archibald, A. L.; Bowring, T. L.; Bridger, R. E.; Burrows, A.; Cannon, D. M.; Chalcraft, R. D.; Cook, H. G. W.; Cook, V.; Davenport, H. R.; Davies, I. L. D.; Dingwall, G. M.; Forrest, A. C. U.; Grant, W.; Harper, F. A.; Herbert, C. C. B.; King, W. G.; Kinsey-Miles, D. P.; Lawson, D. H.; Longfield, W. F.; Manning, K. B.; Marserison, F.; Marples, W. K.; Marshall, B.; Needham, C.; Nettleton, A. W.; Owen, D. T.; Pare, M. J.; Pedder, A. J. P.; Roberts, L. W.; Robson, J. S.; Russell, S. J. D.; Sebley, W. H.; Sharman, J. D.; Sheasby, J. D.; Smith, F.; Smith, W. McC.; Snaull, C. H. S.; Squire, S. F.; Standley, G. R.; Stephen, D. S.; Stock-bridge, T.; Thomson, J. A.; Tivendale, W.; Waite, D. M.; Watt, H. D.; White, J. B.; Williams, C. V.; Williamson, D. J. MacG.

SECTION C ONLY (117).—Anderson, J.; Anderton, F.; Armistead, R. C. H., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Bardsley, F.; Barrell, N. C.; Beckett, E., B.Eng. (Liverpool); Bell, B. L., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Benson, R. S.; Berridge, T. S., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Booth, A.; Bourne, N. B., B.A. (Cantab.); Box, E. E.; Boyce, E. C., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Brass, J. H.; Bull, H. F.; Butters, G.; Buxton, H. G.; Cousin, J., B.Sc. (Manchester); Cribbe, G. S.; Collins, A. J., B.Sc. (Bristol); Corder, P. G.; Corfield, K. F., B.Sc. (Birmingham); Cowie, A.; Crowe, E. T., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Cuerden, T. V., B.A. (Cantab.); Calshaw, L. (G.); Cunnold, C. C.; Dalal, M. N.; Daniel, R. W., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); D'Ath, E. F. H.; Davies, M. E. V., B.Sc. (Birmingham); Daymond, J. R., B.Sc. (Wales); Dempster, W.; Dow, W. A., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Durrant, T. V. P., B.A. (Cantab); Elliot, G. C. N.; Elliott, N. R.; Escreet, H. J., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Everard, H. B., B.A. (Cantab.); Fisher, H., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Folkes, H. L.; Foster, C. E., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Gemmell, A. W., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Gordon, L. V., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Greenhalgh, J. W., B.A. (Cantab.); Gundry, G. S. A., B.Sc. (Glas.); Hackney, T. D.; Hamilton, R. T.; Hampton, H. C.; Hay, R. S., B.A.I. (Dublin); Heddle, G. L., B.Sc. (Glas.); Hobbs, L. F., B.Sc. (Bristol); Horn, E. L.; Hughes, H. L., B.Eng. (Sheffield); Hurst, J. W., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Jellett, J. H., B.A. (Cantab.); Jones, F. W.; Kerensky, O. A., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Kothran, A., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Linn, W.; Logan, E. A., B.Sc. (Durham); Lowe, A. S.; McClure, A. L., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); MacRae, F. R.; Marchant, A. N., B.Sc. (Bristol); Mathewson, K. D., B.A. (Cantab.); Meakin, H. S. Ball, B.Sc. (Durham); Millar, R. H., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Moore, J. T., B.Sc. (Glas.); Mosan, T. W., B.A.I. (Dublin); Morgan, V. A., B.Eng. (Liverpool); Morrison, M., B.Sc. (Glas.); Mulligan, E. J. B., B.Sc. (Edin.); Nathan, A., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Newton, H. L., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); O'Malley, R. E., B.Sc. (Durham); Paxton, P. R., B.Eng. (Liverpool); Perkins, J. H. A.; Pollock, P. J., B.A. (Cantab.); Pound, E. C., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Powell, R. A., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Price, C. F., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Radcliffe, R. P.; Rendle, R. S.; Roberts, E.; Roberts, R. G. S.; Rogers, T. H., B.Sc. (Wales); Sadler, A. K., B.Sc. (Birmingham); Shann, C. D., B.A. (Cantab.); Short, W. D., B.Sc. (Glas.); Siddons, J. H., B.Eng. (Sheffield); Simpson, C.; Skinner, A. B. O'Neal, B.Sc. (Edin.); Slade, F. W.; Smith, C. H.; Smith, F. G.; Smith, L. M., B.Sc. (Edin.); Sparkes, F. N., B.Sc. (Bristol); Starling, G. T.; Stow, G. R. S., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Tait, W. E., B.Sc. (Birmingham); Taulevin, J. O.; Taylor, R. H., B.Sc. (Manchester); Urquhart, G. F., B.Sc. (Glas.); Waite, F.; Walker, T. G., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Walker, W. MacK.; Warren, E. C., B.Sc. (Glas.); Wheatley, W. G., B.Eng. (Liverpool); White, T. E. S., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Williams, D. E.; Wilson, G. L., B.Eng. (Liverpool); Wilson, T. R.; Wood, F. T.; Woodside, J. C. R.; Worcester, O. L., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); Wylie, R. T., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.).

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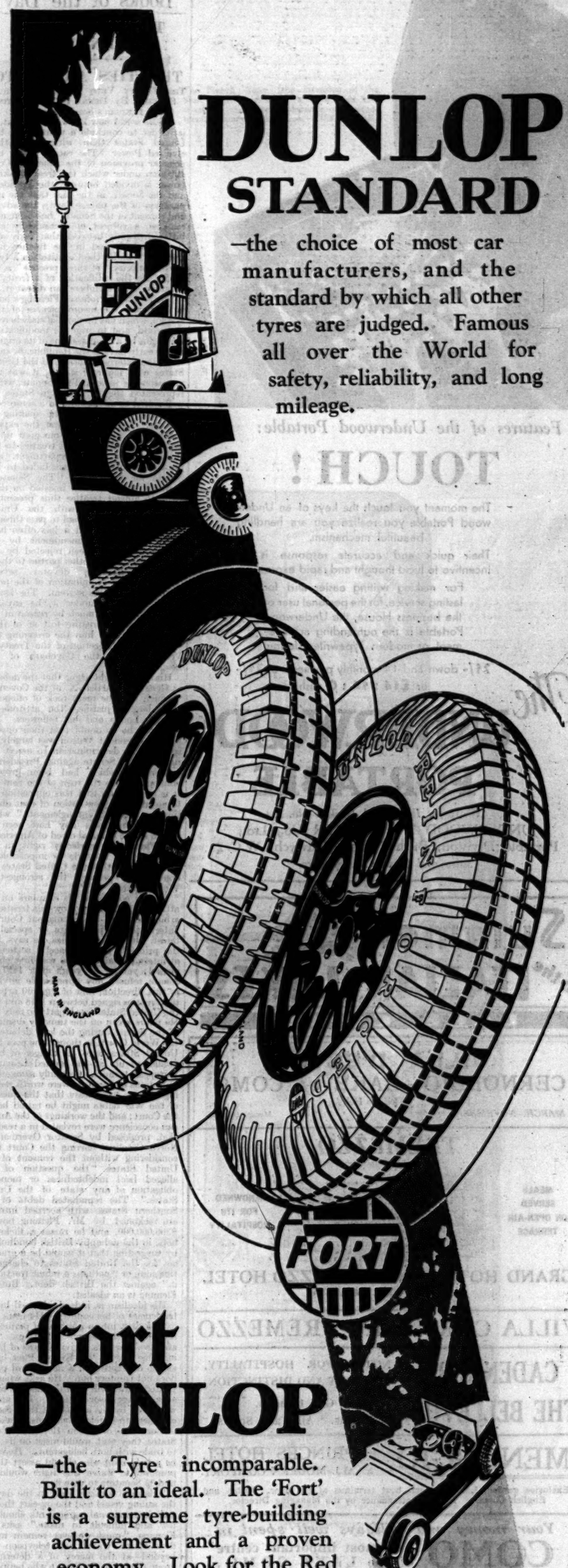

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Books of the Day

THE AMERICAN SENATE

TREATIES AND VETO

THE TREATY VETO OF THE AMERICAN SENATE. By DENNA FRANK FLEMING. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. 9s. net.)

As the world now knows, to its cost, it is harder to conclude a treaty with the United States than with any other civilized Power. The causes lie in the peculiar provision of the American Constitution under which the treaty-making power is divided between the President and the Senate, in the fact that the implication of the phrase "with the advice and consent of the Senate" has been, and remains, a subject, of occasionally embittered dispute between that body and the President, and in the further fact that, since under the Constitution a two-thirds majority "of those present" is required for the ratification of a treaty, a minority of 33 members can defeat it.

The object of Professor Fleming's book is to expose the inconveniences of this system, which has no parallel elsewhere in the world, and to urge its modification. He begins by a lucid account of its origins. In the early days of the Republic, he says, when the external relations of the United States were few and simple, it was not unreasonable to regard the Senate, which represented the 13 sovereign States, as well suited to advise, and in a sense control, the President in the making of treaties. Yet from the first the experiment failed, and the custom grew up of leaving the negotiation of treaties to the President and State Department, and presenting them when concluded to the Senate for ratification. The Senators, however, from the first insisted on their right to amend treaties thus presented. Treaties negotiated with the United States have therefore had to pass through a double process, and it has often happened that after amendment by the Senate they have been rejected by the President or by the other parties to them. Professor Fleming devotes several chapters to an examination of the practical effects of this system. The list of treaties wrecked under it, he says, is formidable not so much by reason of the numbers of the treaties lost as of their importance. For him the crowning disaster was the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles and the Covenant of the League.

His critics might argue that the debates at Geneva on Article X. of the Covenant—which was the main rock of offence—have largely justified the attitude of Senator Lodge and his followers. Yet there can be no doubt that their opposition to President Wilson was largely inspired by a determination to assert the rights of the Senate against Presidential pretensions, which had been growing ominously since the turn of the century. It is also certain that this opposition led to an absurd accentuation of that objection to "foreign entanglements" which since Washington's day had been an article of the political creed of Americans. Mr. Fleming is perfectly right in denouncing this attitude as impossible to maintain now that the United States has emerged as perhaps the strongest of World Powers.

In this connexion his chapters on the attitude of the Senate towards treaties of arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice are of special interest. It was in America, he says, that the principle of the peaceful settlement of international disputes was first championed; yet for 30 years after 1897 the Senate refused any appreciable advance in this direction, and of the 160 arbitration treaties signed between 1918 and 1927 the United States was a party to only two. He pours scorn on the timidity displayed in the Senate during the long debates on the World Court, as though the poor little United States were in danger of being swallowed up by the wicked League of European tyrants. Certainly some of the objections of Senators were worth recording. There were fears that the question of the War debts might be raised before the Court; and the workings of the American conscience were revealed in a reservation, proposed by Senator Overman, of North Carolina, barring the Court from considering without the consent of the United States "the question of the alleged [*sic*] indebtedness or moneyed obligation of any state of the United States." The repudiated debts of the Southern States, with accrued interest, are reckoned by Mr. Fleming now at $300,000,000, and he raises a flicker of hope in the unhappy British bondholders by suggesting that it would be a graceful act for the United States to charge off this sum, or "perhaps a minor fraction of it," against the British debt. But Mr. Fleming is an idealist.

His idealism is, indeed, alarmed by the tendencies of his country. He fears that it may drift into a position of permanent hostility to the League of Nations. "We are also," he says, "giving signs of building a big navy." The Kellogg Pact, hailed as the day-spring of a new era of peace, does not comfort him. He asks what the United States will do if the League blockades an aggressor nation? The answer was given by the authors of the "Survey of American Foreign Relations," reviewed in our issue of March 19. The United States, they said, would insist on its right to trade with both belligerents. He would be a bold man who should assert that a proposal to waive this right would not find 33 Senators to veto it.

"Because a dozen men in the days of the sailing vessel and the ox-cart thought that international agreements should be few and difficult to make," asks Mr. Fleming, "must we ever remain in the days of air travel and television—and beyond—at the mercy of a determined group of men in the Senate who happen to decide to block the way of progress?" Mr. Fleming suggests a way out of the difficulty; but, since the only effective way would be a constitutional amendment, the answer to his question seems to be that we must. Certainly this book is of peculiar interest and importance at the present time, when it is all-important to understand the conflicting tendencies moulding the character and aims of the great imperial nation beyond the Atlantic.

SOME NEW BOOKS

CASUAL OBSERVATIONS. By Arthur Ponsonby. (Allen and Unwin. 6s. n.)

BEYOND PHYSICS. By Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.S. (Allen and Unwin. 5s. n.)

THE REAL WAR, 1914-1918. By B. H. Liddell Hart. (Faber and Faber. 12s. 6d. n.)

PAUL ROBESON. By Eslanda Goode Robeson. (Gollancz. 10s. 6d. n.)

EMERSON. By Régis Michaud. Translated by George Boas. (Cape. 15s. n.)

THE TEACHER'S MANY PARTS. By Sir John Adams. (University of London Press. 6s. n.)

BY WAY OF CAPE HORN. By A. J. Villiers. (Geoffrey Bles. 25s.)

THE DINOSAUR IN EAST AFRICA. By John Parkinson. (Witherby. 12s. 6d. n.)

THE KIRK IN SCOTLAND. By John Buchan and George Adam Smith. (Hodder and Stoughton. 5s. n.)

PLAYS. By John Galsworthy. (Duckworth. 7s. n.)

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK. Edited by M. Epstein. (Macmillan. 20s. n.)

FICTION

HER FATHER'S HOUSE. By Hilda Vaughan. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d. n.)

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MR. PAUL ROBESON'S CAREER

PAUL ROBESON, NEGRO. By ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON. (Gollancz. 10s. 6d. net.)

As a singer of negro spirituals Mr. Paul Robeson is as much admired in England as he is in the United States, although in that country he enjoys the further distinction accorded to a leading representative of negro art and culture. The present biographical record, written by his wife, is evidently meant for his admirers in this country. We are told, for instance, that Phi Beta Kappa is "a national honorary scholastic fraternity"; and we are further given a chapter on life in Harlem which is not strictly relevant to the narrative, but which helps to familiarize the ordinary English reader with the general conditions in which a negro in the United States pursues a professional career. The book is written very simply and with what in the circumstances is an attractive candour.

Paul Bustill Robeson was born in 1898, the last of a family of eight children. His father was minister to a large negro community in Princeton, a gentle and deeply religious man, always sensitive to the pathos and emotional stimulus of the spirituals. It was as an athlete that the subject of this biography first made his mark. He was the third negro to enter Rutgers University, one of the older American universities; and, despite considerable opposition on the score of colour, established himself as a redoubtable player of American football (there are some amusing and very instructive descriptions of practice matches) and baseball. He subsequently proceeded to Columbia University as a law student and engaged in legal work with marked success; his personal popularity, we are told, enabled him to overcome many, though not all, of the obstacles which ordinarily stand in the way of the educated negro. In 1924 he was invited by the Provincetown Players, one of the most interesting theatrical institutions of its kind in America, to play in Mr. Eugene O'Neill's *All God's Chillun Got Wings* and *The Emperor Jones*. The invitation was quite unexpected, it appears, as he had had no theatrical experience whatever. It was abundantly justified; the spontaneous intensity of his acting in the parts of Jim Harris and the Emperor created a powerful impression of the tragic side of negro psychology. Negro spirituals in the concert hall followed, again almost by chance; and the exquisite simplicity of his singing of "Water Boy," "Weepin' Mary," "Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child," and other spirituals which he has helped to make widely known drew increasing attention to his remarkable gift of artistic interpretation. Londoners had their first opportunity of hearing him in the following year.

The implications of the title of the book are obvious enough in a sense. The chapter on Harlem develops them, and there are further sidelights on the position of the negro, educated or uneducated, in the account of Mr. Robeson's early experiences as a concert singer, in the course of which he was often debarred by colour from getting any sort of hotel accommodation, even of the most modest kind. A negro, even if he happens to be a great artist, is still regarded primarily as a negro in the United States, and as such he is a lesser creature than the white man. The racial pride and the enthusiasm for negro culture of both the writer of this book and the subject of it are very clearly expressed. The last couple of chapters, dealing with personal matters and wanderings in Europe, are of less moment than the others, but they, too, are interesting from this point of view. The book is illustrated by a dozen or so photographs, illustrative of Mr. Robeson's remarkable versatility as athlete, actor, singer, and interpreter of the negro mind.

THE WORLD WAR

THE REAL WAR. A True History of the World War, 1914-1918. By B. H. LIDDELL HART. (Faber and Faber. 12s. 6d. net.)

This is a most attractive and well-informed digest of the War, which might be described as "The Essence of the War in 500 pages and 25 maps, at a most moderate price."

To deal with so great a subject, with so vast a literature, in such short space the author's method has naturally been eclectic. He begins by discussing somewhat fully "The Origins of the War"—the Kaiser's unbalanced mind and the German "blank cheque" given to the Austrians stand out predominant among the immediate causes. Then, having cleared the way by surveying "The opposing forces and plans," he goes on to a short summary of each year of the War in succession, this summary being itself epitomized by a keyword and followed by certain "scenes" described at length. The five keywords are "The Clinch," "The Deadlock," "The Dog-Fall," "The Strain," and "The Break." For 1914 there are two scenes:—

Scene 1. The Battle that was not, yet turned the tide—the Marne.

Scene 2. The Field of Legend—Tannenberg.

With the greatest industry Captain Liddell Hart has extracted from the best of the published War books the cream of their information and the glitter of their points, but he has mixed with their well-authenticated facts a certain amount of matter from what he calls "Unpublished Documents," or "Personal Evidence." "Although it is not yet possible to give a fuller identification, all such sources have been recorded and privately catalogued for the eventual use of historical students." One finds therefore a number of statements which for the moment one is asked to take on trust—*e.g.*, that Lord Haig in 1915 declared that the machine-gun was "a much over-rated weapon." There is throughout the book, as one would expect from a young author, an undergraduate in 1914, a tendency to gibe at the military authorities and "military short-sightedness which manifested itself in a constant tendency to under-estimate needs and underrate novelties," and, as he thinks, neglected surprise until the last year of the War. As a rule, however, Captain Hart is a reliable guide; some of his judgments of individuals are hard, but he rightly declines to preserve reputations "at the price of another holocaust of war." He considers that

if the historian of the future has to select one day as decisive for the outcome of the World War, he will probably choose August 2, 1914—before the War, for England, had yet begun—when Mr. Winston Churchill, at 1.25 a.m., sent the order to mobilize the British Navy.

Blockade [he says] ranks first and began first as the cause of victory, and Britain's sea power was the fundamental cause of the Armistice, although the success of the Allied Armies was chief among the immediate causes of Germany's capitulation, and that despised side-show, Salonica, following on the dislocating moral blow of the black day of the German Army, August 8, formed the turning point.

There is a well-chosen bibliography of 19 pages.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

CARS OF TO-DAY

10/30 H.P. FIAT

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The 10/30 h.p. Fiat four-seated coach-built saloon is, in my opinion, a great improvement on former smaller models, especially in quietness and smoothness. It is not dear, and runs like a much larger car.

The saloon is most comfortable, with sufficient leg and elbow room and better head clearance than some small cars, although the overall height is low. The back seat is not too low, and the squab is soft and high. The rear window is deep enough and long. There are four doors and six side windows, and while the foremost glasses can be lowered fully, the middle ones will go down to a little more than half-way. The back are fixed. The doors have an ingenious combined handle and pull-to, and the window winders are accessible. The front seats are adjustable and the backs tip. There are no ventilators, and the exhaust pipe is at the after end of the manifold. Cupboard or pocket space is rather meagre. The screen, in one piece, cannot be opened enough to give a direct view of the road from the driver's seat. The upholstery is leather. The spare disk wheel and 27 by 4.75in. tire are kept at the back. There was no grid on the car tried. Tools are handy under the driver's cushion; the battery is under a trap below the cushion of the nearside front seat.

The engine has four cylinders, and although of 11.1 nominal horse power it is stated to give 30 at 3,600 r.p.m. With its bore and stroke of 67 and 102mm., it is of 1,438c.c. capacity. The compression ratio is 5.85 to one. The valves are on the offside and the cylinder head can be lifted after the distributor and make-and-break, which are driven from the top end of the oil pump shaft, have been drawn out. They cannot be replaced wrongly. The inlet and exhaust manifolds are cast together, and while the former has two branches, the latter has a port at each end and a double one in the middle. All the brass holding nuts can be got at, though the inner one of the exhaust pipe joint is awkward to reach, but the head is independent of the manifolds and with the carburettor itself dropped good access is given for tappet adjustment. The tappets are automatically lubricated. The carburettor is fed from a gravity tank holding 8½ gallons; a gauge is on the instrument board on the dash under the bonnet. There are a petrol mist injector to help starting in cold weather, an air choke, and an economizer adjuster for the main jet. The filler on the tank is under the bonnet; it has no gauze. As the carburettor is above the generator there is a dip tray. I should prefer an unbreakable bowl for the main filter. Timing is by chain; and it can be adjusted from outside. The generator is rather close to the steering when the latter is on the offside, but I understand that it can be drawn out without needless disturbance. Steering is by worm and wheel, and there is a handy junction box.

On the nearside there is a combined oil filler and breather which has a semi-permanent gauze. The dip rod is near and a filter and pressure valve. The main filter is with the pump in the base; to run the oil off a bottom plug must be unscrewed. The crank-shaft, carried in three bearings, is drilled. The camshaft runs in four bearings. The cylinder block is one with the upper half of the crankcase, the connecting rods are of steel, and the pistons are of magnalium alloy with split skirts. The starter is built-in. The radiator is a honeycomb in a shell; behind it are a combined fan and impeller driven by a belt which can be tightened by moving one of the flanges of the top pulley. The gland can be regulated; there should be enough clearance for repacking. A tap drains the system, but it might have a spout and a hole in the under-shield below.

The dry single-plate clutch has adjustable toggles and a ball spigot bearing. There are oil holes for the pedal shaft bearings and a grease valve for the pedals. The floorboards being held by catches can be easily taken up. The gearbox contains four forward speeds, with ratios of 5.6, 8.29, 13.05 and 21.22 to 1. The gear lever, above the lid, works in an invisible gate. The speed positions are marked on the knob; there is a catch for reverse. Oil is replenished by a level filler on the nearside. The engine, clutch, and gearbox are held at five points with rubber insulation, the rearmost point being behind the gearbox to a bracket on the cross member. The propeller shaft is open and has metal universal joints with oil reservoirs and plugs in the casings. The half-floating back axle has spiral bevel drive, adjustment of mesh can be made from outside, and the whole differential unit can be withdrawn without dismantling of the axle.

There are only four brakes; they are worked by central hand lever or by pedal. Rods are used throughout and are guided and under tension. There is a primary hand nut in both cases and adjustment is made by the same means at the end of each of the rods. The four drums are enclosed and the forward brake-operating spindles are anchored to the front of the axle, which has rounded ends. The shoes are of aluminium with fabric linings. The springs front and back are half-elliptical and are under the frame. They work with snubbers and have snubber leaves. The rear springs are under the axle and the front ones are flat. The springs are splayed by following the line of the tapered frame. There are no stops at the back of the front springs except the grease nipple. The battery voltage is 6; the output of the dynamo is regulated thermostatically.

Wheelbase, track, and ground clearance measure 8ft. 4in., 4ft. and 8in. The body space and the weight of the chassis are 6ft. 6in. and 12cwt. Entrance in the saloon is very fair for the size of car, although toe-room is rather short in front. The driver can get to his seat from either side.

ON THE ROAD

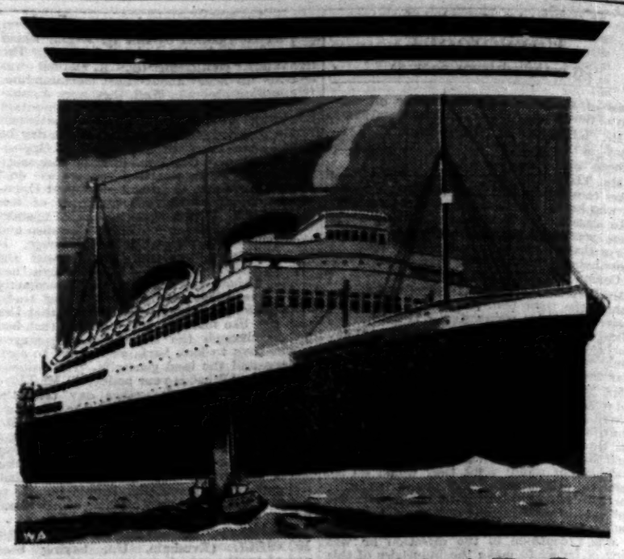
The car will do over 30 on second and about 45 and 55 miles an hour on third and top. Nearly 50 was reached on the stretch, and the gradient outward is adverse. The road surface was dry, there was a cross wind slightly favourable, and there were two persons in the saloon. Thirty and 38 were the rates on the 1 in 22½ hill, while, with a standing start on third, the top of the old Dashwood Hill was cleared at 22. The gearing is not high, but the highest speeds are ample and running is pleasant. Except for a slight exhaust drum with large throttle opening, which might have been avoided had the exhaust pipe been put up in front, the engine is quiet and well-balanced. The three bearings and the rubber insulation make all the difference. One can occasionally feel vibration when sitting at the back, but it is very slight. I found the engine very willing, and the car has plenty of acceleration and is persistent on top under load. Like all Italian cars, the cooling is more in danger of being over- rather than under-efficient. The clutch action was good and so was that of the change speed. The knob of the lever is well-placed. The lower gears are much freer from hum than on former models. The brakes by pedal were strong and smooth, though there was a little pull to the near side, easily curable by adjustment; the hand lever wanted more force, but both were equally good in reverse. The springs on this Fiat worked very well and the suspension passed my reading tests much better than many a bigger and more expensive car. The steering was truly accurate and light, the wheel is well set up, and the lock is most useful. The turning circle is 31ft. The saloon has neat lines, is generally effective, and can be driven long distances without undue fatigue. The chassis costs £180, and the coachbuilt saloon, with leather, £266. Other models include a Weymann sunshine saloon at £275.

The 1930 edition of "Cars of To-day"—the seventh annual one—containing 94 complete reviews, and a new and enlarged edition of "The Art of Driving" are published by The Times Publishing Company, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively, or can be had from booksellers, newsagents, or bookstalls.

CONTROL OF WORKING MEN'S CLUBS

MR. ROBERT RICHARDSON, M.P., presiding on Saturday at the annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, at the Club and Institute buildings, Holborn, said that the club movement had transformed County Durham from being one of the blackest spots in the view of Judges into being one of the brightest spots. The same could be said of many other parts of the country. He said they resented police interference with their legitimate activities; deplored the tendency to give magistrates power over them, and repudiated the thinly veiled allegations which had been made against their sobriety. Instead of there being a restriction of their rights and privileges, clubs should press for the restoration of them. Under the cloak of patriotism during the War rights were filched from them, and they were still withheld.

The opening of the new £90,000 bridge at Weymouth, fixed for June 26, has been postponed until July 4, at the wish of the Duke of York, who is to perform the ceremony.



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"Mr. Flynn scored with his gripping story, 'The Five Red Fingers,' and his latest mystery is a wonderful encore, and we meet once more Anthony L. Bathurst, the skilled crime investigator."—*Yorks Observer.* 7/6

FURTIVE FARM by WILLIAM WESTRUP
The author is at his best in this thrilling and exciting story of life on a South African farm which according to local gossip is supposed to be haunted. The sinister atmosphere is enlivened by the humour of the occupants, but the mystery deepens as the story unfolds. What will be the outcome? 7/6

UNDER ARABIAN SKIES by RALPH C. WELLS
An adventurous story of the Algerian desert with action and colour. The characters include brave soldiers, beautiful girls, a British Intelligence Officer, a Prince bandit in double guise, and natives of different types. The tale moves easily, and has plenty of action and interest working up to a dramatic climax. 7/6

OF THAT RED SOIL by JOAN KENNEDY
Author of "Miss Lavender of London" (4th Ed.).
"'Of That Red Soil' bears the name of Joan Kennedy on the title-page, a circumstance that will suffice for those who admire that author's work. Its theme is fascinating."—*East Anglian Times.* 7/6

YOUNG AMBITION by HYLDA RHODES
Author of "Peep O'Day," etc.
From childhood William Garth's ambition is to be a bookseller. Brought up in an orphanage, he is later sent to work on a farm, and ultimately achieves his desire by a whim of fate. 7/6

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"This novel is sure to find a large public. It possesses the emotional spirit of the 'Indian Love Lyrics.'"—*Oxford Mail.* "It is an old theme which is revitalised by the author's passionate sincerity and insight into native character."—*Morning Post.* 7/6

THE MIDNIGHT LADY by GASTON LEROUX
Author of "Cheri-Bibi," "Mystery Man," etc.
Readers of Gaston Leroux will welcome this new novel from a writer of such calibre who, in the opinion of *The Times Literary Supplement*, recalls Victor Hugo, Eugene Sue, Charles Reade, and Marcus Clarke. 7/6

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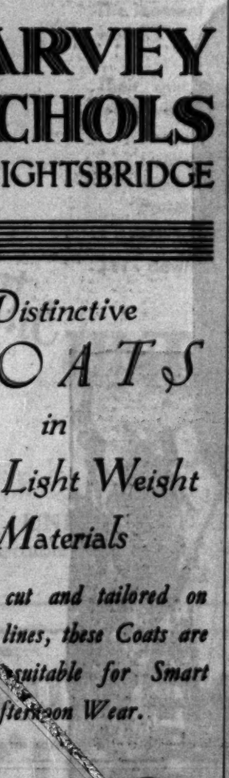

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Letters to the Editor

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

TRAFFIC AND THE STATION SITE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott leaves untouched the very serious misunderstanding from which Mr. Frank Pick starts. This also should not pass unchallenged. The Bill, he says,

was rejected because the main line railway station was, in the opinion of the Committee, placed in too prominent and important a position adjacent to the bridgehead. It seemed to be thought that a railway station should be buried away because it was an unseemly thing.

No such argument was advanced by the Committee or by the opponents of the Bill. No one denies that a terminus should be conspicuous or that its design would offer an enviable opportunity for the architect. What is objectionable is not the station frontage, but what is behind: the acreage of lines that would throttle this part of the river quarter and involve a muddle of twisted and tunnelled roads.

That Mr. Pick should make this false point is the more strange because in the discussion of his paper on the design of railway stations at the R.I.B.A. on March 22 this very charge was brought forward by Sir Herbert Walker, general manager of the Southern Railway Company, and promptly confuted by the President. The real objection to the official scheme was supplied in the paper itself when Mr. Pick said:—

It is indeed advantageous that the station should not be placed in the congested centre of the city. The sacred inner circle of London from which a prudent Legislature excluded main line railway stations has yielded immense advantage to the central plan. What with low over-bridges and weak under-bridges there are whole districts in London cut off from the general flow of vehicular traffic. There are whole districts that cannot be planned in any commodious or symmetrical fashion.

That is our case. The Embankment site of the Gare d'Orléans in Paris is justified because the lines are below street level. To push a railway to the river front in Central London above street level is an anachronism, perpetuating the worst engineering practice of the nineteenth century. It is not surprising that a Committee of four unprejudiced men dismissed this "blot on Lambeth" without even calling on the opponents to state their case.

Yours faithfully,
D. S. MACCOLL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Crawford in his letter about Charing Cross Bridge which appears in your issue of to-day states that a cheaper, quicker, and more workmanlike scheme will emerge from the rejection of the London County Council's Bill. On the contrary, the possibility of a scheme of any sort has been killed for a generation. Now that the sensible London County Council Bill, which passed its second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of four to one, has been killed by the Select Committee, the present hideous railway station will remain, the existing railway bridge atrocity must stand, the area round Waterloo will remain undeveloped, and a large-scale solution of the London traffic problem will be impossible. Incidentally also Waterloo Bridge will be destroyed. Thus Lord Crawford and his friends, having in the beginning set out to save Waterloo Bridge, will now have destroyed it by their inability to see more than one side of a complex problem.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,
WILFRID ASHLEY.
House of Commons, S.W.1, May 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My friend, Lord Crawford, writes to you on town-planning, and, as he writes, the misconception—as some of us at least consider it—of this term blazes into light. He will forgive me for saying this.

What is the fundamental need of town-planning to-day, why are we all talking about it, and even more of re-town-planning? It is forced on us, not by architecture, which is always improving, but because of the paramount needs of traffic. If you were starting out to construct a model of a human frame, which was to work, you would not think first of its complexion. Quite rightly and wisely you would consider its proportions, more especially if you expected your model to thrive and grow; but is not the general moving and governing structure of primary importance—the nerves, the arteries, the sinews? And is not this the case with a city? Are not most of our troubles in every growing city due to the fact that we have in the past considered more as to how its buildings looked rather than how the town was to function as it grew, how the life-blood should then course through it and the people travel across it?

Is not traffic the great problem everywhere to-day, how to get about without wasting time and money—health more than all, for we need time for healthful recreation? As the boy grows to be a man everything in him expands in proportion. As the village grows to be first a town and then a city the paths and lanes and roads and streets for all practical purposes contract, the open spaces disappear. And to living creatures congestion means death. Lord Crawford says:—"The dominant consideration is, of course, town-planning." Yes—but what must dominate town-planning? Why, traffic, of course.

One word more. The chief cause of congestion in cities is cross-traffic on the level. To ensure speed you must pass over and under. It is healthier for humanity to be above ground rather than in the bowels of the earth.

With Lord Crawford I would like to thank *The Times* for its advocacy of broad principles.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE S. C. SWINTON.
45, Sussex-gardens, W.2, May 19.

TO MARK ONE-WAY STREETS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To avoid blocks and crashes all one-way streets should be clearly marked with the same road sign. The sign has been universally agreed to—a plain red disc on the left forbids all entry on that side (for an instructional period, text may be added on a separate panel). This sign is freely, and I think exclusively, used in Paris, in Brussels, and elsewhere. Years ago it was adopted by the Automobile Clubs of the A.I.A. and by the touring group of the A.I.T. Subsequently 20 Governments, including the British, agreed to it, and lastly the League of Nations accepted and published it. Yet the British road authorities treat it with the same disregard or ignorance as they do the danger sign of the "triangle point down" for road junctions to major roads. How are we to move this inert mass to understand its responsibility?

MERVYN O'GORMAN.
21, Embankment-gardens, Chelsea, S.W.3.

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN

THE QUESTION OF SOVEREIGNTY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your issue of May 17 contains a communication, controverting the views expressed concerning Egypt and the Sudan in my letter to you of May 10, by Riaz Bey—probably a descendant of the eminent Prime Minister of former days, who was a great servant of his country. The only point in this letter on which I think I need trouble you with a few words in reply is the remarkable contention that "to Lord Cromer's eyes, the rights of sovereignty of Egypt in the Sudan were impaired to no degree by the 1899 Agreement."

This view appears to be mainly based on the consideration that the Agreement "did not in itself decide the question of sovereignty" because it was mainly concerned with administration. An answer is the more necessary because the same view, I observe, is put forward, with more authority and greater emphasis, by the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs (and one of the members of the recent Delegation) in a lengthy interview by the *Journal des Débats* of May 16. In so far as it rests on the authority of Lord Cromer himself it is refuted by his own words, for he states explicitly that the British claims, which were based on the right of conquest, were claims not merely to administration but "to the exercise of sovereign rights in the Sudan." (See "Modern Egypt," by the Earl of Cromer, Vol. II., p. 116.)

No refutation of the statement is, however, required from him. It is implicit in the terms of the Agreement itself. The presence of the flag is, *par excellence*, the sign and symbol of sovereignty. The flying of the British flag in the Sudan must therefore, *pro tanto*, have impaired the rights of sovereignty of Egypt. In reality, we know that it virtually superseded them altogether. The hoisting of the Egyptian flag had little political significance, because the reasons for it were merely the sentimental one of satisfying Egyptian *amour propre* and the practical one of excluding Ottoman suzerainty, which would have entailed capitulation privileges for the Powers. Egypt herself admitted, in the Benoist case, to which I have referred (but to which Riaz Bey makes no allusion), that she had no rights or liabilities of government in the Sudan, since she demanded her dismissal from that suit expressly on the ground that the Sudan Government was a wholly separate and autonomous one. I fail, therefore, to perceive why my assertion that her rights in the Sudan "were hardly greater than those of other nations" is "daring."

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM McILWRAITH.

ASSESSING MENTAL FITNESS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A few days ago you printed a letter from the Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, pointing out that the medical profession is ill-equipped to deal with minor mental disorders, and that, in consequence of this ignorance, there is much avoidable suffering and inefficiency. These are propositions which anybody who has to examine the statistics of industrial health is not likely to dispute. Then the painful story of a healthy lad, who took his own life rather than face conditions which other apparently similar lads had faced, is "featured" in the evening papers. Does anybody draw the obvious conclusion—namely, that our medico-psychological means of assessment of "health" are grotesquely inadequate? Not at all; public discussion begins with the *obiter dicta* of a coroner and peters out in reminiscences of "public school men." To none of these does it occur that to diagnose the mental make-up of a boy is as hard a task as to assess his physical fitness, but that, while we teach medical students how to perform the latter duty efficiently, we teach them nothing and, as things now are, can teach them nothing about the former duty.

Yours faithfully,
MAJOR GREENWOOD.
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel-street, Gower-street, W.C.1, May 15.

THE SOUTH INDIAN SCHEME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have a great admiration and respect for Bishop Palmer, and remember with gratitude the kindness he showed me as an undergraduate. I am all the more sorry, therefore, that he has entirely misunderstood my words at the Oxford Conference of Evangelical Churchmen, as reported in a condensed though substantially correct form in your columns, and made them become an "extraordinary utterance" which I view with as great "surprise and regret" as he. In justice both to the Conference and myself, will you allow me space to outline my standpoint as briefly as possible?

(1) I believe and pray that the Lambeth Conference will approach the South Indian scheme with the same desire for truth and principle (as opposed to an opportunist policy) as animated the first Council of Jerusalem when faced with a very similar question.

(2) If the scheme, as now proposed, comes into being and is countenanced by the Church of England, we are repeatedly warned on the highest authority that their position in the Church will become intolerable for "a few extreme Anglo-Catholics" (I quote in inverted commas my own expression). I warned the Conference, therefore, that this contingency must be faced.

(3) I felt that such warnings must not deter the Conference from a wholehearted support of the scheme. But I ventured to suggest that if a secession should result, such an Anglo-Catholic Church must be generously treated, and every means taken to keep it in even closer communion with the Church of England than the Non-Jurors maintained with the Episcopal Church of Scotland. This sentiment the Bishop describes as "wanting" to deepen the rift between Catholic and Protestant and to build up its sides with fortresses.

(4) It is true that "if needs must," and if "such regrouping" (again I use my own words) were properly conceived, I saw possible advantages to all schools of thought. But such a weighing up of the position, even if mistaken, cannot be construed into a sinister welcome of the South Indian scheme because it might extrude some Anglo-Catholics.

C. M. CHAVASSE.
St. Peter's Hall, Oxford.

MISSIONARY WOMEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The beautiful building of the S.P.G. College of the Ascension at Selly Oak, Birmingham, was opened last October by H.R.H. Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, as a training centre for missionary and other women workers overseas. The cost of the building is estimated at £31,454, of which £29,690 has already been given; £1,764 is still needed.

To meet this need a very generous offer has been made by "some friends of the college" to double every sum given before next St. Peter's Day, up to the amount of £882. To secure this sum it is necessary that the money should be sent, before June 29, to the acting hon. treasurer, Miss Bunyon, 37, Phillimore-gardens, W.8. We, therefore, make this final appeal to the generosity of our friends to help us to meet this challenge.

Yours faithfully,

MARGARET AMPTHILL. CECILY C. MORGAN.
FLORENCE AMERY. K. M. TANQUERAY.
CONSTANCE E. BUNYON. STACY WADDY.
MILDRED BUXTON. HERBERT A. WALTON.
MURIEL H. DASHWOOD. A. W. WHITELAW.
BERTHA DAWKINS. MARGARET D. WESTERN.
J. A. LOSGLEY. DOROTHY C. WHITMORE.
JOAN W. RUSSELL, Hon. Secretary.

"THE NEW WAY IN INDUSTRY"

INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In the extremely valuable series of articles which you are in process of publishing, you mention that the subject of scientific management has been "somewhat unduly neglected in this country" (second article, Tuesday, May 13). Part of this neglect you attribute to the lack of interest on the part of employers.

May I suggest that an even more potent reason is to be found in the selfsame individualism which, in its effect on our industrial organization, is the main subject of your articles? New intellectual movements, such as the development of a more scientific and less empirical attitude towards the problems of business management, are necessarily expanded and popularized by the action of a minority of interested individuals. But whereas, in the majority of industrialized countries, some degree of co-ordination and concerted action has been established between the individuals and organizations interested in the various aspects of scientific management, in Great Britain this has not occurred. A recent inquiry established the fact that there were over 100 institutions concerned wholly or in part with some specialized aspect of industrial efficiency, including no fewer than nine Departments of the Government.

The effect of this dispersal of effort on the individual employer is deplorable. Unless he is in a very large way of business it is clearly impossible for him to keep touch with the activities of a tithe of these undertakings. He is frequently aware that their publications and proceedings may contain material of value to his business. But the mere labour of analysing the very large output of literature is beyond him. Moreover, many of the institutions are concerned rather with the protection of the interests of some particular profession, the development of a specialized branch of science, or the promulgation of a single idea than with the central and vital task of assisting the business concerns of the country to raise the standard of prosperity of the community. The employer is well aware that he is constantly asked for subscriptions and support for organizations which regard their own existence as the first consideration and the supply of an effective service to the industrial community as of subsidiary importance.

When he wishes to obtain comparative experience from other countries, the task assumes even larger dimensions. And yet, all over the world and not least in Great Britain, there are factories whose standard of management and whose experience of modern methods of industrial administration are years in advance of the general average. Moreover, such undertakings are almost invariably the most willing to put such experience at the disposal of others, realizing that the free exchange of information as to the best methods of performing the tasks of management which are common to every variety of industry is the surest method of securing their own efficiency and of enlarging the consuming power of the markets on which they depend.

The International Management Institute was founded at Geneva in 1927 with the express purpose of helping to solve this problem. It is in contact with individuals and with organizations in all parts of the world who are interested in industrial management. It receives monthly over 370 publications in 17 different languages recording the experience of business men of many nations who are seeking to employ the new methods. Its monthly bulletin and its special publications are carefully designed to give in the briefest possible space an indication of what is being accomplished in practice. Its information service supplies more detailed particulars to those who wish to follow up a particular question. It is a purely scientific and technical institution with no political purpose of any kind. It is the only international organization specifically charged with the task of realizing the recommendations on Rationalization carried by the World Economic Conference of 1927.

The services of the institute are at the disposal of any individual or undertaking which is interested in the question. Further information will be gladly supplied on inquiry to the International Management Institute, 154, Route de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland.

I am yours, &c.,
L. URWICK, Director.
International Management Institute.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE VOLUNTEERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I see that in *The Times* of to-day it is stated that Eton was the first of the public schools to be affected by the Volunteer Movement of 1859. I hasten to say that we must reluctantly resign this honour to Rossall, our predecessors by a few months.

Your obedient servant,
C. A. ALINGTON.
Eton College, Windsor, May 19.

JACKAROO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As it is always interesting and sometimes useful to record the origin of words which seem likely to be taken into the English language, may I support Mr. Lane in his definition of the word "Jackaroo" as "a pupil on an Australian sheep station"? It must be remembered that a sheep station in Australia is not a sheep farm. A Queensland station often is the size of an English county. The word was never, in my experience, used as a word of ill-mannered contempt, as the word "pommy" unfortunately appears to be. Young men often spoke to me of their occupation as "jackerooing."

Well over 30 years ago I was told—I cannot say with how much truth—that the word "jackeroo" originated from some youngster on a sheep station describing an "old man kangaroo" as a "jackaroo," whether deliberately or in ignorance is immaterial. Thereafter the name was given humorously to him, and subsequently was used to define other apprentices like him. A female kangaroo often was, possibly still in North Queensland is, called a "jinnie." Females with young in their pouches were left alone in a hunt, while the male was counted quite able to look after himself.

It is probably well known that the word "larrakin," used once for the groups or "pushes" of lawless youths in Sydney and Melbourne and now for a high-spirited boy, became applied in a similar fashion. An Irish policeman was once asked by a magistrate what certain young men brought before him did with their time. He replied with a roll of his tongue, "Well, sir, most of the time they're just 'larkin' about."

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
GEORGE H. FRODSHAM, Bishop.
Halifax Vicarage, May 12.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

Points from Letters

ENGLISH POTTERY

A correspondent complains in *The Times* of the want of enterprise of Staffordshire firms. Let me give my experience. Wishing to complete an old Georgian dinner-set, I took some of the ware to a City shop, and within a few weeks a perfect reproduction of the missing pieces was delivered here from Stoke-on-Trent, for 1s. 3d. per piece, large and small. Even the faded tint through age had been faithfully rendered. Your correspondent seems not to have given an order, but merely to have made a vague inquiry about "a gross," the sort of generality of which shopkeepers must be very tired.—Mrs. F. LEWIS, 100, South Hill-park, Hampstead Heath, N.W.3.

WEDGWOOD AND DARWIN

It may be of interest to refer to an indirect service to science without which Darwin's great work in biology would probably never have been executed. After the offer to go as naturalist on the voyage of the Beagle, the influence of Darwin's uncle, Josiah Wedgwood, will be best shown by a brief extract from Charles Darwin's "Autobiography":—"I will here only say that I was instantly eager to accept the offer, but my father strongly objected, adding the words, fortunate for me, 'If you can find any man of common-sense who advises you to go, I will give my consent.' So I wrote that evening and refused the offer. On the next morning I went to Maer to be ready for September 1, and whilst out shooting, my uncle sent for me, offering to drive me over to Shrewsbury and talk with my father, as my uncle thought it would be wise in me to accept the offer. My father always maintained that [my uncle] was one of the most sensible men in the world, and he at once consented in the kindest manner."—Mr. J. RAYMOND SOLLY, Union Club, S.W.1.

NAUTICAL MEMORIES

I was apprenticed on the barque Berean in 1879, when she was owned by a Mr. Thomas Boss Walker and chartered by Devitt and Moore. Her captain was one Wyrill, and he was a fine seaman and made some record voyages to Launceston, Tasmania. She was a real clipper, with beautiful lines, and narrow. This narrowness meant terrible rolling, and I think she might be described as a wet ship. I went round the Horn in her, although the worst experience I remember was in running the Easting down, and specially off Cape Leeuwin.—Mr. B. WYAND, BM/BCRR, London, W.C.1.

"TOO MUCH SPENDING"

A girl, aged 13, recently came home from school and said to her mother that teacher had told them at school that shortly there would be an allowance of 5s. per week for pupils over 14 years old. She then asked her mother if she could have 2s. 6d. of it for pocket money. In your issue of May 16 you published in the advertising pages an alleged proof that this nation is descended from the children of Israel. Our latter-day children will soon have little doubt that they belong to a favoured race.—Mr. JOHN G. FERGUSON, Dudley.

OLD CUSTOMS

Somewhat under 60 years ago passengers' luggage was carried on top of railway carriages of the express to Edinburgh and a wait for refreshments made at York. The soup was so hot that it was popularly reported to serve on diverse occasions. Early in the eighties the oil lamps on the L.C. and D.R. gave so bad a light that carriage candles were carried by some passengers who wished to read. First-class carriages were divided by seats not reaching the roof, and it was a joy to boys to climb silently over while passing through the first of two tunnels before the Crystal Palace high level station and appear innocently oblivious facing a loving couple when the train emerged into light and retire in the confusion of the following darkness. Not 60 years ago straw was used to carpet both "growlers" and "buses."—Mr. E. J. HORNIMAN, Bolzano.

CLIMBING KIT

Mr. Pollard's letter touches an interesting inquiry. I have for long wondered why the alpenstock has been discarded in Switzerland, as it is such a very effective instrument for walks not involving real climbing. Anyone who has not used an alpenstock cannot realize the great saving of exertion in steep hill work, particularly in descending. I had mine from Switzerland many years ago; and have with it tramped the wonderful mountains of North and South Skye, the Cheviot, and other hills. For scree, slippery grass, bog work, &c., it is invaluable, and on the level road can be carried as easily as any stick. I took mine to Switzerland two springs ago and would almost as soon have been without a compass as without the help of my old friend. Perhaps its disuse may be partly due to the fact that there is less walking there now than formerly.—Mr. H. R. YGLESIAS, 35, Rusholme-road, Putney Hill.

FILMS OF PAGEANTS

With regard to the historical pageants to be presented this year in different parts of England, of which you gave an account last week, may I suggest that cinematograph films be made of them and deposited in the British Museum? Such films would be of historical value in more ways than one.—Mr. M. BUNBURY, 15, Heathcote-street, W.C.1.

LOUD SPEAKERS

Wireless is deservedly popular, but should not be selfishly enjoyed by some at the expense of the peace of others; headphones are uncomfortable, but why not adopt a radio cushion, which seems to strike the happy medium—freedom from interference for non-listeners and comfort for the others? A law prohibiting the use of loud speakers should be passed by Parliament without delay. The matter should not be left to individual borough councils, such as Wembley and others; the Government should be the first to move and not merely follow where others lead.—Mr. S. A. TOKELEY, Chislehurst.

WILLINGDON'S APPEAL

The quiet village of Willingdon, lying near, but not on, the road to Eastbourne, appeals to the nation for protection. The old church, the school with its playground, and its peaceful paths, not really known to those who rush by, have the charm of restfulness. Must it be sacrificed?—Mr. C. G. FERNIE, Northwood.

RIGHT v. LEFT

Possibly during the armistice which we are encouraged to expect during the forthcoming close week for pedestrians, one of our speed kings would kindly reply to the following:—X, wishing to be broadminded, decides to change the habits of a lifetime and test the slogan "Face the traffic." What are X's chances when, dutifully hugging the right-hand hedge, he reaches a right-hand bend in the road?—Miss S. M. ISAACSON, 15, Vicarage-gate, W.8.

AN OSPREY AT FRENSHAM

I was sitting with a friend by the Little Frensham Pond on May 16, when an osprey dropped with a mighty thud on to the water within a few feet of where we were sitting, caught its fish, and slowly soared, mobbed by a peewit, beyond human vision. For quite an appreciable time we could distinctly see the fish which the bird was holding. It was a wonderful sight, and the fact that the whole episode took some considerable time greatly added to its interest.—Mr. B. M. HALL, Churt.

FIRES IN MOTOR-CARS

As fatal accidents due to the burning of automobiles are increasing, I think it would be interesting to know the type of vehicle involved in each case. Many experienced motorists have feelings of insecurity when in cars fitted with petrol-tanks between the steering-column and the radiator, especially if the coachwork is of an enclosed type. Two-door saloons with door-hinges in rear would appear to offer the least facilities for escape.—MAJOR L. M. LILLEY, 75, Seymour-street, W.2.

CANAL CHILDREN

In the controversy raging round the Canal Boats Bill, would it not be pertinent to inquire the numbers of ex-canal children who, through the supposed handicap of the loss of educational benefits, are now included in the overwhelming total of unemployed, most of whom have received the alleged benefits of the elementary school system of to-day which the propagandists of the Bill are so anxious that the hardy and certainly work-trained children of the barges should receive. At the loss of the far stabler and greater benefit of home encouragement and guidance from honest and hard-working parents?—Mr. W. KENNARD HEAD, 100, Cassiobury Park-avenue, Watford.

CALIBAN IN THE PARKS

Can nothing be done to save the London parks from further desecration? The peaceful banks of the Serpentine, already disfigured, are now threatened with rows of tents and marquees, and huge mobs of noisy bathers, while the hoofmarks of Caliban are becoming increasingly apparent in various other places. To exchange the mellow charm and tranquillity of the gardens for the tawdry "amenities" of a municipal recreation ground is a crime against which all who care for beauty and peace, and dislike raucous vulgarity, should protest. Remember that in such cases there can be no turning back. Once the evil work has been done, the ruin will be irretrievable and a unique heritage will have been irrevocably lost.—Mr. WALTER BOWERLEY, The Sports Club, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

Skidding—the menace of Modern Roads

Transport conditions of to-day facilitate skidding. Long straight stretches, inviting speed. Surfaces polished smooth as glass by traffic. Sudden intersections and urgent braking. Just a little rain or grease; then . . . *there's another accident which might have been avoided.*

Tar is the factor of safety in modern Road construction. Tar-made Roads remain *slightly* rough and very *gripping*. Traffic cannot wear them smooth . . . their original "mosaic" surface gives a *permanent*, safe grip. Of all road surfaces now in use, one type *and one type only* is in constant conflict with the skidding danger . . . the "metal" of the Tar-made or Tar-surfaced road remains firmly *in the surface* giving to every kind of traffic a biting contact which makes for safety.

Roads made or surface-dressed with Tar are NON-SKID Roads. Already they dominate the Rural Road System of Great Britain . . . and as the proportion of Tar Roads increases, skidding accidents will diminish. The Association issues a Booklet explaining the many ways in which British Road Tar serves and benefits the community. Write to the Secretary for a post free copy of Booklet No. 21.

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EMPIRE RED CROSS

DELEGATES WELCOMED BY DUKE OF YORK

PEACE-TIME ACTIVITIES

The Duke of York, who is chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society, formally opened the Empire Red Cross Conference at St. James's Palace yesterday. He was accompanied by Princess Helena Victoria, who is a member of the council. The conference, which is attended by delegates from the Red Cross organizations of the Dominions and Colonies and from the various branches of the British Society, and also by representatives of the International Red Cross, will continue till Saturday. Sir Arthur Stanley, a vice-chairman of the council of the British Society, received the Duke of York and invited him to open the conference and welcome the delegates.

The Duke of York, who was received with cheers, said:—

On behalf of the British Red Cross Society, I have great pleasure in extending to the delegates to the conference who have come from overseas a very hearty welcome and the assurance that we are delighted to see them here. Not only do they include representatives of the Dominions, but also of two international bodies. I refer to the president of the international Red Cross Committee of Geneva, and the vice-chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies. We highly appreciate the efforts the delegates have made to come over and join us in our discussions, for their advice and support will be of the greatest value.

I am happy to recall the associations of my family with the society. Not only is the King its patron, and the Queen its president, but their Majesties never fail to take a deep and unceasing interest in its activities. (Cheers.)

About 60 years have elapsed since the society started as a war-time organization, and never was its efficiency more highly tested and proved than in the great World War of 1914-18. I do not propose to dwell on that subject, except to remind you that in the Star and Garter Home at Richmond, which I hope many of you will visit, you will find a wonderful example of what the society has done, and is still doing, for those who suffered mutilation and disablement in the Great War.

It is to its peace-time activities that I would ask you to turn your attention to-day. I might point to many aspects of the peace-time work of the society in this country with which I hope you will make personal acquaintance during your stay; but I would specially suggest that, if you are able, you will visit the Central Clinic, which the society has recently built and equipped in Peto-place, Marylebone-road, for the diagnosis and treatment of chronic rheumatism. I am convinced that not one of you will regret a single moment of the time you spend there.

WORK IN THE DOMINIONS

I have recently been reading the reports of the Red Cross work in India, Canada, South Africa, and Australia. Of the first three, I regret I have had no experience derived from personal contact. But all deserve high praise, particularly such features as the child welfare work in India, the promotion of health education in South Africa, the work in the pioneer districts, and the system of visiting housekeepers to help the women and children in Canada. I was, however, fortunate enough three years ago in being able to visit Australia—an experience of which both the Duchess and I retain many happy memories—(cheers)—and there I was able to learn personally of the splendid achievements in that great Commonwealth—of the scheme for fighting tuberculosis, the handicraft shops and other developments. (Cheers.)

To-day what we want to see is the expansion of the activities of the society to all parts of the British Empire and the civilized world. We want the work more widely known and more generally co-ordinated. The Red Cross is giving unique service to the whole of humanity, and if we can extend its circle among all nations, we shall do much to help on the progress of the human race. (Cheers.)

Another branch of the society's work to which I wish to draw your attention is the Junior Red Cross. It has been started among children, both in this country and elsewhere, and it has unlimited possibilities. Remembering that the youth of a nation are the trustees of posterity, we must exert ourselves to foster the interest of the young in the formation of healthy habits of living and in doing all they can to help the sick and suffering.

Had I the time, I would like to mention by name all those who have done so much for the Red Cross. This, however, is impossible, but I do wish to pay my tribute to the devoted and self-sacrificing labours of Sir Arthur Stanley, to whom we owe so much. He has set an example; and if every worker will follow it the permanent prosperity of this great cause, which we have so much at heart, is ensured. (Cheers.) Once again I bid you welcome, and I earnestly hope that your stay in this country may be a very happy and enjoyable one. (Cheers.)

AUXILIARY TO STATE SERVICES

LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies, welcoming the delegates on behalf of the Government, said the note of the organization was expansion. There was great development in the Dominions, India, and elsewhere. He was struck with the importance of the work of the Canadian outpost hospitals and centres, which furnished an example of what could be done in a vast territory of small scattered populations. In Australia, important work was being undertaken against tuberculosis. There ought to be no tuberculosis in Australia. It was possible, with adequate work and attention, practically to get rid of that scourge in the whole of Australia at no distant date. He commended the nursing work in New Zealand, and, with regard to South Africa, noted that the headquarters were not at Cape Town but at Johannesburg, showing how the needs of the case compelled the work to be carried northward from the older centre. He referred to the enormous needs of the great continent of Africa where the British people were responsible for the health and welfare of between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 natives.

The Red Cross, he continued, was no longer exclusively a war-time organization. Public opinion, he thought, was hardly yet adequately aware of the new development which had taken place within the last few years in the expansion of the work to everything that related to the health and welfare of the population. He paid his testimony to the extraordinary value of this voluntary work as an auxiliary to the Government services in health and welfare. In the sparsely populated parts of the Empire the district officer or commissioner would fail to cope with the problems with which he had to deal, unless he had the assistance of a voluntary auxiliary, and even in this country the hospital authorities were making more and more use of voluntary effort. He strongly favoured voluntary organizations as a supplement to Government work in this country, the Dominions, and the Colonies. The voluntary organization had always the advantages of initiative and experiment, but it had one limitation. It could not be entrusted with coercive powers. For example, they would never entrust a voluntary organization with the care of the insane.

References to the work in the Dominions were made by Miss P. ROBERTSON, speaking on behalf of the Australian Red Cross Society; Mrs. C. B. WAGGEN, Ottawa, who was introduced by Dr. Biggar, Canadian Red Cross Society; Mr. B. E. H. TRIPP, New Zealand Red Cross Society; and Miss BERMAN, S. African Red Cross Society. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. SYMONS, Indian Red Cross Society, said that during the next few years it was hoped that the society would show a record which would be the envy of all other societies in the Empire.

M. MAX HUBER, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross, extended to the conference the greetings of the International Red Cross, and also those of the League of Red Cross Societies and of the national societies in every part of the world. He said that the Red Cross principle, proclaimed by the Geneva Convention, was a powerful agency in uprooting the conception of war as an inevitable element of international policy. The problem of the growth and expansion of the Red Cross in the Empire was not a purely British concern. In developing their activities, and augmenting their numbers, the Red Cross organizations within the Empire were carrying their work and their spirit beyond the frontiers of the British Commonwealth of Nations. They could do more than any other single group to make the ideals and the activities of the Red Cross genuinely universal.

SIR ARTHUR STANLEY expressed the thanks of the meeting to the Duke of York and to Princess Helena Victoria for their presence. Before leaving, both the Duke of York and Princess Helena Victoria signed the conference book.

The first plenary meeting of the conference will be held this morning at St. James's Palace.

SAFETY WEEK OPENED

MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARDS

National Safety Week, the first organized in this country, opened yesterday. In London the chief event of the day was the thirteenth annual general meeting of the London "Safety First" Council, which was held at the Mansion House, where the Lady Mayoress presented meritorious service awards gained in 1929 and gold medallions to drivers who had completed 10 consecutive years free from accident.

The LORD MAYOR, who presided, first read the Duke of York's appeal, which appeared in *The Times* yesterday. Proceeding, he said that last year the number of accidents in the Metropolitan area was greater than ever before, and the same applied all over the country. Figures of the first quarter of 1930, issued within the last few days, showed a large increase over the corresponding quarter in previous years. The London "Safety First" Council was performing invaluable work in endeavouring to stem the rising tide of accidents, the majority of which statistics showed were accounted for by the frailties of human nature and were consequently unavoidable. National Safety Week was organized with the object of drawing attention to the number of accidents in the factories, workshops, streets, and homes, in order that a great effort might be made to reduce the tremendous loss of life which was taking place. He would like to see every driver of an omnibus, charabanc, tramcar or commercial vehicle enter the Freedom from Accidents Competition.

Mr. A. HUME NICHOLL moved the adoption of the annual report, which showed that in the Metropolitan Police area for 1929 there were 1,362 persons killed in accidents and 55,645 injured; while within the City of London the figures were 21 and 849 respectively. During the year the work of the committee had mainly consisted in inquiring into numerous dangerous localities which had been brought to their notice.

NEED OF SUPPORT

LORD BURNHAM, who was re-elected president of the council, quoted the figures of the killed and injured at work, in the home, and in the street, and said there never was a time when there was so much need for the existence and for the operations of the "Safety First" Council. This organization, he said, was doing a great work, and it could do more if it received the financial support that it might from all private employers, public bodies, and Government departments. The one great thing needed was an increased sense of responsibility on the part of the public, without which their work would be in vain.

Recipients of meritorious service awards were: H. Higgs and T. E. Goodman, Penge Fire Brigade; H. Taylor and H. Hull, London General Omnibus Company; W. H. Bond and A. Brooks, L.C.C. Tramways; and A. J. Wheeler, London United Tramways. In addition about 150 drivers received gold medallions.

THE MOTOR CRASH NEAR WAKEFIELD

INQUEST ON FOUR VICTIMS

Mr. C. J. Haworth, the West Riding Coroner, opened an inquest at Wakefield yesterday on the bodies of ALFRED GOODYEAR, 33; his wife, BEATRICE GOODYEAR, 27; his son, ARTHUR GOODYEAR, 3½; and his mother, SUSANNAH GOODYEAR, 66, who lost their lives on Saturday night as the result of a motor smash at Newmillerdam, near Wakefield.

Mrs. Rose Grafton, 26, and a friend, Miss Eva Barnfather, who were accompanying the Goodyears, are in hospital suffering from severe injuries, and their condition yesterday was stated to be very serious.

A car in which the Goodyears were riding was returning home after a family shopping expedition when a motor-omnibus skidded and crashed into it, forcing it into a wall, which collapsed on the car. Four fell into the roadway, but two, the mother and son, were buried by heavy stones.

Benson Gill, of Newmillerdam, labourer, and Mrs. Sarah Gill, of Crigglestone, near Wakefield, said that the omnibus, after passing two cyclists, made a double skid and a few seconds later they heard a crash. Looking round a slight bend on the road, they saw the omnibus overturned and a smashed up motor-car. The witnesses were of opinion that the omnibus was going at a very fast pace and did not slacken after the skid, so far as they could see. They also expressed the opinion that the vehicle, which was empty, and was out on a testing run, was travelling at an excessive speed. They stated that they heard no warning horn. It was thought that the skid was caused by the greasy state of the road, rendered so by rain.

George Clark, the company's fitter, who was in the omnibus, declared that its speed did not exceed 20 miles per hour at the time, and that the limit was not exceeded at any time.

The CORONER adjourned the inquest until next Thursday.

CHARGE OF DEMANDING £100

ALLEGED POSE AS OFFICIAL RECEIVER

LIONEL BUTLER TOMES, 43, traveller, of no fixed abode, was remanded at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday on a charge of demanding from Kever Solomons, of Farm-avenue, Cricklewood, £100 with intent to steal it on May 16.

Detective-inspector Bower said that on Saturday evening he went to a tea shop in Oxford-street and there saw the prisoner in conversation with Solomons. He saw the latter hand to the former an envelope which contained a 10s. note and some pieces of paper which he had previously prepared. The prisoner took it in his left hand and dropped it below the table in the direction of his left-hand pocket. The witness introduced himself and asked the prisoner, "What is your business with this man?" The prisoner replied, "My business is private." Solomons said, "This man says he is the Official Receiver, and has demanded £100 from me not to report that I cheated my creditors by disposing of my stock to a man at Brixton. I gave him two 10s. notes this afternoon. He afterwards agreed to accept £50, the remaining £49 of which is supposed to be in the envelope I have just handed to him." At this moment Detective Baisden handed the witness the envelope, remarking, "I saw him take it from his pocket and drop it on the floor." The prisoner said, "I deny it." The witness said, "Being a bankruptcy official?" The prisoner said "Yes." He was then taken into custody and when he was searched on him was found a receipt for a registered letter addressed to Mr. Mellor, Carey-street.

LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL

LADY ALLENDALE'S APPEAL

LADY ALLENDALE, who presided at 144, Piccadilly yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the London Foot Hospital, said that it was the intention of the committee to hold an exhibition of sporting pictures in aid of the hospital in London next spring. There was a great desire in England, and particularly London, at the moment, for opportunities to see pictures of every description and so to learn more about art in general. They wanted to make £15,000 for the hospital, and when that ambition was realized they would do a very original thing—that is, where hospitals were concerned—they would ask for no more. The hospital deserved every support, as it was the only one of its kind in Europe till the work spread to some provincial cities.

SIR A. HENRY MCMAHON, chairman of the committee, said few knew how people of the working classes suffered from foot defects and diseases. Factory workers, waiters, waitresses, and railway people who had to stand up for very long hours suffered excruciating agonies.

The annual report, which was adopted, stated that it had been anticipated last year that a sum of £18,000 would be required to purchase the new freehold premises at 33, Fitzroy-square; of this the sum of £6,932 had been raised, and the only liability was the loan from the bank. Interest on this had been the chief cause for the excess of expenditure over income of nearly £900. The income on the general account for the year had been £2,461 8s. 3d. and the expenditure £3,345 1s.

Among those present were:—

Lady Holford, Evelyn Lady Allington, Cora Lady Strafford, Lady McMahon, Lady Elizabeth Matheson, and Mrs. Richard Lee.

Lord Blandford was summoned at St. Ives, Hunts, yesterday for driving a car to the danger of the public at Pen Stanton on April 24 and was fined £5.

THE OUTLOOK OF INDUSTRY

LORD E. PERCY'S PLEA FOR COHERENT POLICY

The need for a coherent industrial policy was urged by Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., yesterday, in an address at the annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society, which was held at Grocers' Hall, E.C.2.

LORD EUSTACE PERCY said that the fundamental problem with which Western Europe and America had to deal to-day was the simultaneous decline in the birth rate and the death rate. It meant that in the not distant future a comparatively small and declining number of active workers would have to produce the wealth necessary to support a comparatively large and growing number of superannuated workers. Surely this fact set in their proper light the unemployment figures which so alarmed us to-day, or at least in so far as they related to men and women who had reached middle age. If our real danger was that we should have in the future permanently to support millions of retired workers through a long old age, ought we to be alarmed—ought we to regard it as a blot on our civilization—if we were now called on temporarily, during a period of violent industrial change, to support a million or so of workers who were forced into premature retirement at about the age of 45?

If this was not an accurate description of our unemployment problem to-day he suggested that it accurately described what the problem would be if we had a coherent industrial policy. It was, in fact, a more or less accurate description of the unemployment problem of the United States, where industry had something like a coherent policy. In this country we talked about road-building, for example, as work which would relieve the unemployed. In America the Irish or Italian road gang of 20 years ago had disappeared, and road-building had become an industry, highly mechanized and elaborately organized. American industrial policy had aimed at eliminating heavy manual labour and at raising a whole section of workers to a higher level. This was the most ambitious social reform which any nation had ever attempted; and if in the process the navvy of 45, too old to acquire new qualifications, was forced into premature retirement, he could at any rate be regarded as suffering for a great purpose, in order that his son might occupy a place in industry and in society which would otherwise be beyond his reach.

INCREASE OF PRODUCTION

Now this was, in effect, the only possible policy for any industrial nation at the present moment, Lord Eustace Percy continued. We could only support the great burden of the aged, which was already falling upon us, by a great increase of production per worker employed in industry—and, he might add, in agriculture. It would mean the investment of every penny of our surplus wealth in the mechanical re-equipment of industry. The first result would be, as in America, a reduction in the demand for juvenile labour, an increase in the demand for technically trained and educated men, and a consequent lengthening of school life for an ever-increasing proportion of the population. The second consequence would be the displacement of unskilled and untrained workers, as the temporary price to be paid for a great social reform. If this were the inevitable tendency of any sound industrial policy, then in the name of common sense and statesmanship let us declare it, and let us concentrate first and foremost on the necessary means for carrying it out.

At present industry hardly looked beyond its immediate difficulties, and tended to represent reorganization as no more than the minimum absolutely necessary to enable it to keep its end up. The manufacturer must inspire himself and his workers with a better hope than this. If it appeared that he could do so only on conditions—conditions, for example, as to relief from taxation of the reserves which he required to re-equip his industry, or as to reasonable protection against competition, for the purpose of ensuring increased output—then it seemed to the speaker to be the elementary duty of the State to give him the relief and the security he needed. What was necessary to rationalization, and to the wholehearted concurrence of labour, was confidence in the future.

If industry was to be enabled thus to launch out deliberately on a policy of increased output by mechanization, then the keynote of our educational policy must be work and self-reliance. It would be far better, by a system of labour permits and continuation schools, to make every boy between 14 and 18 regard himself as a worker in training for industry, than by compulsion or bribery to keep him in school for one extra year, and then teach him to regard himself as an insured person qualifying for benefit. The victim who was displaced by the new policy must be treated, not as being on the ration strength of the industrial army, but as a casualty to be doctored according to his individual needs. He was not a proper subject for unemployment insurance; he could not be dealt with by any stereotyped scheme of general relief. Between these two categories—the future beneficiaries and the temporary casualties of our industrial policy—stood the men and women of whom the great majority were proper subjects for a rigidly contractual scheme of unemployment insurance, with definite premiums and definite benefits.

He was convinced that a sound insurance scheme could be devised for them at a much lower premium than that which was at present paid jointly by the worker, the employer, and the State. There was, however, one other category about which a special word must be said—the category of casual and under-employed labour. An industry which maintained, as a matter of deliberate policy or through lack of organizing ability, a permanent fringe of casual labour supported out of the insurance fund was making itself a burden on other industries. Such an industry should be given the alternatives either of reorganizing its employment arrangements or of bearing the burden of its own casuals.

LORD STANLEY of ALDERLEY presided, and the meeting was addressed also by SIR CHARLES MALLET, who said that the society was living to-day in a difficult world. It was a world of mass philanthropy, practised by Parliament at the taxpayers' expense; a world full of rather demoralizing doles, and so bent on easing the hardships of the worker that it ran some risk of destroying his readiness to work.

MR. R. H. SELBIE'S COLLAPSE IN ST. PAUL'S

THE CORONER'S VERDICT

An inquest was held at the City Coroner's Court yesterday on the body of Mr. ROBERT HOPE SELBIE, who collapsed in St. Paul's Cathedral while his son was being confirmed on Saturday. He was taken on an ambulance to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and on arrival was dead. The CORONER (Dr. F. J. Waldo), who sat without a jury, said he thought it was advisable to hold an inquest as Mr. Selbie's medical attendant was unable to give a certificate. He expressed his sympathy with the family and with the Metropolitan Railway Company, of which Mr. Selbie had been general manager for so many years.

Philip Heyworth Selbie said that his father was 62 years of age, and returned on May 6 from a sea voyage of three weeks, taken for the benefit of his health. He seemed better, although he was not really well.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury said that death was due to the rupture of an aneurism of the cerebral artery and meningeal haemorrhage, and was almost instantaneous. It would be very difficult to diagnose; there might be no symptoms at all. Apparently there were none in this case.

A verdict of "death from natural causes" was recorded.

BY-PASS ROAD AT MAIDENHEAD

SCHEME SANCTIONED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

READING, MAY 19

The Berkshire County Council have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of a by-pass road at Maidenhead, the need of which has long been felt because of the increasing traffic carried by the Bath Road through the riverside town. Approximately a fourth of the proposed road will be in the county of Bucks, and a new bridge over the Thames will also be built, the cost of which, it is suggested, should be borne by the two county councils. The Ministry of Transport have intimated their willingness to make a grant of 80 per cent. towards the total cost of the scheme, estimated at £210,000. After deducting the Ministry's grant and the appropriate contribution of the Bucks County Council, the amount to be found by the Berkshire County Council is approximately £27,500.

PRINCESS MARY IN THE POTTERIES

WEDGWOOD EXHIBITION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HANLEY, MAY 19

The Pottery towns to-day were favoured with brilliant weather for their welcome to Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, who arrived at Stoke-on-Trent this morning from Shifnal to visit the Wedgwood bicentenary exhibitions. She was entertained at luncheon in Stoke Town Hall by the Lord Mayor of the city (Alderman G. H. Barber) and the president of the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation (Mr. H. J. Johnson), and in the afternoon she paid a short visit to Hanley Park to witness the prologue of the first episode of the historical pageant.

The principal feature of her visit was the stay which Princess Mary made at the exhibition of modern Staffordshire pottery in the King's Hall, Stoke, where by her evident interest in nearly all the varied features of that remarkable display, by her admiration for many of the beautiful objects displayed, and by her series of purchases, she gave the best possible encouragement to the British pottery industry at its chief centre. Princess Mary had been the guest over the week-end of Lord and Lady Bradford at Shifnal, and her party, who travelled to Stoke by road, included the hosts, Lord and Lady Lewisham, Lord Bridgeman, Mrs. Glynn, and the Swiss Minister to England and Mme. Paravicini.

At the entrance to Stoke Town Hall she was received by Lord Harrowby, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, with whom was Lady Harrowby. A guard of honour was provided by a detachment of Girl Guides, commanded by Mrs. Horace Wardle Leek, the county commissioner. Those presented to her Royal Highness before she entered the exhibition were the Lord Mayor and the Mayoress of Stoke, the Town Clerk, Sir Francis and Lady Joseph, Mr. W. J. Gardner, Mr. C. E. Bullock, chairman of the Pottery Manufacturers' Federation, Mr. Ashley Myott and Mr. S. Dodd, officials of that body, and Mr. T. B. Roberts. Mr. Johnson, on behalf of the Federation, asked Princess Mary's acceptance of the gift of a Wedgwood coffee set in jade green and gold, made at Etruria Works, and Messrs. Myott and Dodd then conducted her Royal Highness round the exhibition.

Princess Mary devoted nearly an hour to the display of utilitarian pottery, combined with enough of the purely artistic productions to show the present standing of Staffordshire pottery in the world of art.

ROYAL PURCHASES

Princess Mary made purchases at five of the stalls in the modern exhibition—from Grimwades a pair of delphinium vases; from Myotts a tea set; from Swinnertons, a tea set with a cottage design; from Maddock and Sons a cottage pattern morning set, and from the New Hall pottery stand a clock set.

At the luncheon, on the invitation of Mr. H. J. Johnson, Princess Mary unveiled a memorial window in memory of a member of the Wedgwood family. The window of stained glass, with the Royal Arms emblazoned in the upper panel, and with two smaller pictures below, one of which shows an oven and a potter's bench and the other the potter turned soldier in the field, bears the following words: "To the honoured memory of Major Cecil Wedgwood, D.S.O., 8th North Staffs Regiment, master potter, first mayor of the Federated Borough of Stoke-on-Trent, killed in the Battle of the Somme, July 3, 1916."

SIR FRANCIS JOSEPH, in giving the loyal toast, recalled Queen Mary's frequent acts of encouragement to the British pottery industry when visiting the British Industries Fair, and said that that kindly and practical support had been of the greatest possible value to Stoke-on-Trent. He also alluded to the Prince of Wales's visit six years ago, when he acquired the useful habit of turning up the crockery at public dinners to see where it came from, and said that during the present luncheon he had noticed that that excellent habit was being acquired also by their Royal guest. (Laughter.) [This was an allusion to Princess Mary's inspection of the beautiful and varied crockery used at the Town Hall on civic occasions.]

Princess Mary left Stoke by train for Blisworth at 3.34.

RIVERSIDE BLAZE

WAREHOUSE GUTTED ON A LAMBETH WHARF

The riverside premises of Messrs. H. R. Perry and Son, wharfingers, Prince's Wharf, Commercial-road, S.E.1, opposite Victoria Embankment, were completely gutted by fire last evening.

The building, with stables adjoining, occupies a site between the premises of Messrs. W. V. Bowater and Sons, Limited, paper makers, and the Union Cold Storage Company, Limited, on the Lambeth side of the Thames, and was used as a warehouse for the storage and distribution of flour. The outbreak was discovered shortly after 5 o'clock by the foreman, Mr. J. Wilkins. Work at the wharf had ceased at 5 o'clock and there was no one in the building when the fire broke out. A number of the employees who had gone to a restaurant near by, on receiving the alarm, returned to the wharf and assisted the foreman and the caretaker to remove six horses from the stables.

A district fire call was circulated and firemen were soon on the scene. The fire launch Alpha was of great assistance in enabling the fire to be attacked from the river, while firemen perched on the top of water towers in the wharf approach directed streams of water through the upper windows. Dense volumes of smoke rose from the building and at times completely obscured the riverside for a considerable distance. Thousands of people, including many City workers, thronged the Embankment between Waterloo and Blackfriars bridges, and this area was enveloped in smoke. Now and again when the wind cleared the smoke away for a brief moment the sightseers were rewarded by the spectacle of cross-streams of water thrown high from the fire launch and from the water-towers on the bank.

Flames were also seen to burst forth at intervals from the roof of the building. So dense was the smoke at the outset that four firemen were overcome. Respirators were afterwards used and relief men were called for. Tugs and barges were warned to keep in mid-stream while passing. Fortunately the firemen were able to confine the fire to the main premises, a large building of five floors.

The danger of the spread of the fire to the premises of Messrs. Bowater and Son was lessened by the direction of the wind, while on the other side a waste site separates the burning building from the cold storage premises. A great volume of water flowed from the wharf yard into Commercial-road, and steps had to be taken to prevent it from entering the basements of houses on the opposite side of the road. The fire continued to smoulder for several hours.

A fireman said:—"It was one of the most difficult fires we have ever had to tackle. The building inside was a raging inferno. The flames were licking the sides of the walls and making them red hot. Dense acrid smoke, which was not unlike that given off by burning cordite, made it impossible to breathe, and clouds of flour which rose when water burst the bags added to our difficulties."

While watching the blaze from Victoria Embankment a man named George Ross was knocked down by a car. He was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It was stated later that he was suffering from severe injuries and that his condition was serious.

MONOPLANE FLYING-BOAT

LAUNCH THIS MONTH IN YORKSHIRE

The Sydney military flying-boat, which has been built for the Royal Air Force by the Blackburn Aeroplane Company, at Brough, near Hull, is likely to be launched at the end of this month. This machine is particularly interesting as one of the first monoplane flying-boats to be launched in this country. She will also be the biggest of her kind built for British military purposes.

Though particulars concerning this new aircraft have not yet been published, it is understood that she is a replica, with military adaptations, of the Nile flying-boat which was exhibited by the Blackburn Company last year at the Aero Show. The Nile, capable of carrying at least 14 passengers, weighs about nine tons and has three Bristol Jupiter engines mounted on the leading edge of the monoplane wings. The hull is suspended beneath the wings by a central framework and outward-sloping struts, giving the wings a semi-cantilever design.

WOMAN FOUND DEAD BY ROADSIDE

NO CLUE TO CAUSE OF DEATH

In spite of a wireless appeal and exhaustive inquiries by the Cheshire Constabulary, the woman whose body was found by the side of the main road between Altrincham and Stockport early on Sunday morning was still unidentified yesterday. The body was found by a motorist, who saw it lying by a hedge. He at once informed the police.

There are several strange features about the discovery which the police are trying to clear up. There were no shoes or stockings on the woman's feet; there was no evidence that she had been walking; there were no marks of violence; and the cause of death at present is unknown.

Superintendent Yale, of the Cheshire Constabulary, who is in charge of the investigations, was at work early yesterday at the spot where the body was found. There were no signs of a struggle. The surrounding ground is soft after the recent rain. One theory is that the woman was taken to the place by motor-car, but week-end traffic has rendered the tracing of marks by the roadside impossible. The police are anxious to hear from any motorist who passed the spot on Saturday night, and who may have seen either a stationary car at the side of the road or a person or persons by the hedge.

The woman, who is thought to be married and about 40 years of age, is unknown in the district.

The Cheshire police are being assisted in their inquiries by Scotland Yard, and on Sunday night a search was made, without avail, for the woman's missing shoes and stockings. The police have ascertained that there is no one missing from the mental or convalescent homes, several of which are in the neighbourhood.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION

A *post-mortem* examination was carried out yesterday, but the result affords the police no assistance in discovering how the woman died. Certain organs of the stomach have been removed for analysis, but the report is not expected for two or three days.

The inquest, which it was thought would be opened by the Stockport Coroner to-day, may be delayed if the body remains unidentified.

Photographs taken of the body show that the dead woman had shingled auburn hair and a full face.

Inquiries at Gatley and Cheadle yesterday revealed an important fact. A motor-driver who assisted to convey the body of the woman to the mortuary stated that there was a distinct scent of perfume. He said, "It was strong and sickly and I was surprised to notice it in view of the fact that the body had, apparently, been in the open for at least two hours before it was removed." He added that he did not think it was chloroform, though he could not recognize the scent.

A small glass phial was found yesterday near the spot where the body was lying and was taken possession of by the police. It contained a minute quantity of damp cotton. What it was used for is not known at present.

A police official at Cheadle, where the body is lying, said that the police were at present baffled as to the identity of the body and the cause of death. They hoped that some relatives would come forward to identify her.

NEWPORT'S BIG COAL SHIPMENT

For the first time shipments of coal at Newport last week exceeded those of Cardiff by nearly 13,000 tons, the respective figures being 118,400 tons, as compared with 105,700 tons. This is attributed to the fact that the greater part of the coal supplied to the Italian State Railways under The Hague agreement and to the Egyptian State Railways is obtained from the Monmouthshire collieries and is shipped at Newport. The total clearances from the six South Wales ports of the Great Western Railway amounted to 507,200 tons, which is 15,000 tons more than last week, but 65,000 tons below those of the corresponding week last year. Owing to the reduced clearances, railway sidings are laden with coal. Numerous collieries are working short time and many loading berths are idle at the ports.

News in Brief

Mrs. Caroline Matilda Jones, of Victoria-street, Gillingham, celebrates her hundredth birthday to-day.

Sir George Young, for many years chairman of the Berks Higher Education Committee has resigned his position on the grounds of ill-health. He is in his 94th year.

Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., Limited, Trustees of the National Fund for the Redemption of the National Debt, acknowledge the receipt of £199 7s. 7d., being proceeds of Savings Certificates surrendered by Mr. Arthur Hack.

Harriet Bates, 38, married, of Granville-street, Chorlton on Medlock, was at Manchester yesterday committed for trial on charges of murdering her daughter, aged five, and attempted suicide. She pleaded "Not Guilty."

A fine of £40, with £10 costs, was imposed by Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street Police Court yesterday on Jennie Goffman, 31, for assisting in conducting a portion of premises in Garrick-street, W.C., for improper purposes. She pleaded "Guilty."

A man who had been brought from Romford in police custody broke away at Liverpool-street railway station yesterday afternoon. A cry of "Stop that man!" was taken up by people in the station, and he was re-captured after he had run about 100 yards.

The Secretary of State for Scotland has decided to order an inquiry by the Sheriff into the circumstances of the dismissal of four Paisley police-constables. Allegations were made by the Chief Constable at a recent Licensing Court about collusion with bookmakers.

The body of the Rev. William John Canfon, rector of Whalley Range, Manchester who fell from a pier at Blackpool on April 4, was washed up yesterday at Seascale, Cumberland, nearly 50 miles away. A young man, Mr. Francis Pythian, was drowned in an attempt to rescue him.

The committee of the Cambrian Archaeological Association have passed a resolution expressing grave alarm at the threatened encroachment by quarrying on the finest surviving section of the wall of Hadrian, and the earnest hope that the Government will take such steps as may be necessary to ensure full protection.

When a runaway horse crashed into a railway level-crossing in Edinburgh-road, Portsmouth, yesterday, as a goods train was passing through, Leading Stoker G. Hodge, of H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, ran to the animal's head and pulled it clear of the train. The gates were wrecked, but the horse was not much injured.

The painting, "Love Tunes the Shepherd's Reed," by Mr. Richard Jack, R.A., which Sunderland Town Council last week refused to buy for £350, has now been purchased for the town's art gallery by the public subscription of £300. The artist, a native of Sunderland, agreed to take a lesser sum as his contribution to the fund.

Edward Cooper, traveller, giving no address, was charged before Mr. Brodrick at the South-Western Police Court yesterday with being concerned in breaking into the post office at South-side, Clapham Common, and stealing a large number of stamps and savings certificates, representing in value over £4,800.; and also with the theft of a Morris Cowley van, valued at £150, from a garage at Clapham Park-road, the property of Messrs. Battley Bros., photographers and printers. A remand was ordered, the accused man being granted bail.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

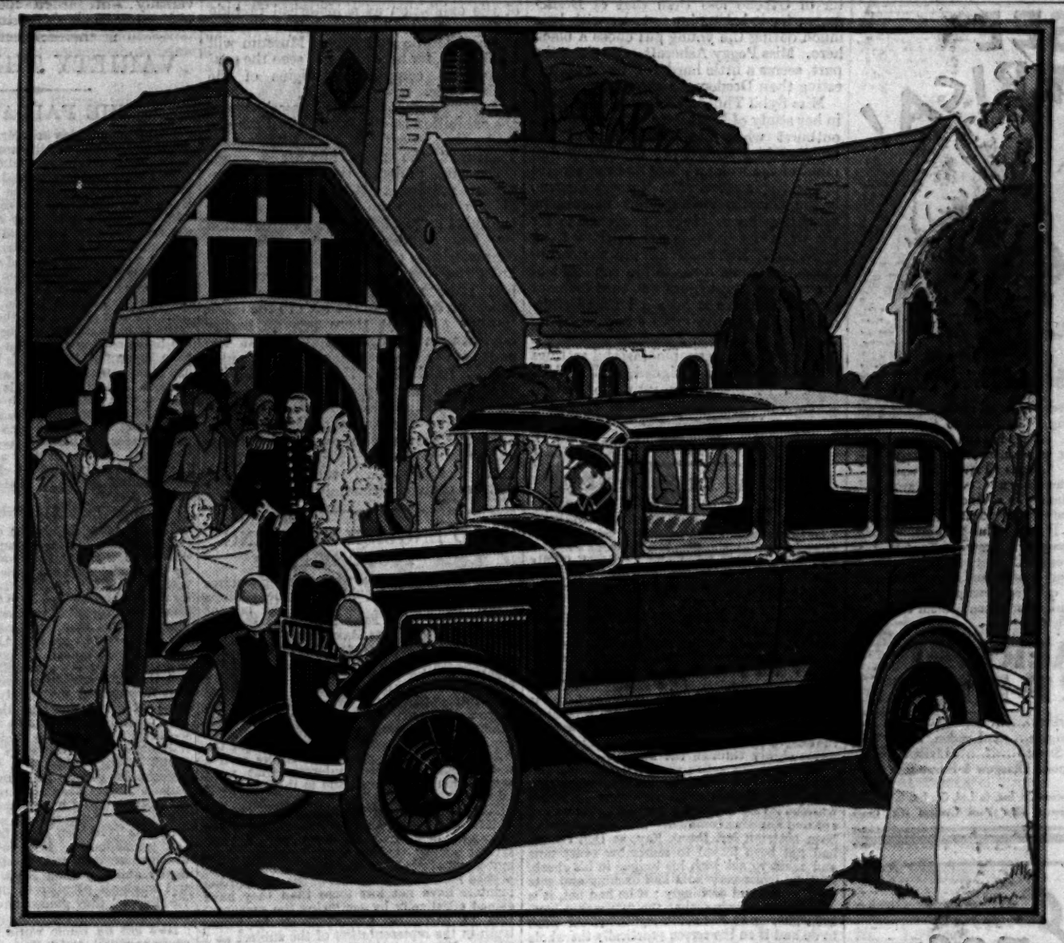
The Council of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, invite applications for the Sir John Williams Professorship of Welsh History. (p. 3)

A vacancy for a pupil on a mink farm in Bucks is advertised. (p. 4)

The patentee of a safety signal device, tested with success by one of the railway companies, is prepared to negotiate to enable the foreign and Colonial patent rights to be obtained. (p. 1)

Mr. E. H. Hennell, formerly of Bloomsbury, is requested to communicate regarding the book of Nelson Relics concerning the Victory of Trafalgar. (p. 1)

A fourteenth-century barn is for sale. (p. 1)



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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THIS IS NOT A STORE OF UNEVEN MERIT

By CALLISTHENES

There is no reason why every section of a Store should not be of equal merit—and that merit the highest.

Some Stores, some restaurants, some newspapers are so well content with a special merit in one department that they acquiesce in an inferiority in the other departments. People will say of a newspaper that, for example, it is good in its sport. The owners of the paper hearing this again and again come to tolerate inferiority in its foreign news or its picture page, letting their staff think that all is well if the sport maintains its lead.

Or a restaurant will be satisfied with its reputation for its oysters or its grill or its English joints, and allow its salads and its ices to be badly made and badly served.

There are Stores of which the public say:—"They are good for evening gowns—but not for much else"; or "I always get good value in laces—but I do not like their glove department"; or "Their men's departments are excellent, but their children's departments are very ordinary."

It is in the nature of things that different people will appreciate a Store for different things. There are those to whom perhaps, for example, the carpet section could never appear as good as the book section. Where there are many people there will be many preferences. But with the well-managed Store all these preferences should combine into a high all-round reputation.

There is always a temptation in a business to develop the line in which it has achieved special success or received special praise. Such development may, indeed, be a good way of giving the business individuality and securing that conversational publicity which is the best publicity of all. But the strong management while accepting these opportunities will resolutely and unostentatiously see to it that the other departments of his Store are just as good as those which receive special praise, so that each in turn or with different sections of the public may enjoy the reputation of being the best department in the Store.

All of us know how pleasant a surprise it is to find that what we had expected only to be good in a certain way is good in every way—that the car, for example, which we chose for comfort has also rapid acceleration and complete reliability.

So it is, we believe, with this Store. People come here because they have heard of the special merit of our Provision Section, our Flower Section, or Gramophone Section, our Wireless Section, our Hairdressing Section, or what not, and find to their delight that the whole Store is as good as its best section.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

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Entertainments

SAVOY THEATRE

"OTHELLO"

By WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Duke of Venice	LAWRANCE D'ORSAY
Brabantio	CONWAY DIXON
Gratiano	JOHN GARSIDE
Lodovico	PHILIP DESBOROUGH
Othello	PAUL ROBESON
Cassio	MAX MONTESOLE
Iago	MAURICE BROWNE
Roderigo	RALPH RICHARDSON
Montano	VERNON FORTESCUE
Clown	HORACE SEQUEIRA
Desdemona	PEGGY ASHCROFT
Emilia	SYBIL THORNDIKE
Bianca	NAOMI LUDOLF

Not to fail as Othello an actor must thrill our nerves, shake our hearts. Criticism coming to this play rightly disdains the borderline case lying, it cannot exactly tell where, between goodness and badness, and need not pretend to be grateful for a performance that is only in some respects admirable. Mr. Paul Robeson, standing plainly on the right side of the borderline, teaches us anew that Othello on the stage means something more to us than Macbeth, Hamlet, or Lear. His history, as it shapes itself before our eyes, is more painfully exciting and terrible than theirs. The reason may be that our minds are all the while glued to the centre of a field of consciousness which rather contracts than expands as the play proceeds; or it may be that the tragedy, for all its profundity, can be identified more easily than any other of the great tragedies with everyday life and so tents us to the quick. Undeniably Mr. Robeson plays thrillingly upon the nerves and knocks at the heart. His performance is blemished here and there but nowhere seriously flawed by an occasional dulling of his generally fine sense of the theatre, but we follow it with increasing pity and fear, sympathy and repulsion, hope and dread.

This Othello has the two attributes without which the character would seem to be no more than that of "a black man in a passion"—tranquil dignity and a melancholy infinitely sad. It is a sadness that never lifts from the stage while Mr. Robeson is upon it; it grows as the tempest of fury, scorn, and hatred draws to its full, possessing our minds and giving a kind of noble plainness to the tragedy. Mr. Robeson's interpretation may not accord in every detail with our own, but it is consistent with itself, it produces an Othello pulsating with life, and so makes its way with us, irresistibly. Some of the more disputable points of difference might perhaps be ascribed to the not very judicious abbreviation of the text for this production which sacrifices many beautiful lines. In spite of the abbreviations, Mr. Robeson contrives to bring out the truth of Othello's own account of himself as one not easily jealous, but, being wrought upon, perplexed in the extreme. He is wholly happy in his suggestions of complete trust in his friend Iago, and his slowness to take fire allows him to blaze with almost unexpected fury when the proper time arrives.

Mr. Robeson plays in the grand style those scenes which will yield their full effect to no other style. His intervention in Cassio's drunken brawl puts the great man plainly before us. Nothing could be nobler than his address to the Senate. Then, again, Mr. Robeson's voice is rich and resonant, and though apt to falter upon a vowel sound able to delight the ear with the exquisite music that runs through even the casual phrases that Shakespeare's supreme poet utters. Mr. Robeson is a negro, and thus revives the stage tradition that held down to the time of Edmund Kean of a coal-black Othello. This accident of colour affects the character of Othello less than that of Desdemona, for it brings home to us with how much daring the young girl chose a black hero. Miss Peggy Ashcroft, who plays the part, seems a little hard, a little less interesting than Desdemona should be.

Miss Sybil Thorndike spares no realism in her study of Emilia, and the passionate outburst when the significance of the handkerchief strikes the essentially dull mind of the woman plays its proper place in the tragic close. Mr. Maurice Browne is the smooth, insinuating, persuasive, ostensibly honest Iago indispensable for the work if Othello is not to show for a mere fool. But sometimes in the earlier scenes he seems a shade too confident of the success of intrigues but that moment set afoot; there is here a kind of staleness, which is the more conspicuous by the freshness of Mr. Robeson.

There are some simple, tasteful settings and the costumes designed by Mr. Sherringham fit pleasantly into the general scheme.

"UNDER A TEXAS MOON"

FILM AT THE ALHAMBRA

This all-colour, all-talking Warner Brothers film, now being shown at the Alhambra, bears a certain resemblance to that eccentric character in one of Mr. Stephen Leacock's stories who mounted his horse and "rode off madly in all directions." "Madly," with its implication of speed, is, perhaps, hardly the word to describe the progress of this film, but in its 90 minutes' life it manages nearly to box the cinematographic compass. At times it is musical comedy in the style of *Rio Rita*, at times it has the outdoor-cattle-cowboy atmosphere of *The Virginian*, at times it is the rather dull chronicle of the amours of a Mexican Don Juan, but, just when the audience is wondering when there will be more singing or more adventure or more serious love-making, the suspicion that it is really watching a satire filters slowly through the mind.

The voice of satire should be audible and caustic—there is no excuse for the intermittent mumble, especially when it breaks up action without giving any compensation in the way of apt and amusing comment—and it would have been better if Mr. Frank Fay, as Don Carlos, had not been forced to remember every now and again to act with his tongue in his cheek. Still, he looks very bold and dashing and acts very boldly and dashingly; if he had not, it is dreadful to imagine what the film would have been like, as he has seven-eighths of the work to do and is on the screen practically the whole time.

It would have been pleasant to have seen more of that excellent actor, Mr. Noah Beery, while the women had nothing to do except dive one after the other into the shallow waters of Don Carlos's love. Miss Raquel Torres dived gracefully, but neither she nor anybody else came either to authentic or satirical life in this curious hybrid of a film.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

BELLS TO BE SHIPPED TO NEW ZEALAND SHORTLY

Only two weeks now remain during which lovers of bell music can hear the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park. The work of dismantling the carillon by the makers, Messrs. Gillett and Johnston, will begin on Monday, June 2.

In the meantime, the bells will be played daily at 4 and 8 p.m., with an additional recital at mid-day on Saturdays and Sundays. To-day's recitals to be given by Mr. Clifford Ball (whose services have been lent by Messrs. Cadbury Brothers, of Bournville) are:—

4.0 to 4.25 p.m.—"The Lasses of Scotland." "Londonderry Air." "An Erlskay Love Lilt." "Melody in F" (Rubinstein). "Parted" (Tosti).

8.0 to 8.25 p.m.—"O for the Wings of a Dove." "The Ash Grove." "Largo" (Handel). "When Other Lips." "Love's Old Sweet Song."

UNVEILING OF MARSHAL FOCH STATUE

Mme. Foch, accompanied by her two daughters, will arrive in London on Wednesday, June 4, for the unveiling of the statue of Marshal Foch by the Prince of Wales on the following day. They will be the guests of the Forum Club.

ART IN THE DARK AGES

A LOAN EXHIBITION

In approaching the exhibition of Art in the Dark Ages in Europe (*circa* 400-1000 A.D.), at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, 17, Savile-row—open to members and their friends and also to members of the National Art-Collections Fund—a first duty must be to express gratitude to the foreign and other museums which have made such an exhibition possible. Among the principal contributors are the National Museum of Ireland, the Völkerkunde Museum of Berlin, several museums in Hungary, and the Bergen Museum; and, thanks to Dr. Modigliani, the Italian authorities have consented to lend early ivories which were lately shown at Burlington House. This universal generosity on the part of foreign institutions brings home the importance of our being put into a position to make returns in kind when occasion arises.

From the nature of the material not very much has come from private collections, but it happens that the most striking exhibit of all, the "Treasure from a Lombard Chieftain's Grave," of about 600 A.D., has been lent by a private firm, Messrs. Durlacher Brothers, of London. By the fortunate circumstance that most of the objects are of gold, and so have not perished or corroded, this extraordinary collection — including gold-mounted helmet, shield-boss, sword, dagger, spearhead, collar, belt-plates, buckle, cross, spur and horse-trappings—enables us to reconstruct the whole equipment of its original owner. As if in anticipation of the perishing of wood and leather the centre plate of the gold collar is embossed with a Court scene showing a bearded (Longobardi) figure enthroned, with soldiers in attendance, so that the original positions of the surviving objects can be made out with reasonable certainty. For completeness, richness of material, and severe beauty of workmanship this is indeed a collection to excite rivalry among the museums of the world.

CELTIC APPEARANCES

For rough-and-ready comparison the exhibition as a whole may be said to represent a state of things in Europe somewhat similar to that in America to-day; a period of migration, with many civilizations in the melting-pot. As the name "Dark Ages" would indicate, very little is known precisely about the connexions between one local art and another, but the same, or similar, artistic motives can be traced from Greece to Scandinavia and from Persia to Ireland. To quote the introduction to the catalogue on the early eleventh-century gravestone found in 1852 in St. Paul's Churchyard, the stylized animal carved thereon "must be among the last impersonations of the lion that had its home in Mesopotamia and came into Europe by way of the Crimea." Historically the period represented covers the pagan and Christian Anglo-Saxon and the earlier Danish or Viking periods in England; the later Celtic period in Ireland; the Merovingian and Carlovingian periods in France; and the Migration period, with its Scythian, Hellenistic, and Persian characteristics, of Eastern Europe. Much of the decoration throughout the exhibition is of the kind that the unlearned would call indiscriminately "Celtic"—interlaced strap ornament and animal forms stylized almost out of recognition. So pronounced is this prevailing non-humanistic character that the ivories, with their graceful treatment of the human figure—as in the "Love Scenes," from Brescia—look like an intrusion from another world. The interest of the exhibition as a historical prelude to the exhibition of English Medieval Art at the Victoria and Albert Museum will be obvious, for here are to be seen the confused and complicated origins of the native style.

Anything like a detailed description of the exhibition is impossible, but it may be said that next to the "Lombard Treasure" the most important single collection is probably that from the Hungarian museums. This, composed of objects taken from graves, and having the advantage of a special introduction by Dr. Nándor Fettich, shows the characteristics of the Scythian art which links together Greece and Siberia and had reflections in China. The main collection dates from the fifth to the tenth century A.D., but there was an earlier Scythian invasion of Hungary, at the end of the seventh century B.C., ultimately repelled by the Celts from the West; and a group of works from this period, including two wonderful "Stags," in gold and electron, showing Greek influence, is shown in a separate case. Some of the later objects, of specifically Hungarian origin, show tulip and other motives derived ultimately from Persia.

OLD ENGLISH SPORTING PICTURES

It is convenient to say that sporting pictures appeal to a special public, but the truth is rather broader than that, and the present exhibition of "Old English Sporting Pictures and Prints" at Messrs. Ackermann's, 157, New Bond-street, can be recommended to all and sundry. Not that it contains anything of the highest artistic rank—there is nothing by Stubbs, for example, and only one original Morland, "Skating: Winter Scene"—but that, as between racing, hunting, coaching, fishing, and shooting, with sidelights on contemporary costume and architecture and the "English scene" in general, it covers such a wide range of human interests that most people should be able to find in it some entertainment.

More than that, for the old sporting picture, at its crudest—and there are some very crude examples here—had at least one definite artistic quality, that is to say, emphasis. It is indeed questionable if the much more accomplished modern descendants of the old sporting painters have not lost more than they have gained artistically by sacrificing the accentuation of particular characteristics to visual truth in the representation of the subject as a whole. When, at the time of the first Post-Impressionist exhibition, somebody said that there is often more of the essential horse about a child's rocking-horse than in an instantaneous photograph of a Derby winner, he stated a truth which applies to the old sporting picture.

Speaking generally the prints in this exhibition are more interesting than the paintings. For one thing, they generally include a larger slice of life, and, for another, they are generally well engraved, even when the original picture is poor. In many cases one suspects that the colouring is greatly improved by the very limitations of the process. "The Sportsman's Return," by William Ward, after Morland, and "Outside a Country Ale House," by W. Ward, after J. Ward, and the "Pair of Coursing Subjects," by R. G. Reeve, after R. B. Davis, convey that impression. A print of documentary as well as artistic interest is "The Meet at Badminton," with key to the personages and the autograph signatures of the seventh Duke of Beaufort and Viscount Worcester, published by Dickinson and Foster in 1880. There are several coaching subjects, by various engravers after James Pollard, and, by R. G. Reeve after the same artist, there is a long "Procession of H.M. George IV. to Ascot Heath Races." Among the painters Charles Towne, of Liverpool, who has now been clearly distinguished from other artists of the same name by Mr. Shaw Sparrow, in this month's *Connoisseur*, is well represented, and there are equestrian portraits by J. F. Herring, senior, Samuel Alken, and J. Ferneley. But one cannot help having a peculiar affection for "Bachelor and John Roper, Esquires, of Hollingbourne, Kent," by Joseph Bensted, of Maidstone. It relates the sporting picture to the inn sign.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 27

THE PARIS SALON

EARLY 18TH-CENTURY PAINTINGS

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT)

As the date of the inauguration of the combined Salons of the Société des Beaux Arts and the Société des Artistes Français approaches, a sense of impending gloom descends upon all amateurs and critics of painting; at least upon all those whose curiosity or duty will force them to visit the Grand Palais. It is not that the exhibits are likely to be any worse than in previous years, or even the hope that they may be better, but it is the sickening fear that they will be exactly the same which creates the mood.

It has become a hackneyed pastime to poke fun at salons, academies, and other long-established institutions for the presentation of contemporary art to the general public. These institutions presumably possess functions which were clear to the founders and are dimly apprehended by their successors, but for the uninitiated into these mysteries it is difficult to find an adequate reason why the majority of the exhibits should have been accepted by any jury. This does not mean that there are not some efficiently painted pictures, and even some which show a real artistic ability in the present Salon, but they are so lost among the mass of wholly uninteresting and uninspired work which surrounds them that it is more by good luck than by the exercise of any selective faculty that they meet the eye.

It would obviously give an entirely false impression of the Salon to single out these haphazard impressions for special mention. Short of preparing a detailed catalogue analysing the apparent intention and the executive merits or shortcomings of every picture exhibited, there is nothing to be said except that there are as many official portraits, as many portraits of ladies in evening dress, as many semi-mystical religious scenes, landscapes, market squares, stags at bay, and attempts to reconcile a supposedly advanced technique with the academic traditions of the jury as there have been in every Salon for the last ten years, and that the present exhibition resembles its predecessors in every way. In every way, that is to say, but one.

In a small room are shown as many works as can still be traced from among those which figured in the catalogue of the "Salon de l'Académie royale" in 1737. Though this small collection of early eighteenth-century paintings is neither first-class nor completely representative of its epoch, it contains enough works of more than average merit to justify, if there were no other consideration, its reassembly at the Grand Palais. Lancret's "Bourbon-Conti Family"—a proof that the French could also excel in the "conversation piece"—de la Tour's pastel portrait of Duval de l'Epinay, Nattier's "La Femme à l'œillet," and Chardin's "Chemist in his Laboratory," would absolve any collection from the charge of mediocrity. It is not, however, the presence of these pictures, but rather that of the work of lesser artists, which gives this side-show of the Salon its particular significance. Nobody could fail to reflect upon the difference which separates the work of a Jeuret, a Lajoue, or a Huiliot, or of even lesser men, from that of equivalent craftsmen to-day. Whether they were painting comedians, or a charlatan at a country fair, a still life of "Objets servant à l'étude," or an architectural landscape, these artists seem never to have broken a rule of good taste. How these rules, whose observance is surely the only saving grace for an indifferent artist, have come to be so universally disregarded must puzzle the visitor to this year's Salon.

VARIETY THEATRES

THE PALLADIUM

Miss Gracie Fields and Mr. Will Fyffe share the honours of the Palladium programme this week. Both have the quality of their origin. Miss Fields makes much of a trick of sentiment thrown away on the theme songs of Hollywood which she can more happily cover with ridicule, but is most entertaining when she sets her hair awry and plunges into the humour of Lancashire. Mr. Fyffe is amusing when he burlesques an aged and richly reminiscent Highland doctor, but he, too, is most effective when the atmosphere of his song and jokes is that of the Clyde. His observation then becomes shrewd and there is even barbed satire in his comment on the "Paisley" shawl the home-coming sailor has brought as a gift from Japan for his mother. Mr. Norman Long has some new stories, Parr and Parr are clever dancers, and Mr. Nat Mills and Miss Bobbie have a turn which is fresh of its kind. Miss Gwendoline Stone and Mr. Bob Vernon, who are among the chosen for the Royal variety performance on Thursday, could not appear last night. Rebla, in their absence, ably filled the gap. His nonchalant clowning is all the more funny for being based on dexterous hands.

THE COLISEUM

With a complete change of programme the Coliseum has regained something of its old spirit, and, incidentally, gone back a good way on the road to the old variety. As in the old variety, it is the individuals who count; but for those who like spectacle there is Mr. Ernest Thesiger's Pageant of Chelsea China, presenting reproductions, with human figures, of some of the better-known pieces. All were beautifully coloured and gracefully posed—"Pensent-ils aux Raisins" more gracefully than the rest—and the only complaint one could make was that they passed too swiftly, leaving a vague sense of disappointment that they had not been given the opportunity to come to life. A spectacle of a different kind accompanied Mr. Randolph Sutton, who sings his way round the world, meeting hussars in Cairo, some truly remarkable geisha girls in Tokyo, and in Canada North-West Mounted Police such as Rose Marie would have loved.

Kentucky mountain songs and negro spirituals have been made familiar by wireless and gramophone. But both are of a kind which wears well, and, as sung by Miss Marion Kerby and Mr. John Niles, with the gesture and emphasis peculiar to their respective environments, they gained new life and became the most individual turn in the programme. "He's got de whole world in His hands," a negro spiritual, and "De raccoon sitting on de rail," a negro nursery rhyme in the tradition of Brer Rabbit, have not previously been heard in England. The Four Brownie Boys, presenting, in song and dance, the white man's variations on negro rhythms, made one wonder how much more of the negro temperament has been absorbed by the modern American, or at least the American of the Southern States.

The Three Gloves, comedy acrobats, who deserved their name; the Gue-Tsang Chinese troupe, acrobats of a more serious kind, who did their turns with a smiling assurance which was not deceived; and Mr. Edwin Styles, playing the oddest collection of musical instruments, helped to complete a performance as varied as one could wish, and of an unusually high standard.

Mr. M. B. Davie has retired from the office of Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, which he had held since 1922. Like his three immediate predecessors, he was an old Bluecoat boy.

ENTERTAINMENTS

EMPIRE BALL,
ROYAL ALBERT HALL,
MONDAY, MAY 26TH.
Dancing 10 p.m. to 4 a.m.
At midnight the Grand Pageant in which many Society and Stage celebrities will take part.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
has graciously consented to be present. All proceeds go to the BRITISH LEGION. Tickets, including Supper, 30s. Tickets to view Ball and Pageant, 5s. 6d. Tickets and full particulars from Captain W. G. Willcox, 18, South-street, Park-lane, W.1. Mayfair 7074, and usual Agencies.

Come and buy bargains at
THE EMPIRE FAIR,
ROYAL ALBERT HALL, May 21-24.
Numerous Stalls. Many Attractions.
Opening TO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock by T.R.H. Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Lessees: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA.
SIEGFRIED. TO-NIGHT, at 5.15.
(Third Performance. Second Cycle.)
Act 1, 5.15 to 6.40. Act 2, 8 to 9.15. Act 3, 9.45 to 11.
Nora Gruhn, Nanny Larsen-Todsen, Anna Tibell; Phillo Bertram, Rudolf Bockelmann, Rudolf Laubenthal, Viktor Madin, Heinrich Tessmer.
Conductor—ROBERT HEGER.

DIE FLEDERMAUS. To-morrow, 8.15
Nora Gruhn, Lotte Lehmann, Maria Olczewska, Elisabeth Schumann; Eduard Habich, Karl Jöken, Rolf Schärf, Waldemar Staegmann, Heinrich Tessmer, Willi Wiede, Première Danseuse, Tilly Losch.
Conductor—BRUNO WALTER.

GOTTERDAMMERUNG .. .. Thursday, at 5.0.
DIE MEISTERSINGER .. .. Friday, at 7.0.
(Last Performance of this Opera.)
NORMA .. .. Monday, May 26, at 8.0.
ANDREA CHENIER .. .. Tuesday, May 27, at 8.0.
PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and 15; Stalls, 25s.; Circle, 24s. and 21s. 6d.; Balcony, 11; Amphitheatre, 13s.; Gallery (unreserved), 3s. 6d., except To-night and May 22 reserved at 5s. 9d. (all sold).
Box-office 10 to 6. Telephone: Temple Bar 7961.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Riverside 3012.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. MATS., WED., and SAT., 2.30.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of
THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.
FREDERICK RANALOW.
ELSIE FRENCH. SCOTT RUSSELL.
OLIVE GROVES.
Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.40. Thur., Sat., 2.30. G. 6970.
"INSULT."
MARJORIE MARS. LESLIE PERRINS.
DENYS BLAKELOCK. DAVID HORNE.
"A GOOD, STIRRING TALE."
"THIS IS A TREMENDOUS PLAY."
"ONE OF THE FINEST PLAYS TO BE SEEN ON THE LONDON STAGE TO-DAY."
"CHEERED TO THE ECHO .... ONE OF THE STRONGEST PLAYS OF RECENT TIMES."

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN.
"FINE CRIME PLAY."—*Daily Mail.*
REAL DRAMA, PLENTY OF THRILLS."—*D. Sketch.*

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN LUPINO LANE
MARK STONE DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props.: Willhut, Ltd.
(Smoking.) EVGS., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
SUSPENSE.
By Patrick MacGill.

GAIETY. LAST 2 WEEKS. Tem. 6991.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. LAST WEEK. Gerrard 8724.
NIGHTLY, at 8.40. MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
MAURICE BROWNE presents
"B. J. ONE."
By Commander Stephen King-Hall.
"SPELL-BINDING."—*Evening News.*

HAYMARKET. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. (Ger. 0648.)
EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Weds., Thurs., & Sats., 2.30.
"THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930."
"VERY MUCH THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT THE CO-OPS HAVE YET GIVEN."—*Daily Mail.*

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
11th Month of CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. Hol. 4032. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, Wed. and Sat., 2.30. LAST WEEK.
"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."
Tues., May 27: "LIBERTY HALL."

LONDON PAVILION. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TO-DAY and THURSDAY, 2.30.
CHARLES B.
COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE.

LYCEUM. LAST WEEK. Temple Bar 7617.
THE CALENDAR.
Edgar Wallace's Great Racing Play.
NIGHTLY, 8.15. Mats., Wed. & Thurs., at 2.30.
MARGARET BANNERMAN. ALFRED DRAYTON.

LYRIC. (Gerrard 3866.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"DEBONAIR."
A Comedy by G. B. STERN and FRANK VOSPER.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Riverside 3012.
THE BEGGAR'S OPERA (see under Operas)

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
GWEN FFRANGCON-DAVIES in
"MAGDA."

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4306.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MAT., WED., 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
"THE BEST MUSICAL COMEDY."—Hannen Swaffer.
CLIFFORD MOLLISON EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN RICHARD DOLMAN
Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Brouett, Howell, Harper, and Naldi.
Transferring to Lyceum Theatre, Monday Next, May 26.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.15. Ger. 5162.
Mats., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.
GLADYS COOPER presents
"DISHONOURED LADY."
By Margaret Ayer Barnes and Edward Sheldon.
FAY COMPTON.
C. V. FRANCE. HARTLEY POWER.
NIGEL BRUCE. GEORGE CURZON.
ANNETTE BENSON. HAROLD RUTH.

PRINCE EDWARD. (Off Cambridge-circus.)
EVGS., 8.15. WED. & SAT., 2.30. LAST WEEK.
RIO RITA.
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY
with
EDITH DAY.
GEOFFREY GWYTHER. BERNARD NEDELL.
LESLIE SARONY. RITA PAGE.
GEORGE GEE.
Box-office open 10 till 10. (Smoking.) Regent 1327.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30. LAST WEEKS.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*
HEATHER THATCHER.
CONNIE EDISS. AUSTIN MELFORD.
LESLIE HENSON.

THEATRES (continued)

QUEEN'S. Last Week. 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ROYALTY THEATRE. (Gerrard 2690.)
EVENINGS, at 8.45. Mats., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
(By arrangement with Dennis Eadie, Ltd.)
FOR THE MONTH OF MAY ONLY.
OUR OSTRICHES.
By MARIE C. STOPES.

ST. JAMES'S. (Ger. 3903.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MICHAEL AND MARY.
By A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST. HERBERT MARSHALL.
The Play Produced by Charles Hopkins.

ST. MARTIN'S. At 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. Last Weeks.
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL. ALLAN AYNESWORTH.
Diana Wynyard. Morton Selten. Robert Holmes.

SAVOY. Temple Bar 8888.
Props.: Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessees: Exc. of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Reerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
MAURICE BROWNE presents
OTHELLO
SYBIL THORNDIKE PEGGY ASHCROFT
MAURICE BROWNE PAUL ROBESON.
EVGS., at 8.15. Mats., MON. and THURS., at 2.30.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop.: J. Benson. Smoking.
(Ger. 6666.) At 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

VAUDEVILLE. 8.30. Mon., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
DOWN OUR STREET.
NANCY PRICE. MORRIS HARVEY. MILTON ROSMER.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5282-4.)
EVENINGS, 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
FOLIES BERGERE REVUE,
with CHARLES AUSTIN.

WINTER GARDEN. (Smoking.) Hol. 8881.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., THURS., SAT., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
London's Greatest Light Entertainment.
CICELY COURTNEDGE and JACK HULBERT.
NORAH BLANEY and GWEN FARRAR.
Revolution in Prices, 7s. 6d. to 1s. (plus tax).

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
(Tem. Bar 3028.) EVGS., 8.30. WED. & SAT., 2.30
"ON THE SPOT."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON
GILLIAN LIND GLADYS FRAZIN
W. CRONIN-WILSON BEN WELDEN
BEN SMITH DENNIS WYNDHAM
EMLYN WILLIAMS ROY EMERTON

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Tem. Bar 3161.)
THREE TIMES DAILY, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.
MARION KERBY & JOHN NILES; Ernest Thesiger presents "CHELSEA CHINA"; GUE-TSANG 6 CHINESE WONDERS; RANDOLPH SUTTON and Co. "SINGING HIS WAY ROUND THE WORLD"; G. S. MELVIN; BILLY MAYERL & MARJORIE LOTINGA; EDWIN STYLES; 4 BROWNIE BOYS; VICTOR ANDRE; 3 GIOVES; MICKEY MOUSE CARTOON; BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS.
Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Holborn 5367. 6.30 and 9. TOTO, Buck and Bubbles, Jerry and her Baby Grands, Billy Bennett, Rebla, Betty Warren, Bud Cordell, Alma Victoria, Percy Val, &c., &c.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545.) 3 and 8. JASPER MASKELYNE, JACK LEDAIR, JUGGLING DEMONS, &c. A really jolly show of Magical Variety.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mat., TO-DAY ONLY, 2.30. GRACIE FIELDS, Will Fyffe, Stone and Vernon 4, Norman Long, 16 Glasseroffs, Mills and Bobbie. NOTE.—No usual performances on Thursnext, at 2.30, 6.30, 9, owing to Royal Variety Performance at 8.15 on that day, when ticket holders must be seated by 8.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

LONDON UNITY CENTRE. E. GERALDINE OWEN, the well-known speaker (author of "Self Expression"), gives PRACTICAL talks on ATTAINMENT—Freedom through understanding. Sundays, 6.30, with music. Mondays and Tuesdays, 3, 5, and 8 p.m. Wednesdays (men), 8 p.m.—78, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Free.

SOCIETY for the MINISTRY of WOMEN (INTERDENOMINATIONAL).
A MEETING
will be held at
DENISON HOUSE
(Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1, near Victoria Station), on FRIDAY, MAY 23rd, at 8.15 p.m.
Chairman:
REV. B. C. HOPSON, B.A.
Speakers: Professor Dame LOUISE McILROY, D.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., Rev. A. HERBERT GRAY, D.D., Miss MONICA WHATELY.
ADMISSION FREE.
Tickets for Reserved Seats, price 1s., must be obtained by post beforehand from Miss Ivy L. Pryke, 1, Catherine-street, S.W.1, as no money can be taken at the doors.

PICTURE THEATRES

**ALHA

Imperial and Foreign News

SITUATION IN INDIA

OFFICIAL REVIEW

In reply to questions in the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Benn, Secretary of State for India, circulated the following appreciation—in which cross-headings have been inserted—of the situation up to last Saturday as received from the Government of India:—

(1) The tribal situation on the North-West Frontier has been the chief interest during the week. In the Malakand Agency the rulers of Dir and Swat have made loyal offers of assistance. The Kurram Agency is quiet, and there is no trouble on the Kohat border. There has been some unrest in Bajaur, on the border of Peshawar District, to a smaller extent in the Khyber Agency, and in Waziristan. On the Peshawar border, the Haji of Turangzai and his son have been trying to raise a *lashkar* [force], but the Mohmands are generally holding aloof, and the *lashkar* does not exceed 500. They have received some support and encouragement from certain villages inside the Peshawar District border. Action from the air against the Haji's son has had a good effect. There is an Afridi *lashkar* of about 500 at Gandao, but the main tribe is so far unaffected. In Tochi, emissaries from Bannu have succeeded in stirring up some unrest, and a *lashkar* attacked the British post of Datta Khel on May 11. On May 14 several villages of the Madda Khel which were concerned in the attack were, after due warning, bombed from the air. The *lashkar* has now dispersed, and the tribal leaders are reported to be negotiating for terms. A joint *jirga* [Council] of Mahsuds and Shakai Wazirs was held on May 16 to decide the attitude of the tribe. The result of this important *jirga* is not yet known. The Wana Wazirs are quiet. Reports show that the unrest in Waziristan is due to the deliberate dissemination of false reports about the Peshawar disturbances, the Sarda Act, and the political situation in India by malcontents connected with the Congress. On the whole, the tribal situation has shown signs of improvement during the past two or three days, but is still unstable. A favourable sign is that there has been no hostile movement of any tribe as a whole.

(2) In the North-West Frontier Province itself vigorous action has been taken to improve the position, and the Seditious Meetings Act is now in force in Peshawar, Bannu, and Kohat. Congress committees have been declared unlawful associations in the last two places, where the police, with military support, have made arrests of prominent agitators. Peshawar City is still occupied by troops, and feeling is still strong, but conditions are gradually returning to normal, and leading citizens are working to improve the situation. The rural areas affected are confined to a portion of the Peshawar District and a few villages near Bannu City. A movable column has operated in the Charsadda *Tahsil* [revenue area] of Peshawar District with good effect against the Red Shirt organization and certain villages had been helping the Haji of Turangzai. The Red Shirt organization has been declared an unlawful association, and a certain number of prominent members have been arrested. The position in the Province has definitely improved during the week. There has been practically no opposition to the action taken by the authorities, and there has been no clash between them and the people.

PUBLIC TIRING OF "HARTALS"

(3) The week has been comparatively quiet in other Provinces. Bakr'Id passed off without trouble, except for a riot in Assam. Martial Law has been declared in Sholapur consequent on the disorders of last week, and the town is under complete control. A riot occurred in Mymensingh (Bengal) on May 14 as a result of a mob attempting to prevent delivery of Excise liquor from a Government depôt to vendors, but the situation was quickly in hand. There are indications that the public are getting tired of *hartals* and the loss of business involved.

(4) Strong and persistent efforts are being made to disturb the Sikh community over the Delhi *Gurdwara* [shrine] incident, and inflammatory propaganda is being carried on. The sober elements of the community, while regretting the occurrence of the incident, appreciate the attitude of the authorities, and it is hoped that the effects of anti-Government propaganda will not be serious.

(5) Rural areas, except in Gujarat, continue in general to be little affected, but efforts are being made to extend hostile propaganda into the villages, and the programme of the All-India Congress Working Committee, as formulated this week at Allahabad, contains a direct appeal to the rural classes in the incitement not to pay land revenue and certain other taxes. In Gujarat steps are being taken to inaugurate a campaign for non-payment of land revenue.

(6) Breaches of the Salt Law by manufacture become progressively negligible, but there has been a new development in attempted raids by bands of volunteers on salt works, particularly on the Dharasana salt works in the Surat District. The members of the first raiding party at Dharasana, including the leader Abbas Tyabji, were arrested, but other bands are taking its place, and the intention, as announced by the Congress, is to make Dharasana the centre of an All-India *Satyagraha*.

(7) Deliberate dissemination of malicious and alarmist rumours continues. The absurdity of many of the rumours is to some extent defeating their purpose, and counter-publicity is having some effect. Several of the newspapers which suspended publication on the issue of the Press Ordinance are now appearing.

MINORITIES HEARTENED

(8) The minority communities in general, and Mohamedans in particular, have been heartened by the Viceroy's announcement of May 13, and the assurance that no solution of the political problem will be regarded as satisfactory which does not command the consent of important minorities and give them a sense of security. The Congress is, however, sparing no effort to mislead them by misrepresentation and by promises incapable of performance. Labour still remains unaffected.

(9) The resolutions of the Congress Working Committee recently passed at Allahabad may be summarized as follows:—

(*a*) All-India *Satyagraha* at Dharasana and technical breaches of Salt Law elsewhere;

(*b*) Appeals to Government servants, students, lawyers, workers, peasants, and others to make sacrifices for the movement;

(*c*) Intensive boycott of foreign cloth not only in regard to future purchases but also existing stocks;

(*d*) Initiation of campaign for non-payment of land revenue and taxes in certain Provinces and areas;

(*e*) Breaches of Forest Laws;

(*f*) Boycott of British goods and also boycott of British banking, insurance, shipping, and other institutions;

(*g*) Boycott of liquor shops.

It seems probable that the immediate result will be an increase in picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops, and that an early result will be an attempt to initiate a campaign for non-payment of land revenue and taxes. The programme contains little that has not been previously proposed, and its significance lies not so much in the scope of the proposals as in the declared intention to attempt to give early effect to them. It is clear that the Congress intend to carry on their mischievous programme regardless of all consequences. The intensive picketing of cloth and liquor shops involving direct interference with business of traders cannot fail to increase the dangers of disorder. The programme generally is calculated to arouse anti-Government and racial feeling. Its object is to make government impossible, and in order to achieve this end those responsible for it are prepared to sacrifice the present and future interests of the country. To prevent this the Government will use their full resources.

(10) The situation still contains elements of uncertainty and instability which preclude a forecast of all possible developments, but there is no weakening of control and in several directions there have been signs of improvement during the week.

SHIP-TO-SHORE AIR MAIL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 19

A new acceleration of the Transatlantic mail service was achieved to-day, when the mail aeroplane, released, as usual, by catapult from the deck of the Bremen, arrived in New York Harbour and landed off the Norddeutscher Lloyd pier at Brooklyn 10 hours before the liner herself was due to arrive. The gain in time is understood to be the greatest since the introduction of the ship-to-shore mail air service here.

"FASCIST SYSTEM IN AUSTRIA"

HEIMWEHR COMMANDER'S DEMAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, MAY 19

For the first time since the formation of the Heimwehr, the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* and other anti-Socialist newspapers to-day express alarm at the defiant language used by leaders of the organization since the return of the Chancellor, Herr Schober, from London and Paris. Prince Starhemberg, Dr. Pfrimer, Captain Raab, Herr Kubacsek, and Herr Zippe, all district commanders, have jointly and individually given Herr Schober and the country to understand that they defy the Government to attempt to disarm them. Herr Steidle, national commander of the Heimwehr, yesterday went further.

Speaking at the general assembly at Korneuburg, near Vienna, Herr Steidle said that the more Heimwehr leaders there were in Parliament the better. But Heimwehr Deputies, to whatever political party they might belong, had to remember that they were in Parliament to fight in the interests of their military formation, even if by so doing they had to throw party discipline overboard. The Heimwehrs would soon become the driving force in politics. He would put it to anti-Socialists whether from now on they were prepared to declare themselves for the Fascist system in Austria. The Heimwehr had rejected Western democratic parliamentarism and the party State. In its place it wanted rule by the corporations, with the powerful leadership not of party representatives but of leading personalities in the great corporations, and of men of proven worth in the present movement.

On the conclusion of Herr Steidle's speech, the Heimwehr leaders swore allegiance to him in the presence of the whole assembly.

VIENNA, May 19.—While the Governor of Styria, Dr Rintelen, was driving in a motor-car last night, his chauffeur noticed a tree across the road. Foul play was suspected and an investigation was made, leading to the arrest of two young men of the working class, who have confessed to placing the tree at the spot.—*Reuter.*

EUROPEAN UNION AND THE LEAGUE

DIVERGENT VIEWS AT GENEVA

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MAY 19

Divergent opinions are held in League circles of M. Briand's Memorandum on the organization of a European federal union.

On the one hand, it is felt that such an organization is to be welcomed on the ground that any advance in international cooperation is to be welcomed. Those who take this view say that the difficulty with the League has been that it has had to be defended against people who do not believe in any international cooperation. Now that this attitude is dying out and the League is taken for granted, a start could be made with the federal idea. The Briand Memorandum definitely places the suggested organization under Article 21 of the League Covenant, which contemplates international formations, and just as the Locarno Treaties strengthened the League, so there is no reason why, on a wider scale, the League cannot be similarly strengthened in Europe, South America, or elsewhere. Even those who take this view, however, hold that the machinery proposed will duplicate the League machinery. If the new organization is to be different from the League, it is declared, its machinery should be different.

The other view is that economic interdependence is world-wide and European ties no closer than world ties; that the League as a world organization corresponds with the needs of the time; and that organization by continents is a retrograde step. Europe, say these critics, has no special "ethnical affinities" or "civilization" and cannot be regarded as a separate entity. Civilization is not continental, and are not ethnical affinities greater between Britain and the United States or Spain and South America than between, say, Norway and Bulgaria? A League within a League, say these critics, is as likely to create division as to promote peace.

THE GRAF ZEPPELIN

ARRIVAL AT SEVILLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MAY 19

Shortly after 5 p.m. to-day the Graf Zeppelin, which is on a voyage to America and back, appeared over Seville and circled above the city, the inhabitants, who crowded on to the flat roofs of the houses, cheering and waving handkerchiefs. At 5.40 p.m. she was safely moored to the special mast erected at the airport.

The airship will remain at Seville to-night, and will leave to-morrow morning for America. King Alfonso's first cousin, the Infante Alfonso of Bourbon-Orleans, an officer in the Spanish Air Service, will travel in the Zeppelin as a passenger to America. He will be accompanied by Colonel Herrera, the Spanish airship expert, who, it is announced, will take command of the Graf Zeppelin over part of the journey.

The Graf Zeppelin was signalled at dawn near Mahon in the Balearic Islands. At 10.30 the great airship was over Almeria, and soon after 11 she was over Gibraltar, whence she crossed the Straits and visited Ceuta and Tetuan. At 3 p.m. she was flying over Cadiz and at 4 p.m. she circled over the Monastery of La Rabida, opposite Huelva, whence Christopher Columbus started for America. Owing to the great heat prevailing in Andalusia, the Graf Zeppelin was filling in time so as not to land before evening.

THE PIR PAGARO

ACQUITTAL ON CHARGE OF MURDER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, MAY 19

The Pir Pagaro was found *Not Guilty* of murder by the City Magistrate at Sukkur this morning. Five other charges remain to be dealt with.

*** The Pir Pagaro, or Pir of the Turban, a young man of 24, is the hereditary spiritual leader of thousands of Moslems in Sind. He was arrested about two months ago on charges ranging from murder and illegal possession of arms to wrongful confinement of a boy named Ibrahim, who was found shut up in a box in the Pir's stronghold. In the case of the murder charge it was alleged that Mariam, the mother of the boy, had been murdered while she was in quest of her son.

AUSTRALIAN COTTON BOUNTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MAY 19

Unless Queensland accepts the proposed section in the Cotton Industries Bounty Bill creating a Federal Tribunal to determine wages and conditions in the cotton industry, the bounties will not be granted. The Federal Ministry is determined that there shall be no bounties without stipulated rates of pay and conditions of employment. Pending a decision from Queensland the Bill will be removed to the bottom of the notice paper.

THE CROAT TRIAL

A RUSSIAN OFFICER'S EVIDENCE

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, MAY 19

The last three sittings of the State Court for the Defence of the Realm have been occupied with the hearing of evidence, mainly documentary, for the prosecution and defence of the accused Croats. The most positive witness so far has been Captain Kaledin, a Russian cavalry officer serving in the Yugoslav Army, who was shot at and wounded twice with a revolver while returning one evening from the theatre in Zagreb. He identified one of the accused, M. Matekovitch, as his aggressor, although M. Matekovitch still denies having shot him. The prosecution suggests that Captain Kaledin became a victim because M. Matekovitch had been unable to find any generals, whom he and his confederates are supposed to have wanted to kill, and simply chose the first figure in uniform he saw.

Apart from this witness the evidence for the prosecution is mainly intended to show that the plea of the accused that their first confessions were wrung from them by torture will not hold water. An official of the Zagreb police who appeared in Court on Saturday declared that he had never seen or heard of any cases of maltreatment in the Zagreb prison. Importance is attached by the prosecution to a letter which was found on Hadjija. In this letter the writer urges the recipient to deny all the charges against him except those for which there are *corpora delictorum*. Counsel for the defence has maintained that the letter was "planted" on Hadjija by the police. But to-day a statement was read by a commission of experts in handwriting to the effect that the writing was that of M. Bernarditch, the ringleader of the younger men.

Finally two Zagreb police doctors who had examined M. Jellashitch in prison were called to-day. One of them declared that he had found nothing wrong with the prisoner except a weak heart; it must be said that the manner in which he gave evidence did not inspire confidence. The other told the Court that he could not give evidence without an order from the Minister of the Interior, whose subordinate he is. This permission remains to be obtained.

ANOTHER CROAT TRIAL

M. PREDAVETZ IN COURT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, MAY 18

In addition to the trial in Belgrade of M. Matchek, who was president of the Croat Peasant Party up to its dissolution, another big Croat trial has begun in Zagreb, where M. Predavetz, vice-president of the party, has been rather unexpectedly brought before the Court. Apparently the Government wishes to deal simultaneously with the cases in which the principal Croat leaders are involved.

M. Predavetz was arrested in the winter on a charge of unlawful handling of the affairs of the various Croat Peasant cooperative societies and banks, of which he was a director. His arrest at that time aroused much comment, as some of the alleged irregularities appeared to have been done by common accord of the committee of the Croat Peasant Party, such as paying to many Deputies of the Croat Peasant Party sums in respect of their parliamentary salaries out of the funds of the bank, after the Skupshtina had been dissolved and they were without salaries. The accusations of illegal activities were made afterwards against M. Predavetz by those members of the Croat party who had been won over by the Government.

Accordingly yesterday, when the trial started, counsel for the defence read a statement saying that M. Predavetz was innocent, and that the accusations had a political background—to which the prosecution replied by asserting that the affair was criminal and not political, and by calling the counsel for the defence, among whom is M. Pernar, Bolshevists. Disorderly scenes followed, so that the sitting had to be interrupted for a time. When it was resumed M. Predavetz applied to the Court to call as witnesses of his innocence certain leading members of the Croat Peasant Party, among them Dr. Matchek and others who are at present in prison. The Court refused, and this first sitting was closed amid further angry scenes.

CHANGES IN YUGOSLAV CABINET

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, MAY 19

King Alexander to-day further expanded his Government by the inclusion of two more Croat members, MM. Preka and Shibinik. M. Preka becomes Minister of Social Welfare instead of M. Drinkovitch and M. Shibinik Minister of Agriculture instead of M. Frangesh; but both M. Drinkovitch and M. Frangesh will remain in the Cabinet, as Ministers without portfolio.

M. Preka is one of the small group of ex-Raditchist politicians who have made declarations of loyalty to the régime. He was mainly responsible for organizing the deputation of Croat peasants who came to Belgrade just before the beginning of the Matchek trial to show their loyalty to the King, and it was he who was the prime mover in the prosecution of M. Predavetz, the vice-president of the Croat Peasant Party, for irregularities in the conduct of the party finances.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY CONTRACT

ACTION BY SHAH'S GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 19

Inquiries here confirm the Teheran report that the Persian Government has denounced the contract with a German-American syndicate for the construction of the Trans-Persian Railway from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf.

The contract, made early in 1928, was with the joint syndicate, but the work really falls into two sections: the southern stretch from the Persian Gulf to Hamadan, to be built by an American group, with which British and French firms were associated, under the American engineering firm of Ulen and Co.; and the northern stretch from Hamadan to the Caspian, to be built by the German group of Julius Berger, Siemens, and Philipp Holzmann. Early this year it was understood that good progress had been made at either end and that sections had been opened to traffic.

It is thought here that the Persian action is due to differences with the American group, and that, although the cancellation of the contract nominally affects the German group as well, work on the northern stretch will probably go on. Otherwise the matter may come to arbitration.

GERMANY TO AUSTRALIA TELEPHONE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 19

A wireless telephone service between all parts of Germany and Melbourne and Sydney in Australia, operated in conjunction with the Anglo-Australian service which began on April 30, was opened to the public to-day.

JAPAN AND NAVAL TREATY

ADMIRAL TAKARABE IN TOKYO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MAY 19

Admiral Takarabe, Minister of Marine and one of the Japanese delegates to the London Conference, arrived in Tokyo this morning and was met by Mr. Hamaguchi, the Prime Minister, all the members of the Cabinet, and Admiral Togo and Admiral Yamamoto. The presence of the two Admirals was especially significant, as they constitute the unofficial Genro [Elder Statesmen] of the Navy. The only untoward incident was the distribution of handbills attacking Admiral Takarabe as the betrayer of Japan to Great Britain and the United States. The distributor, who escaped, is thought to be a member of the same reactionary organization which presented Admiral Takarabe with a dagger and a petition that he should commit suicide upon his arrival at Shimonoseki.

In a statement Admiral Takarabe said he was grateful for the support of the Japanese Press and public, and that no provoking voices had been raised in Japan against the other Powers which took part in the Conference. He believed that a true appraisal of the outcome of the Conference would be possible only by historians not yet born. He had done his utmost honestly and unflinchingly, but he resented the rumours that his belated arrival in Tokyo was deliberately intended to avoid interpellations in the Diet [the special Session of which closed on May 13]. In regard to the Treaty, he said the text speaks for itself. It should be cause for all-round gratification that the agreement reached was due to mutual concessions by the Powers represented at the Conference.

According to an unconfirmed report, Admiral Takarabe assured a special meeting of the Cabinet that he will not resign, and that he will do his best to conciliate the Big Navy group. This report is believed to be accurate, because he had previously indicated this course, and also because he stands to gain tremendous political prestige thereby. In view of the agitation being carried on against him by reactionary groups in Tokyo, the police and gendarmerie are taking every possible precaution to prevent an attack on Admiral Takarabe. His route through the streets to-day was kept secret, but he called in succession on the Prime Minister, the Emperor, and Princes of the Blood.

As already telegraphed, the question of the Treaty is primarily a three-cornered internal struggle among the Army and Navy General Staffs, the Cabinet, and the Privy Council for the succession to the power behind the Throne. At the moment the Privy Council holds the casting vote, but it will probably be unable to win power for itself.

The *Times and Mail*, which is owned and edited by Japanese, in a leading article, writes that it is a good thing that the Naval Agreement is under fire in Japan, Great Britain, and the United States, as if it were attacked only in two countries the third could be justly suspected of being the sole beneficiary.

SOVIET ANTI-BRITISH OUTBURSTS

SYMPATHY WITH INDIAN REVOLUTIONARIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 19

The Soviet newspapers continue daily to publish most offensive articles and cartoons about the British Empire and British statesmen, particularly in connexion with the events in India. The Leningrad *Pravda* to-day contains a leading article in which the MacDonald Government is called a "Government of hangmen," and in which it is declared that the Comintern [Communist International] gives the Indian revolutionaries its sympathy and unlimited assistance, which will enable them to fight to a finish.

The Executive Bureau of the Profintern [Red Trade Union International] summoned a conference a few days ago to discuss events in China and the prospects of the "Soviet Congress" called there for May 30. Comrade Su, a Chinese delegate, delivered a report on conditions in China and the prospects of Communism there. The decisions of the conference are not reported.

Lozovsky, a member of the Central Executive of the U.S.S.R. and of the Ikki (Executive Committee of the Communist International) and one of the chief founders of the Profintern, has published a survey of the present, past, and future activities of the Profintern which occupies 21 newspaper columns. Since March, 1928, he says, the Profintern has abandoned defensive tactics and adopted an aggressive policy throughout the world, including colonies and "semi-colonies," particularly China, India, and South Africa, where it is working hand in hand with the Comintern.

FRENCH POSTAL STRIKE

FURTHER DISMISSALS EXPECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 19

Pending the Congress of Postal Employees, which begins to-morrow, there have been no further demonstrations either by the postmen or the telephone employees. Some of the telephonists and sorters who were dismissed or suspended attempted to return to work to-day but were refused admission.

In spite of the protests by the Postal Workers' Federation and the Confédération Générale du Travail, the Minister of Posts, M. Mallarmé, is continuing his investigations with a view to fixing the responsibility of the leaders in the recent strike, and further dismissals or suspensions are expected. In view of this uncertainty much excitement still prevails among the discontented section of the employees. The customary leave accorded by the authorities to the workers' representatives to attend the Congress has this year been accorded only on condition that it is reckoned as part of the annual leave. The principal event of the Congress will be the mass meeting of delegates on Friday night, when a decision is to be taken as to further action.

THE OUTRAGE BY CORSICAN BANDITS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AJACCIO, MAY 19

The attack yesterday on the postal van running between Ajaccio and Lopigna, in which two gendarmes and an employee were murdered, was led by the bandit and outlaw Spada, who on several occasions has had disagreements with the local postal authorities.

It appears that the car was held up by a barrier of boulders placed across the road. The two gendarmes, Adams and Hervé, and the employee, Ricci, were instantly killed by a fusillade from the roadside. A third gendarme unsuccessfully returned the fire. The bandits made the three passengers and the driver unload the mails and luggage before ordering the car to be set on fire and then made off.

Swiss Communists who on Sunday tried to hold a meeting at Baden, CANTON AARGAU, in spite of the Government's ban, were rounded up by troops and police, 44 being arrested.

FLOODS IN SOUTHERN STATES OF U.S.

FOURTEEN MEN KILLED IN TORNADOES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 19

Three days of continuous rain have turned the creeks and rivers of Southern Arkansas into torrents, and the resultant floods have inundated the towns of Kenova, Griffin and Louanna, and Smackover, and the Eldorado oilfields. The floods, which are spread over an area of 50 square miles, have made 2,500 persons homeless. There are places in the oilfields where only the tops of the oil derricks are to be seen, and damage already done amounts to over $1,000,000 [£200,000].

The Washita River last night had reached a flood stage of 30ft. at Camden. The Weather Bureau expects the river to rise to between 39ft. and 41ft. about May 22. In Arkansas and Texas the Red River has washed away bridges, flooded highways, and stopped railway working.

At Elaine, in eastern Arkansas, a tornado yesterday killed 17 negroes, 11 of them on one plantation, and injured many others. Another tornado in Dallas County, Texas, killed three negroes and destroyed many houses. Severe floods are reported from many other places in the Southern States. In central and north-eastern Texas, the Red, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, and Guadalupe Rivers and a number of smaller streams have overflowed their banks. The city of Waco is threatened with floods from the rising Bosque River. Thirteen inches of rain fell in that neighbourhood in 72 hours. Oklahoma has suffered from heavy floods over the week-end, particularly in the Washita River valley, where hundreds of persons were driven from their homes. Their sufferings were increased by unseasonable cold weather. Two thousand acres of farm land in Mississippi were flooded when the levee of Big Sand Creek gave way after a rainfall of over 12in. Floods have occurred in north-western Louisiana, and the Weather Bureau has warned the inhabitants that there is serious danger that the Red River will inundate the country. Already the backwaters have spread over an area of farm lands two miles wide and seven miles long.

SOUTH CHINA WAR

GENERAL MOVEMENT NORTH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, MAY 19

An interesting position has arisen in South China owing to the Kwangsi forces' retreat after their defeat by the Cantonese. Reports from trustworthy sources state that the Kwangsi and "Ironside" Armies intend to proceed towards Kiangsi and join the division of the Nationalist force which recently mutinied. The combined force, which numbers about 30,000, will then, it is stated, endeavour to join the Kuominchun armies.

As a counter-stroke Canton has ordered the withdrawal from Kwangsi of 20,000 men, who will be sent—probably *via* Hunan—to aid the Nanking Armies. Thus, it appears, the Southern war is ending temporarily, but the people of Kwangtung fear that disorders will increase when the troops depart.

Admiral Sir Frederick Field, who is relinquishing his command of the Mediterranean Fleet, left MALTA yesterday in the Warspite for Portsmouth.—*Reuter.*

END OF DAWES PLAN

BONDS FORMALLY DESTROYED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 19

In accordance with the *communiqué* issued by the Reparation Commission on Saturday, the A, B, and C bonds for 132 milliards of gold marks issued under the Dawes Plan were burnt to-day at the office of the Commission in the presence of representatives of the creditor Powers, the president of the Kriegslastenkommission, and a delegate of the German Debt Administration. German railway bonds to the value of 11 milliards of gold marks were destroyed at the same time. Later in the day the Bank of France destroyed industrial bonds representing five milliards of gold marks.

The archives of the Reparation Commission, with the exception of the documents required by the International Bank, are to be placed among the national archives.

M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, to-day received Herr von Hoesch, the German Ambassador; M. Briand, Foreign Minister; M. Maginot, Minister of War; M. Paul Tirard, President of the Inter-Allied High Commission; and General Guillaumat, in order to discuss details of the coming evacuation of the Third Rhineland Zone. M. Tardieu formally confirmed to the German Ambassador the intimation already published that orders for the evacuation have been given. Unanimous agreement was reached upon the plans to be adopted. The programme provides for complete evacuation by June 30 and the official announcement on that date of its completion.

The Office for the Liquidation of Private Claims against Germany has issued a *communiqué* pointing out that the Franco-German agreement of December 31, 1929, relative to the liquidation of German property has now become effective with the coming into force of the Young Plan. All claims or demands upon funds produced by the liquidation of German goods must be made or renewed before August 17, 1930. No claims made after that date will be considered.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

BASEL, MAY 19—The management of the Bank for International Settlements issues the following *communiqué* to-day:—

The new institution created at Basel by the principal central banks of the world to promote cooperation between all central banks opens its doors on Tuesday, May 20, for the business authorized by its statutes. One hundred and twenty-four thousand of its shares of a par value of 2,500 Swiss francs [£1,000] each have already been subscribed by the central banks and banking groups in 10 countries, and the first instalment of 25 per cent. on account of the subscriptions will be paid to the bank to-morrow in the amount of approximately 61,999,999 Swiss francs [about £2,480,000], and will be turned over in the currencies of the different banks subscribing.

Lawyers representing the German Government, the private bankers, and the Bank for International Settlements are now working on the legal documents which must be executed before the [German $300,000,000] loan can be issued. A meeting of the private bankers has been called for Friday, May 23, in Paris, and it is probable that before the meeting is concluded the entire negotiations will be terminated and the contracts signed. No difficulties or delays have attended the negotiations other than those business and technical questions which are necessarily inherent in any large financial operation which takes place in the money markets of the world, where there are varying conditions and different local laws.

The next stated meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at Basel on June 16.—*Reuter.*

Telegrams in Brief

Tramway workers at ORAN, who were on strike during the visit of President Doumergue, have returned to work on pre-strike conditions.

Five men employed at a French soldiers' cemetery in the VERDUN district have been arrested on a charge of robbing the dead.—*Exchange.*

A swarm of locusts 12½ miles long and over three miles in breadth has been signalled in the Cheliff Valley, ALGERIA, where a barrage is in course of construction.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the CANADIAN Prime Minister, has announced that no successor to Mr. Massey as Canadian Minister in Washington will be announced until after the General Election.

Our GIBRALTAR Correspondent states that the two stowaways reported to have jumped overboard from the American steamer *Explorer* have been found hidden in the hold of the vessel.

Lady Squires, wife of the Prime Minister of NEWFOUNDLAND, was elected yesterday in the Lewis Porte by-election by 1,086 votes to 241. She is the first woman representative in the Legislature.

Fire, caused by a storm, destroyed the village of Takacsi, in the county of Veszprem, HUNGARY, yesterday, in less than two hours. Two persons were killed, and many others are missing or injured.

A gale over the city and lagoon at VENICE yesterday interrupted steamer services. Several fishing boats foundered off Chioggia. The gale raged also on Lake Garda, where the waves swamped Desenzano.

A resident chaplain has been appointed to MUNICH by the Colonial and Continental Church Society in London. Services will be held during June, July, and August, at the former English Church in the Blumenstrasse, permission having been obtained from the Old Catholic Community, its present owners.

ARMS SMUGGLING INTO PALESTINE

USES FOR AUSTRIAN SAFES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, MAY 19

According to Viennese newspapers, the British police in Jerusalem have notified the Austrian police that attempts have been made to smuggle arms and ammunition into Palestine concealed in steel safes of Austrian manufacture.

The Austrian authorities have interrogated the manufacturers of the safes, but have received a satisfactory explanation. The manufacturers say that an order for 10 safes was executed by them for a customer residing in Germany at the time and the goods dispatched from Vienna by way of Trieste. The safes were turned over to the Viennese forwarders empty, in which condition they left the hands of the forwarders also. It is supposed that they were opened and filled with the guns and ammunition later found in them on their way to their destination by persons unknown acting under instructions from the original purchaser, whose present address is unknown.

MADRID UNIVERSITY TERM ENDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

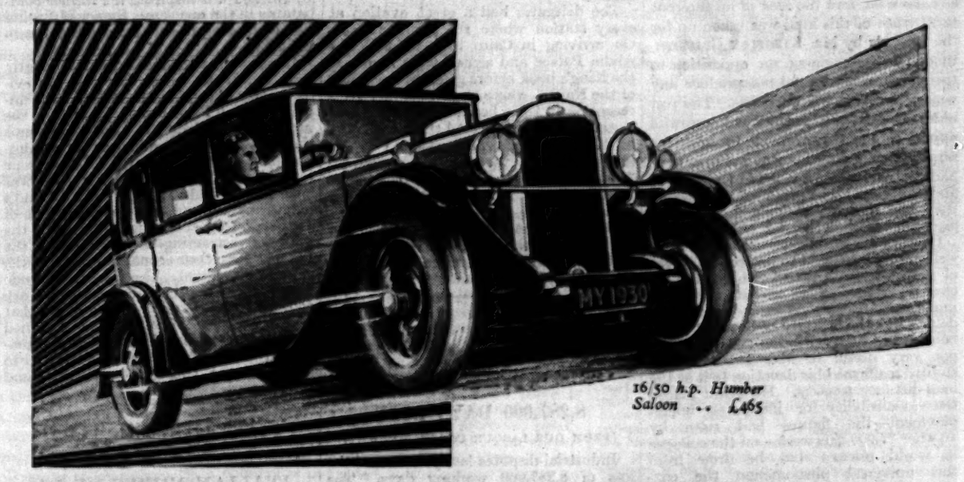
MADRID, MAY 19

The Madrid University authorities have decided to consider the term as ended. Therefore the University did not reopen to-day as was proposed. Lectures will not be resumed until the autumn, and examinations will begin at once.

The Government left the decision as to whether the University should or should not complete the term interrupted recently by the student disturbances entirely to the University authorities.

The usual brilliant ceremonies marked the celebration of King Alfonso's forty-fifth birthday on Saturday. Thousands of Spaniards, including three blind men, signed lists of congratulation in the office of the Mayordomo Mayor at the Palace.

Other Foreign News on following page



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GOVERNMENT AND TRADE

COMMONS DEBATE

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTACK

"MOST COLOSSAL FAILURE"

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

The recent use of the Official Secrets Act caused the Prime Minister to be asked to-day at question time whether he was considering amendment of that measure. He replied that he must await a detailed statement of the grievances of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association; and refused to go further than this invitation.

The debate on unemployment produced a more constructive Unionist attack and a more complete Socialist confession of failure than hitherto. MR. CHAMBERLAIN carried out a merciless dissection of the moral position both of the Liberal Party and of the Government. At a time when the Socialist election pledges were being most obviously falsified, the Liberals had suddenly discovered grounds for hope in the industrial situation. Such opportunist allies could not save the Government from the verdict, on the very issue chosen by themselves, of having proved the most colossal failure in history. The circulation of the *Daily Herald* and the number of the unemployed were racing for the 2,000,000 mark. The latter would win, in spite of the enormous assistance to industry of the Local Government Act.

He made full allowance for the effect of fluctuations in world prices, but while the Government were talking about the ultimate ideal of flattening fluctuations they need not crush the hope out of struggling industry. He charged Mr. Snowden with undoing by crippling taxation even the puny work of Mr. Thomas. He charged the Socialists with striving to undermine even Mr. Thomas's admirable devotion to rationalization. Rationalization would be frustrated without capital. Capital was being absorbed by excessive taxation or frightened away by insecurity. What could it earn in the face of the unrestricted competition of dumped and sweated goods? How could it earn at all when the Government protected costs of production and refused to protect markets?

The Unionists fully believed in rationalization, on an Imperial scale, but they asserted that it must be reinforced by the provision of assured markets. Since 1913 we had changed from the greatest exporters to the greatest importers of manufactures—half of which we could make ourselves. The Empire could, on the other hand, buy double the amount of manufactures which it bought at present. He therefore begged the Government to remove that uncertainty which their policy had caused, at least to the extent of promising not to change existing duties for a period of years.

A TARIFF TRUCE

MR. THOMAS jumped up to ask whether the Unionists would promise not to put any more on, and the idea of an internal tariff truce of this kind was taken up for the Liberals by MR. KINGSLEY GRIFFITH, though so temporizing an opposition to their case naturally did not produce any concession from the Unionists. The rest of Mr. Griffith's argument was a sorrowful appeal to the Government to find the same virtue in development works as they had declared to exist when in Opposition, and to rescue those great schemes which they had asserted to have deposited in pigeon-holes when they left office in 1924.

CAPTAIN BALFOUR retorted with a very well-phrased demand to protect all stages of industry from production to sale or else no stage at all; but the most important feature of the subsequent debate was the hostility of Socialist backbenchers to rationalization; and this was not very useful to MR. THOMAS, who stoutly reaffirmed his devotion to it as the long-distance remedy. He again placed the responsibility for increasing unemployment—the figures had risen by another 27,000 this week—on the collapse in world prices; but he drew from this universal phenomenon the conclusion that a protective fiscal system was no guarantee of prosperity. Last February Germany had 3,365,000 unemployed, in spite of a lower standard of living. The United States had 21 per cent., Australia 14 per cent., and Canada 10 per cent. of organized labour out of work. Panic measures, such as unproductive relief works, would only make matters worse. Even productive relief works were no permanent solution, though he had found enough to give 380,000 men work for a year (spread over a number of years) at a cost of £95,000,000, and to put 100,000 men in work to-day.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE

He fully admitted that industry must have certainty and security, that Budget uncertainties had caused unemployment, and that capital was going abroad owing to widespread want of confidence. But so long as there were tariffs there would be uncertainty. Tariffs would not help coal or shipbuilding or most of our depressed industries. He could only say that Great Britain still gave its workers better conditions and its capitalists more security than other countries.

The House appeared dazed by this summary rejection of the fiscal remedy without the substitution of any alternative; and MR. KIRKWOOD bluntly adjured the Government to do better or to resign. The Unionists at least gave MR. THOMAS credit for refusing to follow Socialist ideas in some Departments, however much he was handicapped by their prevalence in others. SIR BOYD MERRIMAN pointed out the absurdity of comparing the unemployment history of Great Britain with that of other countries. No other Government had insisted on purely free imports while at the same time hampering the competitive power of their own national industries, and subjecting their people to vindictive taxation. Every condition which had formerly made him a convinced free-trader had now changed, and he was now a convinced safeguarder.

He wanted to know the fate of the Lansbury-Mosley memorandum, but its part-author, MR. LANSBURY, preferred to explain that lower taxation abroad was possible because some countries had repudiated debt, and that some others had no unemployed because they had conscript armies. In this country no party would repudiate debt or repeal social legislation. His own constructive suggestion was that those displaced by rationalization should be compensated, but he shared Mr. Thomas's confession of impotence to cure unemployment by anything short of universal Socialism.

The salary of the Lord Privy Seal's office was finally preserved by 224 votes to 209.

GOVERNMENT'S SMALL MAJORITY

LEFT WING ABSTENTIONS

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The Government were placed in a position of considerable anxiety last night by the decision of the Left Wing and the Liberals to abstain from voting in the division at the close of the unemployment debate. The Conservatives had issued a three-line whip for the occasion and 247 members out of the 259 who were entitled to vote were accounted for. Of this number 211 took part in the division, including the tellers, and 36 were paired. The Liberals abstained from voting altogether, and the 15 Labour "rebels" who abstained were Mr. Maxton, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. Sandham, Mr. Oliver Baldwin, the Rev. Campbell Stephen, Mr. Kinley, Mr. Cove, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. F. W. Jowett, Mr. W. J. Brown, Mr. Wallhead, Miss Jennie Lee, and Mr. E. F. Wise.

More may be heard of the incident at the meeting of the Labour Party to-morrow, when the whole question of party discipline is to be discussed.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATES' RETURN

STATEMENT BY NAHAS PASHA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, MAY 19

The Egyptian Delegation arrived in Alexandria at 9 o'clock this morning, and on landing from the Esperia was met by an enthusiastic crowd. One or two of the delegates were kissed, and mounted police with drawn swords had to force a way for the motor-car of Nahas Pasha, the Prime Minister, through narrow streets to the station.

I had a conversation with Nahas Pasha in his private saloon on the train journey to Cairo. The Prime Minister said:—

The breakdown of the negotiations was not due to any extremist views on the part of the Delegation, but rather owing to the difficulties which the British Government had encountered on the Sudan question. Actually the Treaty was as good as signed, as both sides had agreed on the suggested draft about the Sudan, whereby the 1899 Convention was to be applied while reserving liberty to have future negotiations, but this was subsequently rejected. I consider, however, that in the near future the British will realize the justice of Egypt's claims, and then agreement will be possible.

The delegation was received very well indeed in London. It greatly helps towards a good understanding between two countries to have such frank and friendly discussions with a definite intention on both sides to reach an agreement. A considerable advance has been made, and there seems no reason why both countries should not agree satisfactorily on the Sudan question, seeing that they have already gone so far to solve the Egyptian question. I think that as a result of the negotiations the British now understand the Egyptian point of view better, while we Egyptians learned very much more about the British and their point of view. I am especially pleased to have met Mr. Henderson. Now that the Sudan question has been put in relief I hope that, as a result of the discussion which this is likely to engender, there will be a better realization of the position, which will lead to a satisfactory and equitable solution.

The delegates had a great ovation at every station where the train stopped. On arriving in Cairo they went to the Abdin Palace and signed their names in the King's book before going to the House of the Nation, where Mme. Zaghlul gave a reception in their honour. On their way thither the crowd greeted them with cries of "Long live Egypt's saviour!" "No life to Egypt without the Sudan!" "Long live the Nile from source to mouth!" and "Egypt and the Sudan indivisible!"

Osman Pasha Moharram, the Minister for Public Works, did not arrive with the rest of the Delegation as he is staying in France for a short holiday.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN 1929

8,287,000 DAYS LOST

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

Industrial disputes last year caused the loss of 8,287,000 working days. The number of disputes which began during the year was 481, affecting 492,700 workpeople directly, and 40,600 indirectly. In addition eight disputes which began in 1928 affected about 500 workpeople, directly and indirectly. There were therefore 489 disputes in progress last year affecting 533,800 workpeople.

In comparison with 1928 there was an increase of 129 in the number of disputes beginning during the year, an increase of 409,400 in the number of workpeople affected, and of 6,899,000 in the number of working days lost. It is pointed out in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for May that the great fluctuations from year to year in the number of workpeople involved and in working days lost through disputes is very largely due to the effect of relatively few stoppages. Last year, for example, the stoppage of the cotton spinning and manufacturing industry of Lancashire accounted for the unemployment of 388,000 workpeople, and the loss of 6,596,000 working days.

Most disputes involve small numbers of workpeople and do not last long. More than two-thirds of last year's disputes affected fewer than 250 workpeople, and three-quarters of all the disputes ended within a fortnight. In only eight disputes were more than 2,500 workpeople involved, and only 58 disputes lasted more than four weeks. In 89 cases (20 per cent.) the disputes ended in favour of the workpeople, in 184 cases (38 per cent.) in favour of the employers, and in 178 cases (41 per cent.) there were compromises.

COMMAND PERFORMANCE OF "HAMLET"

The King and Queen, attended by Lady Ampthill and Captain Sir Charles Cust, R.N., were present at the Command Performance of *Hamlet*, given in aid of King George's Pension Fund for Actors, at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Henry Ainley again appeared in the part of Hamlet, and the cast was almost identical with that arranged for the performance of the play on April 22 at the same theatre, a notice of which appeared in *The Times* of the following day.

The King and Queen were received at the theatre by Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and Sir Gerald du Maurier, and later in the Royal box by Dame May Whitty and Lady Tree. The Queen wore a pale pink dress and a grey coat, with a swathed toque of pink and silver tissue.

It is stated that the performance realized over £1,800 for the fund.

SIG. MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH

RECEPTION IN FRANCE

RESTRAINED COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 19

The impassioned speech delivered by Signor Mussolini at Florence, following upon his previous harangues, has led to the coining of a new phrase here—Tuscan orations. France has become too habituated to Fascist outbursts, whether from the Duce himself or the more extravagant of his newspapers, to take these utterances tragically. But that Signor Mussolini selected for his bellicose utterance the eve of new Franco-Italian conversations, and even the day on which M. Briand launched his memorandum and M. Tardieu appealed to the nation to redouble its efforts in repairing the ravages of the War, the speech might have been passed over with the usual half-puzzled patience. The coincidence, however, was this time too glaring, and it is not surprising that the French Press, Right, Left, and Centre, has found occasion to draw a comparison and distil a moral.

It is remarked that on more than one occasion in the past the mere attempt to reopen diplomatic conversations between France and Italy has been the signal for a provocative demonstration from across the Alps, calculated to render more difficult, if not impossible, any real effort towards conciliation and the settlement of outstanding disputes. The *Temps* recalls the sort of thing that was wont to happen in Germany before the War. Then the man who filled the chief role in Germany was wont to utter similar phrases, catchwords about "shining armour," and "mailed fist," whenever it was thought that Germany's prestige needed to be enhanced or the exigencies of internal affairs suggested the need for a diversion. The cumulative effect of such demonstrations is that those who make them become the prisoners of their own words. While there is little risk that the same appalling results may ensue in the present instance, there is always the danger that facile eloquence may create international misunderstandings with their chain of serious consequences.

"INEXPLICABLE TACTICS"

Following as it does upon the more cordial attitude taken up by Signor Grandi and the Italian representatives at the London Naval Conference and at Geneva, the new tactics seem to French opinion all the more inexplicable. The notion that Italy can suspect an attack from any quarter is derided, along with the hypersensitive fear lest Italy's neighbours should class her contemptuously among the minor peoples.

The *Volonté* compares the more violent passages of the speech with the sentiments uttered by M. Tardieu to the congress of former combatants at Lyons yesterday, and asks whether it really represents the ideals of Fascism. If so, it answers, the world is presented with the spectacle of two policies: on the one side an immense desire for peace and reconstruction; on the other, a surging ambition towards expansion, accompanied by warlike frenzy and shouts of defiance. Both M. Tardieu and the Duce, it points out, appeal to the youth of the present day, the former that they should compose their differences, the latter that they should sharpen their swords. While M. Tardieu was inspiring the former combatants in the one sense, Signor Mussolini was addressing the future combatants in the other.

It would be possible to quote at length, from the *Figaro* to the *Populaire*, as evidence that the speech has fallen very unpleasantly on French ears. In spite of the amazement revealed in these comments, there is yet an admirable note of restraint. Common to all is the view "Let Europe judge!" It is felt that the speech was answered in advance by M. Briand's memorandum, and that (in the words of *Le Peuple*) its author may have felt the need for distracting the attention of the Fascists from their economic crisis and the general discontent. The French attitude may perhaps best be indicated by the dry comment of *L'Oeuvre*, to the effect that after all Signor Mussolini has confined himself to words in his advocacy of armaments, whereas M. Briand has resorted to action in the cause of conciliation and peace.

THE DUCE'S TOUR

ITALIAN VIEWS OF HIS SPEECH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MAY 19

Signor Mussolini will, it is now officially announced, follow up his week's tour through Tuscany by a stay at Milan. The Duce, who is arriving there to-morrow morning, is allowing himself only the shortest breathing space to recover from his recent fatigues. At Florence yesterday, not content with holding a review of troops in the morning, the Duce in the afternoon visited the college for army doctors, the "Casa del Fascio," and the National Museum of the History of Knowledge, as well as the Higher Agrarian Institute.

The "pugnacity" of which the Duce boasted on Saturday found expression in the speeches made by him at each of these places. Those taking part in the review were urged to "prepare their arms and their hearts" so as to be ready when the call came to defend Italy. The medical students were likewise reminded of their "great and delicate responsibility in time of war." At the Historical Museum Signor Mussolini read with approval the periods of Machiavelli on the "sinews of war," while at the Agrarian Institute he recalled the fact that the "glorious infantry of the War and of the Revolution" had been made up of country folk.

The extreme Fascists are frankly jubilant at Signor Mussolini's plain speaking, especially at his speech on Saturday. The majority of the Press is, however, more moderate in its interpretation.

The significance of the speech lies, it is held, not so much in the definition of a particular programme of action as in the resolute and confident tone which runs through it. Italy, according to one writer, has now attained a stature which entitles her not merely to ask for respect but to "demand" it. Those who seek to bar Italy's advance by means of diplomatic "wire entanglements" will, it is stated, learn to their cost that the old proportions have changed.

It is admitted here and there that the tone of the speech is somewhat brusque, but this frankness is claimed to be less dangerous to the cause of peace than the confused and insincere language of pacifism. Although, it is said, M. Briand may not openly admit, as Signor Mussolini does, the greater value of armaments over words, the fact remains that at the first sign of danger from beyond the Rhine M. Briand's speeches would be immediately swept aside and his plan for a United States of Europe buried before being born.

MOB OUTRAGES IN INDIA

BOMBS THROWN

CASUALTIES AMONG POLICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

LAHORE, MAY 19

A bomb was thrown in Multan to-day while the civil authorities, with the help of police, were engaged in attaching the property of a shopkeeper for the discharge of his water-tax. Mr. R. A. C. Hill, Superintendent of Police, and eight constables were injured.

When the shopkeeper heard of the attachment order he closed his shop, and a crowd collected and offered *Satyagraha* [passive resistance]. The police tried to disperse the crowd, and a bomb was then thrown. About 40 arrests were made in houses near the scene of the outrage.

Following the arrest of 100 Akalis in a village near Jhelum on Saturday, members of the Congress held a demonstration at the scene yesterday. Loyal villagers appealed to the police for protection. Police sent to the village in cars met a hostile mob, and the car in which Mr. F. L. Brayne, Deputy Commissioner, was travelling was badly damaged. In their efforts to protect the loyal villlagers the police were forced to open fire with buckshot, one person being wounded. Order was restored.

MADRAS, MAY 19

Attempts by a certain Hakim Abdullah to convene a meeting in defiance of an order of the police forbidding it resulted in disturbances near the High Court [as briefly reported in *The Times* yesterday].

The police successfully dispersed the gathering crowd and deported Hakim beyond the boundaries of the city. Towards dusk, however, crowds reformed and began to stone the police. The police made several *lathi* charges, and the crowd retaliated with stones. In the course of the fracas several small bombs were thrown at the police, doing little damage but causing much alarm. A splinter from one bomb struck a constable, slightly injuring him in the face, and another wounded a horse.

There is growing anxiety among all classes as a result of the increasing tendency of rioters to resort to the use of explosives. It is generally agreed that the police acted with great restraint and took serious risks.

INQUIRY INTO PESHAWAR RIOTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 19

The Government of India, at the request of the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, have appointed a committee consisting of the Hon. Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, of the Allahabad High Court, and Mr. Justice Panckridge, of the Calcutta High Court, with the following terms of reference:—

To inquire into and report on the disturbances which took place in Peshawar City on April 23, 1930, and the measures taken on that day to deal with them.

The Government of India, in announcing this step, notify that, subject to the exercise by the Chief Commissioner under the North-West Frontier Province Security Regulation of 1922 of his powers of exclusion from the Province, and to the discretion of the committee, any person injured in the riots and the next-of-kin of any person who was killed or died from injuries received during the riots may be represented before the committee by counsel, and that no person giving evidence before the committee will render himself liable to prosecution by reason of any admission he may make, and that no such admission will be used against him in any criminal proceedings.

The committee will begin its sittings in Peshawar on May 26.

SHOLAPUR RIOTERS SENTENCED

IMPRISONMENT AND BIRCHING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 19

Congress volunteers continued the raid on the Wadala salt depôt this morning, but on a much smaller scale than yesterday. About 150 volunteers took part in the operations, and these were joined by a number of hooligans, who threw missiles at the police, one sergeant receiving slight injuries. The good humour which marked the proceedings yesterday was absent to-day, and the police used their *lathis* on the offenders, 12 of whom received slight injuries. Many hot pursuits occurred amid the mud of the salt-pans, which was used by some of the volunteers to throw at the police. Seventy-two persons were arrested.

The Worli *chawls* [tenements] now contain nearly 500 prisoners, who are guarded by electric wire. They will be tried by a special magistrate, who will hold his Court within the *chawls*, which have now officially been declared to be a prison, a governor from the Yeravda Gaol staff having been appointed to take charge. As yesterday's prisoners include a number of brokers' clerks, the Stock Exchange, Cotton Exchange, and several other markets closed to-day as a protest.

An official report has been issued announcing the Court-martial sentences on 23 persons for breach of the regulations following the declaration of martial law at Sholapur. Manekchand Ramchand Shah, president of the Municipality, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 rupees [£750] for, it is understood, refusing to haul down the Congress flag from the Municipal buildings. The heaviness of the fine is due to the fact that he is a wealthy man. The local Congress secretary was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment (afterwards reduced to seven years) and a fine of 3,000 rupees [£225]; the president of the Congress Committee to seven years' imprisonment (reduced to five years) and a fine of 2,000 rupees [£150]. Seven persons were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fines of 1,000 rupees [£75], and several others to one year's imprisonment and fines of 500 rupees [£37 10s.]. Four persons were sentenced to corporal punishment—two to 15 stripes with the rattan cane and one to 10 stripes, and one to 15 strokes with the birch. The imprisonment in all cases is rigorous. The prisoners have been removed to Bijapur Gaol.

THE SHOLAPUR RIOTS

BOMBAY, May 19.—In the course of a *communiqué* reviewing events in Sholapur, the Bombay Government states:—

Nearly all the rumours of hideous brutalities by the mob which have been freely circulated are without foundation. It is not true that policemen were tied together and burned alive, nor that one had his eyes gouged out, nor is there any suspicion whatever that two were thrown into a well. It is hoped that all the missing policemen will yet be found.—*Reuter.*

** An official statement reviewing events in India up to last Saturday appears on the preceding page.

U.S. STRENGTH IN CRUISERS

CONFLICTING VIEWS

ADMIRALS AND SENATE COMMITTEE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 19

The inquiry by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate into the Treaty of Naval Limitation was resumed this morning and reached its point of maximum interest when Admiral Hilary Jones, one of the American naval advisers in London and the most uncompromising advocate of the 8in.-gun cruiser, was questioned by Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, upon the contents of a letter he had addressed to the Secretary of the Navy in June, 1929. In that letter he had discussed at length the comparative merits of 8in. and 6in. gun cruisers, and had reached the conclusion that the percentage of valuation given to the factor of gun calibre "should be not far from unity."

This conclusion was the end of a passage which he had begun with the handsome admission that there were conditions "in which the 6in. unit would be more valuable than the 8in." He spoke of the great utility of the lighter hand-loaded gun in a fleet action against destroyer and submarine attack, of its greater rapidity of fire, of the relative lack of protective armour on the 8in.-gun vessel and its consequent vulnerability to 6in. gun attack when the opposing craft were within 6in. gun range, of the danger of attaching an exaggerated value to the greater range of the 8in. gun as giving "a preponderate advantage," and more to the same general effect.

Senator Reed read to him the passage referred to, and asked whether this correctly represented his opinions. "That was my view at that time," said the Admiral, "and in a general way it is my view to-day." He explained that he was then engaged in an attempt to devise a method of reconciling the British claim for numbers of cruisers and the American desire to calculate by total tonnage in categories. In a communication which was at that time confidential he was in fact giving to the 6in. gun in British hands the value he thought it should have for purposes of "trading." He is now, by implication at least, contending that it should not be used, and the divulging of his letter has placed him in an embarrassing situation.

U.S. BUILDING PLANS

He is not alone in his embarrassment. Admiral Mark Bristol, chairman of the General Board of the Navy, also passed through a *mauvais quart d'heure* this morning. In his prepared statement read last week he had asked a number of theoretical questions—as, for instance, "Was it necessary to negotiate such a treaty at this time?" and he told Senator Johnson to-day that, in his opinion, it was not.

The United States, he said, had not built up its Navy since the Washington Conference as the General Board had desired—the construction, that is to say, of 23 8in.-gun cruisers, one aircraft carrier, 12 destroyers, and seven submarines—and was therefore not in a favourable position to go to the Conference. If this building had been undertaken they would have been "in a position to talk to other people on an equal footing." "But when would we have been in that position?" asked Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, and the Admiral could not reply.

Then Senator Reed took up the tale. Without the Treaty, he asked, would it not be necessary for the United States to lay down the 10 battleships permitted under the Washington Agreement? It would, Admiral Bristol admitted, but that might have been avoided if the others had not used their replacement rights, or in any case American battleship building might have been delayed. "Surely," said Senator Reed, "if Great Britain and Japan had gone ahead we would have done the same?" The Admiral had his doubts. "I had it in mind," said he, "that Great Britain and Japan would not continue to build, having regard to the financial condition of those countries." But in spite of their financial condition, Senator Reed persisted, "they have been building 8in.-gun cruisers, destroyers and submarines," and he went on to cite figures of the actual strength of the three Navies in these types when the London Conference opened.

Senator Reed pointed out that Japan under the Treaty engaged herself not to increase her cruiser strength, while the United States converted its present inferiority into superiority, and that Great Britain, who had demanded 70 cruisers at Geneva, had now accepted 50, and asked whether all this did not mean certain advantages to the United States and certain concessions by the other Powers. "We all had to make concessions," replied Admiral Bristol, "and simply to talk of the numbers of cruisers or even of gun power and displacement does not give you a correct view of naval strength."

WEIGHING OF RATIOS

There was much parading by Senator Johnson of tabulated figures showing that in auxiliary tonnage, built and building on December 31, 1936, the United States would have 555,130 tons, Great Britain 627,405 tons, and Japan 399,950 tons; and that the ratios would be: United States 100, Great Britain 115, Japan 72.5. It appeared, however, that these tables included the British replacement tonnage of 86,000 odd tons, but did not subtract the same amount in vessels to be replaced. When this subtraction was made the British ratio would be 104, and the Admiral was led to admit that he thought it wrong to lay stress on this narrow computation of figures. "In time of war the question of 100 or 104 per cent. would be small," he declared.

"But which is better for us," asked Senator Swanson, "to keep our excess in 8in.-gun cruisers and leave Great Britain with a ratio of 104 against our 100, or to use the option the Treaty gives us and take absolute equality in tons and guns?" "It is very much better for us to have as many 8in.-gun cruisers as we can," said the Admiral. "It is a question of three cruisers one way or another," said Senator Swanson; "do you think that a vital matter as affecting these immense Navies?" Admiral Bristol admitted that it was small when looked at in that light.

It is the general belief that the disclosure of Admiral Jones's letter of last June will be decisive in its effect on his and the General Board's opposition to the Treaty. Ratification is to be regarded as certain, subject to the one condition that notes are exchanged with Great Britain and Japan on the right to replace overage tonnage accorded by Article 19, it being held that replacement should admittedly be limited to vessels of the same type as those discarded. Senator Swanson was the first to suggest this, Senators Borah and Reed are now of his opinion, and there seems little doubt that a movement in this direction will be made.

** A telegram from Tokyo on the return of Admiral Takarabe appears on the preceding page.

THE INVALIDS

It was stated yesterday that the Bishop of Norwich, who is suffering from septic rheumatism, had had a rather worse night, but otherwise his condition was unchanged.

Lord Hewart was reported to be much better last night.

Sir Robert Carlyle, who has met with a serious accident, is progressing satisfactorily.

It was stated yesterday that Sir Frederick Eckstein did not have a good night and was weaker. Last night there was no change in his condition.

MISS JOHNSON'S FLIGHT

FORCED LANDING IN JAVA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, MAY 19

Miss Johnson, who left Singapore this morning intending to fly to Sourabaya, was unable to reach that town, but landed safely on a sugar estate called Tjomal, in the middle of Java. She had to come down owing to lack of fuel.

Shortly after flying over Tegal at 4 o'clock this afternoon Miss Johnson re-

appeared above the town, apparently in search of an aerodrome. There being no such place available she managed to find a piece of ground recently cleared for building a new house for the manager of the sugar estate. This piece of ground was just large enough to allow her aeroplane to land and to take off when she resumes her flight. She made a splendid landing, and the aeroplane was absolutely undamaged.

Miss Johnson is staying on the estate for the night. She intends to start early to-morrow morning for Semarang, going on to Sourabaya and, if possible, Bima, where she hopes to arrive to-morrow evening.

SYDNEY WOMEN'S PREPARATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MAY 19

Great preparations are being made at Sydney to welcome Miss Johnson, especially by women. Every women's organization is eagerly seizing the opportunity to celebrate the occasion. A letter has arrived at Sydney General Post Office addressed in a girlish hand to "Miss Amy Johnson, Queen of the Air."

ARCHBISHOP LORD DAVIDSON

CONDITION CAUSING ANXIETY

Archbishop Lord Davidson, whose health has been for some time unsatisfactory, has lost ground during the past week, and his condition causes anxiety.

PROGRESS OF LIFE ASSURANCE

SPECIAL NUMBER OF "THE TIMES"

The Times will publish next Tuesday, May 27, gratis, a fully illustrated Special Number on Insurance as part of the ordinary issue of the paper. The Number will describe developments in all the principal forms of insurance.

The articles on life assurance will include an account of the work of the Institute of Actuaries by Mr. A. Levine, the president of the Institute, and an appreciation of the International Congresses of Actuaries, the next meeting of which is to be held at Stockholm in June, by Mr. Geoffrey Marks, the Hon. Correspondent for Great Britain.

Mr. William Penman, vice-chairman of the Life Offices' Association, will contribute an article on the Progress of Life Assurance, as illustrated by the lowering of the rates for non-profit policies and the larger bonuses now being allotted to policies participating in profits; Mr. C. R. V. Coutts will write on Corporate Thrift and the employment by the life offices of the funds contributed by policyholders; and Mr. W. A. Workman, chairman of the Life Offices' Association, will describe the development of Group Assurances and Pension Schemes. Other articles in the Life Assurance Section will deal with the effect of the Budget on Assurance, the Choice of Policies, Advances for the Purchase of House Property, and Assurances specially devised for the benefit of women and children.

Mr. J. Murray Laing, F.I.A., will show the immense expansion of industrial life assurance, and Mr. F. P. Symmons, F.I.A., will indicate the improvements brought about in industrial assurance by such means as the institution of profit-sharing for the policy-holders.

DISCRETION IN DIVORCE

A NEW RULE

In an important judgment delivered yesterday Lord Merrivale reviewed the principles and authorities which govern the exercise of discretion in divorce cases. The petitioner in the case was a husband who admitted that he had himself committed adultery, but Lord Merrivale refused to exercise in the petitioner's favour the discretion vested in him by statute to grant a decree in such cases.

It is impossible exactly to define and limit the grounds on which discretion should be exercised, but Lord Merrivale stated certain broad principles to be observed. Every relevant fact must be ascertained and every interest involved should be considered. That there should be no exercise of a loose and unfettered discretion was undisputed by all the authorities. A governing consideration was the interest of the community at large in maintaining the sanctity of honest matrimony. If the petitioner's adultery was the cause of the respondent's misconduct that was a further matter for consideration. Conversely, the respondent must not avoid the consequences of proved misconduct by putting forward acts of the petitioner for which he or she was in any serious degree responsible. Other material facts were the interests of any children affected by the petition and the subsequent position of the parties, and whether the adultery had been condoned.

No divorce suit proceeds to trial till a Registrar has certified that the proceedings are in order. Lord Merrivale stated that in future there must be lodged with the Registrar, not merely the statement that the exercise of judicial discretion will be asked for, as at present, but also a statement of the matters in respect of which the discretion is prayed and the grounds on which the petition in that behalf is based.

The judgment is reported on page 5.

POLITICAL NOTES

UNIONIST M.P.S AND NAVAL TREATY

ECONOMIC UNITY OF THE EMPIRE

The Private Members' Committee of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons again discussed the London Naval Treaty at their weekly meeting last night. The subject was raised a week ago, when regret was expressed at the fact that no guidance had been given to back-bench members of the party by their front bench, and a sequel to this uneasiness was the handing in of a notice of motion by 82 members urging that the treaty ought not to be ratified, because Part III. is "contrary to the interests of the British Empire." In many quarters this action has been interpreted, not unnaturally, as an attack upon the present leadership of the Conservative Party, and this point was raised at last night's meeting of the Private Members' Committee. Some of those who had signed the motion urged that their action must not be construed as being hostile to Mr. Baldwin, but the point was generally made that the rank and file of the party had been placed in an extremely difficult position by the silence of Mr. Baldwin and his principal lieutenants on the treaty. It was eventually agreed that efforts should be made to arrange a meeting between Mr. Baldwin and representatives of the committee, but as the Leader of the Opposition was speaking at Middlesbrough last night nothing definite has yet been done in the matter.

It is understood that the back bench members' criticism of their Front Bench was not confined to the Naval Treaty. There were complaints about a lack of initiative on many of the important subjects of the day and particularly on the subject of Empire free trade, and the suggestion was again made that a meeting of the whole party should be summoned to discuss the future position. The machinery of the party's Central Office was discussed, and doubts were expressed whether it was in proper touch with Conservative opinion throughout the country.

In view of the interest created by Lord Elibank's resolution calling for a comprehensive policy of safeguarding, anti-dumping, and inter-Imperial economic unity to meet the increasing depression in the manufacturing and agricultural industries, it has been arranged that the House of Lords shall meet at 3 to-morrow afternoon. The speakers are expected to include Lord Salisbury, Lord Melchett, and Lord Arnold, and the supporters of the resolution express their determination to press it to a division, though Lord Salisbury will probably explain why the Conservative Party are unable to support it officially.

The Government are still waiting for a decision from the London County Council as to whether an attempt shall be made to recommit the Charing Cross Bridge Bill which was recently rejected by a Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons. A resolution of the House of Commons would be necessary before such a step could be taken, and it is understood that if the County Council put forward an application, the Government will be prepared to support it.

Lord Melchett accepted an invitation of the Labour Commonwealth Group to address its members last night on the subject of "Empire Economic Unity in relation to British Labour problems."

GOLDSBOROUGH HALL TO BE LET

A JACOBEAN SEAT

The Earl of Harewood has decided to let Goldsborough Hall, furnished, for a term of years. The beautiful Jacobean seat contains a fine set of reception rooms, some of which are panelled in oak; 22 bedrooms and eight bathrooms, and it is thoroughly modern in equipment. There is a garage for seven cars. The paddocks extend to 100 acres and are famous for breeding bloodstock.

Lord Harewood has entrusted the letting to Messrs. Wm. Grogan and Boyd (Hamilton-place, Piccadilly), with his resident agent, Mr. Nigel Fitzroy, of the Harewood Estate Office, Harewood, near Leeds.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Covent Garden	SIEGFRIED	6.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE BEGGAR'S OPERA	8.15

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	INSULT	8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	R. J. ONE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	THE CALENDAR	8.15
Lyric	DEBONAIR	8.20
New	MAGDA	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DISHONOURED LADY	8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	OUR OSTRICHES	8.45
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	OTHELLO	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9

CONCERTS

Aeolian Hall	MR. LESLIE HOLMES	8.30
Queen's Hall	MR. EUGENE GOOSSENS	3
	MR. FRITZ KREISLER	8.30
Wigmore Hall	MR. MICHAEL MULLINAR	5
	MR. VLADIMIR CERNIKOFF	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	UNDER A TEXAS MOON	12 to 11
Astoria	BROADWAY SCANDALS	12.45 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	THE HOUSE OF THE ARROW	2.45, 6.15, & 8.1
Capitol	HIGH SOCIETY BLUES	12 to 12
Carlton	THE VAGABOND KING	2 to 11
Empire	THE ROGUE SONG	12 to 12
Kensington	CHARMING SINNERS	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	BALACLAVA	2 to 11
New Gallery	TEMPLE TO

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind west or south-west, moderate; cloudy, perhaps occasional local rain; moderate temperature. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Duke of York yesterday opened at St. James's Palace the Empire Red Cross Conference. (p. 13)

In an address at a service of thanksgiving yesterday in connexion with the commemoration of the founding of the Diocese of Southwark, the Archbishop of Canterbury referred to the work in South London of Archbishop Lord Davidson, on whose behalf he asked for prayers. (p. 19)

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, visited the Wedgwood Bicentenary Exhibition at Stoke-on-Trent yesterday. (p. 13)

A large warehouse on the Lambeth side of the Thames, used for the storage of flour, was gutted by fire last evening. (p. 13)

National Safety Week, the first held in this country, began yesterday. (p. 13)

Mr. T. H. Gill, M.P., gave his presidential address at the opening of the conference of the Railway Clerks' Association, at Llandudno yesterday. (p. 18)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Land Drainage Bill was considered on the Committee stage. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons, in Committee on the Vote for the office of the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Chamberlain criticized the Government in respect of its unemployment policy, and Mr. Thomas reviewed the position. At the opening of the sitting Mr. Benn answered a number of questions on India. (pp. 8 and 9)

The Council of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce is to meet next Friday so that Mr. T. J. O'Connor, the Conservative candidate, may discuss the subject of safeguarding. (p. 9)

Mr. Baldwin spoke on the safeguarding of steel at his "Home and Empire" campaign meeting at Middlesbrough last night. (p. 18)

Lord Beaverbrook, in a speech at Hastings last night, criticized the attitude of the Conservative Central Office to the policy of Empire Free Trade, and urged that the policy of a Referendum on food taxes should be abandoned. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

A bomb was thrown, injuring a Superintendent of Police and eight constables, at Multan, in the Punjab, yesterday while the property of a shopkeeper was being attached for discharge of water-tax. Forty arrests were made. Sentences have been passed on Sholapur rioters, ranging from seven years' rigorous imprisonment to 15 strokes with the birch. (p. 16)

Admiral Jones and Admiral Bristol were examined before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States Senate in Washington yesterday in continuation of the inquiry into the London Naval Treaty. (p. 16)

Miss Johnson, who left Singapore early yesterday morning, failed to reach Sourabaya, having to descend in mid-Java owing to lack of fuel. (p. 16)

On the formal transition from the Dawes to the Young Plan the A, B, and C and other bonds issued under the Dawes Plan were destroyed at the office of the Reparations Commission in Paris yesterday.

Admiral Takarabe, Minister of Marine and one of the delegates to the London Conference, returned to Tokyo yesterday. He stated that it should be cause for all-round gratification that the agreement reached was due to mutual concessions by the Powers represented at the Conference. (p. 15)

Our Paris Correspondent says that Signor Mussolini's speech at Florence has fallen very unpleasantly on French ears. (p. 16)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The M.C.C. were dismissed by the Australians at Lord's yesterday for 258, and the Australians then lost two wickets for 23 runs; Nottinghamshire beat Kent by an innings and 97 runs. (p. 7)

R. T. Jones won the Golf Illustrated Vase with a score of 143 over two rounds of the old course at Sunningdale yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Another India Loan; Result of the L.C.C. Issue; More Capital for a Discount Company; Mount Isa Mines Debenture Stock; and the Report of Marks and Spencer—Retail Rationalization. (p. 23)

In Lombard-street loans were in good demand at 2 to 2½ per cent., and discount rates were steady, buyers again quoting 2 3-16 per cent. A further £500,000 in bar gold was taken for export to France, but the French exchange showed a recovering tendency all day, reaching 123.94 in the late dealings. Silver fell to 19d. an ounce. (p. 24)

On the Stock Exchange the new Account opened quietly. Gilt-edged securities weakened slightly owing to the announcement of an impending India loan. There were initial dealings in the new Japanese and L.C.C. loans, the former going to a premium and the latter to a discount. Oil shares were firm. In the Miscellaneous market Cables and Wireless issues weakened further. International securities were quiet, but Hydro Electric advanced (p. 23)

A VITAL ELECTION

The contest in Central Nottingham, which has now begun in earnest, has an importance unusual even in by-elections, and it is most desirable that the electors themselves should make the result an unmistakable test of opinion by helping the organizers of all parties to overcome the handicap of an obsolete register. In particular this is the first election to be fought on the new official programme of the Unionist Party, which consists of the immediately practicable policy of safeguarding with a postscript paying tribute to the desirability of the slower and more difficult policy of Empire free trade. The question before the party has for some time past been whether the emphasis between the two items of safeguarding and Empire free trade should not be reversed, and the present by-election will therefore be a test of the acceptability of the official view. Upon this strategical question only one consideration should be present to the Unionist electors in Central Nottingham. The supporters of both views must see that disunion in the Unionist ranks is a condition which must infallibly destroy any chance of the views of either of them becoming practical politics in the future. For the moment it does not greatly matter whether taxes on foreign food should or should not ultimately prove to be demanded by the Dominions as a condition of a great expansion of inter-Imperial trade. The issue at Nottingham is simply whether the safeguarding of our industries is or is not a method of proved utility in combating unemployment.

The number of persons unemployed has risen during the past twelve months by nearly 600,000 to the highest figure since 1922. The number of persons employed has decreased during the same period by nearly 450,000. The latest Board of Trade returns show not only a general contraction in trade, but also a special contraction in the imports of raw materials, which are the most significant test of the chances of an early recovery. In the House of Commons yesterday MR. THOMAS was unable to adduce a single mitigating fact, and yet he continued to echo MR. SNOWDEN in ruling out the continuance of the experiment of safeguarding even for a limited period, and even as an ally of his own policy of rationalization. Such bigotry could only be justified if safeguarding had clearly failed, or if the Government had some more promising alternative to offer. It is remarkable that the election address of the Socialist candidate at Nottingham avoids all reference to the lace duties, upon which the action of the Socialist Government is challenged; and appeals for support not because that Government can find work, but because it has made, or will make, unemployment more attractive. His reticence is intelligible, but it cannot conceal the facts concerning the experience of the duties. There are, it is true, no complete statistics concerning industries covered by the McKenna and safeguarding duties—a Bill is before the House of Commons designed to ensure their collection. But meanwhile it is really beyond doubt that only one—the gas mantle industry—of the industries covered has increased the price of its products, while many have lowered their prices; that in all of them employment has been either steadier or more voluminous; that their exports have not declined except for causes clearly unconnected with the duties; and that their efficiency has not suffered. In particular, as the letter published last Saturday from MR. H. G. WILLIAMS showed, all these facts can be established in relation to the lace industry. The only possible retort is that safeguarded industries cover only 2 per cent. of British imports and 1 per cent. of British exports, and that deductions from so small a section of the industrial field are of no general application. But, at a time when the same signs of endurance or improvement are apparent in so few other industries, no one can deny that there is a case for the prolongation and the expansion of the experiment; and this conclusion is borne out by any impartial survey of the wider industrial and economic field.

Neither protectionist nor free trade, neither mainly exporting nor mainly importing countries are immune from unemployment. For example, the percentages of the population unemployed are in the United States 4.8, in Germany 4.4, and in Great Britain 3.8. But it does not follow that the fiscal system prevailing in any country has no bearing upon unemployment, because neither the economic past nor the economic present nor the economic future of any country is comparable with those of any other. Great Britain has experienced eight years of almost unrelieved depression; other countries have not. British manufacturers are subjected to special handicaps from which their competitors are largely relieved. Wages, even where not protected by agreements, concluded when prices were higher, are universally subsidized by an expanding system of social services. The result of all these facts is that not only are the fixed charges on British industry exceptionally high, but also taxation has attained the highest level in the world. These burdens are quite as onerous as tariffs, and unlike tariffs do not carry with them the countervailing advantage of an assured market. How do the Government propose to lighten them? MR. THOMAS admits that the expenditure of even £95,000,000 on relief works is nothing but a temporary palliative. MR. SNOWDEN hopelessly asks somebody to show him where to economize. MR. GRAHAM concludes a Tariff Truce convention riddled with loopholes through which every country but his own can escape. MR. BUXTON confesses his impotence to keep out bounty-fed cereals from Germany; and DR. ADDISON casually notices that the Federal Farm Board and the Canadian Wheat Pool hold sixty weeks' supply of wheat—to be liquidated, presumably, at knock-down prices in the only open market, namely Great Britain.

It is not enough therefore to say that all countries are suffering from surplus production; and that, when retail prices have adjusted themselves to wholesale prices, the free trade system will come into its own. Such an argument, in the first place, leaves the British primary producer to his fate; and, in the second place, the very people who use it have deliberately made certain that the cheapness upon which they rely shall not be attained. In pursuit of cheapness the Government sacrifice the West Indian sugar industry and the British farmer; and by their Coal Mines Bill they deny cheap power to the manufacturer. They observe the contrast between the depression of the producing industries and the prosperity of the distributing trades; and upon their familiar assumption that prosperity is reprehensible they strike, through their Consumers Council Bill, at the prosperous instead of helping the depressed. The result of their policy has been to spread through British industry a feeling of despondency and thus to provide the really overwhelming argument for safeguarding. Whether or not on an extended scale safeguarding will reserve and preserve assured markets for our goods, it does undoubtedly inspire confidence and hope. No answer was even attempted yesterday to MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S argument that without such confidence in those who finance or conduct industry rationalization, which is MR. THOMAS'S own policy, must be frustrated. Those engaged in British industry, whether employers or employed, will echo his question why a Government which never relaxes its tremendous demands upon them, and which has no helpful policy of its own, should lightly remove or refuse so modest a tonic.

Composing a Conference

The first volume of the Report of the Indian Commission is to be published three weeks hence to-day; the second just a fortnight later. There will be no more than enough time to study these vital documents, which are the inevitable basis of all subsequent discussion, before the meeting of the Conference which is to follow in October. They will presumably constitute in effect the "terms of reference" for that Conference which are being demanded by some sections of politicians in India. Meanwhile a more immediate piece of preparation, if the Conference is to be of any value, seems to be the composition of its *personnel*. So far as India is concerned the VICEROY has told the PRIME MINISTER that he sees no alternative method of choosing delegates to that of invitation, "in consultation, "where possible, with the interests concerned"; and his language suggests a large and heterogeneous delegation. In the case of the Indian States he foresees a simpler task. Meanwhile who are to be the representatives of this country, the third and not the least important partner in the Conference?

The answer depends first and foremost on the further question whether HIS MAJESTY'S Government propose to deal with this stage of the proceedings themselves or to invite members of other parties to cooperate with them. There are arguments to be found for both methods, and it may well be doubted whether there will be any particular zeal for the task from any party point of view. The Joint Parliamentary Committee, which is to follow, will of course include all parties in the House of Commons and a remarkable range of Indian experience in the Lords. But there can be little doubt that MR. MACDONALD would be wise, in his own interests and in those of the nation at a very critical time, if he were to endeavour to secure for every stage of the work—and especially for a Conference which had the approval of both wings of the Opposition—the same collaboration of parties which has been displayed throughout the labours of the Statutory Commission. His own Government would be in a stronger position. The British representatives would correspond more nearly in the character of their composition with the visiting delegations. The prospect of getting together an effective team—at a time when the Imperial Conference and the Session of Parliament will impose a serious strain on the *personnel* of the Cabinet—would be immensely improved. Above all the country would conspicuously stand united in dealing with the gravest and most difficult of all Imperial problems. In any case the decision should be made very soon, for, whatever may happen on the Indian side, it must not be said that the proffered Conference was balked of its purpose by any lack of preparation here.

The End of a Chapter

The publication of the French Government's proposals for organizing Europe on the day of the coming into force of the Young Plan seems to be something more than a coincidence. In choosing this moment M. BRIAND no doubt intended to emphasize the final interment of the policy of sanctions and the full resumption of the normal relations of peace and comity between the belligerents of the War. The winding up of the Dawes Plan, and the official entry into force of The Hague Agreements after so many months of difficult and at times exacerbated discussion, are of much greater significance to the future of Europe than the economic and financial changes which they inaugurate. The mere substitution of the smaller annuities of the Young Plan for the "Dawes" payments is a matter of small moment compared with the fundamental alteration in the character of the Reparation problem which has been brought about by The Hague Conference. At last the whole question of compensation and indemnities for War damages has been lifted clear of the sphere of politics and placed securely on the more sober plane of the routine transactions of international finance. With the final disappearance from the political arena of this thorny problem, which for more than a decade has poisoned the diplomatic relations of the various European Governments, the task of pacification has been formally completed. On Saturday the Reparation Commission held a final plenary session, and on the same day M. TARDIEU announced that the order had been given to carry out the evacuation of the third zone of the Rhineland, the last portion of German territory still occupied by French troops. One of the darkest chapters in European history has thus been definitely closed.

Seen in its proper perspective the Young Plan is an immense achievement. It has brought a solution to a vast tangle of financial and political issues which year after year had been agitating the peoples of Europe from the Rhineland to the Black Sea and from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. Germany and her former allies have been released from the indefinite liability for War damages which has been injurious to their credit, and the complicated congeries of financial claims and counter-claims, which for so long have threatened the tranquillity of Central and Eastern Europe, has been definitely liquidated. How important a factor this settlement will eventually prove in the economic reconstruction of these regions time alone can show. Besides abolishing once and for all the machinery of political controls in the ex-enemy States set up under the treaties of peace, the Young Plan has brought into being a new organ of international finance in the Bank for International Settlements which opened its doors last week at Basel. If the hopes of its promoters are realized, the International Bank should in the future play an important part in the stabilization of economic conditions throughout the world. These hopes may, it is true, be found in the end to have been exaggerated; but there can be little doubt that the opportunity provided by the new institution for continuous cooperation between the various central banks of Europe—not to mention the powerful financial interests on the other side of the Atlantic—should prove increasingly valuable as time goes on. Meanwhile it would be a mistake to suppose that the vast economic problems connected with Reparations and War debts have been finally solved. The Young Plan, like its predecessor, is to some extent a leap in the dark, and the event alone can show how far its provisions will require to be modified. It is impossible to envisage to-day with any degree of accuracy the economic condition of Europe fifty years hence. The most that can be accomplished at this stage is to lay down, as the makers of the Young Plan have certainly succeeded in doing, the fundamental principles on which the final solution of these problems will eventually be worked out.

"On Guard"

The National Safety Week campaign which was opened yesterday will have the support of all classes of the community, especially after the appalling casualty list of the last week-end. The object is to induce drivers of motor vehicles to exercise greater care, and to this end drivers are urged to affix to their windscreens a badge bearing the words "On Guard." The warning is necessary; it has been estimated that every day three people in London fall victims to accidents caused by motor-cars. At the thirteenth annual general meeting of the London "Safety-First" Council, which was held yesterday at the Mansion House, the LORD MAYOR pointed out that the number of accidents in the first quarter of this year showed a large increase over the numbers in former first quarters. But the suggestion that the period of greater caution is to be limited to a week is certainly unfortunate. There should be no time limit—lest what has been called irreverently a "close time for "pedestrians" comes to be looked upon merely as a concession by the drivers of motor-cars to other users of the road. Such an idea should be resisted with the utmost vigour and replaced, if possible, by the conviction that every act of carelessness in driving is a crime against the community. Drivers must remain permanently on guard; they must be taught that the avoidance of accidents is less a virtue than a duty.

This, no doubt, is the object of the National Safety First Association. That body has already done good work in educating both drivers and pedestrians, and has shown that it is possessed of understanding of the difficulties with which it contends. Safety on the roads, like safety everywhere else, is based on good will and on consideration for others. These qualities are possessed by most people and need only be evoked in order to be effective. The reason why they are not so much in evidence just now as they ought to be is that a very large number of drivers are beginners who have still to grow accustomed to the control of machinery. Precipitate action and dangerous adventuring do not usually wear, in untutored eyes, the aspect of bad and selfish behaviour. Drivers stand in need, therefore, of teaching and of warning, and especially of such teaching as will enable them to see themselves as others see them. It is a common experience that feelings change quickly when the pedestrian becomes driver and when the driver becomes pedestrian. The campaign now open, and which, it may be hoped, will never come to an end, will most completely justify itself if it quickens the "road "sense"—a better term would be "road-"conscience"—of the community, and so hurries forward the time when those who use the roads will fear the reproach of using them discourteously as much as they fear the reproach of not knowing how to behave themselves in their every-day relations with their fellows.

Mental Illumination

There are many people who would be quite willing to think if they were not convinced that it is, in their case at any rate, a sheer waste of time. While it remains a convention of polite society that anybody can think if he chooses, only people who are thoroughgoing specialists in candour will say frankly that they neither can nor do carry on any process inside their heads. The result is that one more insincerity is added to social life, and lovers of honesty, no less than the earnest educators who are always calling for more thought to be given to this subject and to that, will rejoice to hear about DR. JACOBSON'S Galvanometer. This fine machine, described in the May number of *Armchair Science*, will rehabilitate human thought by showing that mind and matter are really the same, and that two million people, thinking the same idea at the same time, could generate sufficient energy to light an ordinary electric lamp. No need to talk of harnessing the tides when all the power we want is already inside our skulls. Community thinking, so rich in other advantages, has its strictly practical side, and those who have always looked askance at eccentric characters, who are unwilling to pool their minds, are now furnished with a demonstrable argument. Think together and the light goes on; think each as he fancies and darkness results. These practical consequences are still in the future, and the immediate object of the Galvanometer is to show, by means of exquisitely delicate instruments, the vibrations that follow upon thought. People who can have it demonstrated to them that when they think something really happens beyond their feeling tired will be encouraged to persevere.

There could be no more timely moment for thought to come into fashion, since speech, its great substitute, is threatened by another invention, also from America, which is to be called the Lie-detector. Such an invention has long been desired, and now at long last, after Ulysses and many another possessor of a glib tongue and active fancy have had a magnificent innings, the lie-detecting apparatus has been invented. It works by measuring blood pressure, for it is men's blood that gives them away, whether it mounts into their cheeks in a guilty blush or makes their pulses dictate the guilty truth to the lie-detector. The new invention has not so far been tried on criminals, only on academic personages. But it is proposed to hold a thorough test, using a thousand assorted American citizens. If the invention shows that it can do what is hoped, we are at the beginning of a new era when strong and silent men will be appreciated even more than they are to-day, and the ideal of every well-brought-up youth who desires to be welcome in many households will be, not to shine by declamation or epigram of doubtful and now measurable veracity, but to sit in silent thought keeping the lights alight.

FINANCE ACTS

OBSCURITY AND INJUSTICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In his criticisms of the language of the Income Tax Acts last night the Attorney-General stated that it was essential that the Legislature should turn its mind to the necessity of passing enactments in language which is capable of being understood by ordinary people. I suggest that if the Legislature had itself understood the meaning of the Income Tax Acts it could not have passed them, because the enactments are so obviously opposed to ordinary justice. May I give my own experience as typical?

A portion of my income is derived from commission, the amount of which is not ascertainable until April. For many years I have responded to applications in February and March for payment of the portion of income-tax arising out of this commission by stating that I would pay directly I received the income, in the meantime paying the balance due on income received. Some years back the income-tax authorities assented to this position. During the last two years, however, I have been threatened with all sorts of pains and penalties unless I at once paid the balance, *i.e.*, some month or two before the receipt of the commission by me. I have declined to accede; but it is with satisfaction that I read Sir William Jowitt's statement that his tender mercies stand between the tax collector and the taxpayer.

This year I have had more persistent badgering than ever before, ending in my being told by the Surveyor that, even if I received no commission this year, I was liable for the income-tax in respect of commission, the amount claimed being based on the previous year's figures. In spite of my astonishment I am advised that he is right, the authority being derived from two separate Acts (of 1918 and 1927 if I rightly remember) which were passed with divergent aims, but which, read together, justify the claim. Inasmuch as I have regularly year by year heretofore paid the income-tax after I have received the commission, I should this year obviously have been liable for two years' income-tax in respect of one year's income.

Upon putting my difficulty to an able accountant specializing in income-tax matters I gather that I should not ultimately lose the second amount because it would be recoverable, but he adds, "You do, however, have to pay an additional year's surtax nowadays owing to Winston Churchill's clever manipulation, which almost escaped notice." It is right that this fact should be realized, but I am not so sure who should stand the blame. It may have been that the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, like the present Attorney-General, "had not the least idea of what the Income Tax or Finance Acts were all about."

It is some consolation to know that so eminent an authority as Sir William Jowitt, "after reading sections of the Income Tax or Finance Acts," shares my ignorance and that, "apart from members of the profession of accountants, there was no one in the country who could understand any of the Income Tax Acts." But are taxpayers generally content to leave this very vital question as it stands to-day?

Yours faithfully,
W. J. B. ODHAMS.

93, Long Acre, W.C.2, May 15.

"TOO MUCH SPENDING"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* of May 16 there is a letter from Mr. J. F. Hope on public expenditure, and as one of those to whose criticism Mr. Hope refers, I trust you will allow me to say a word in regard to his defence of Conservative leaders.

I do not quite understand how an enumeration of Socialist electoral promises supports Mr. Hope's contention. The avowed policy of the Socialist Party is to tax to extremity a relatively small number of people whose intelligence and industry have made it possible for them to meet such demands, and then to distribute to Socialist supporters, in direct and indirect benefits, the enormous sums required to meet their ever-increasing demands.

As to what Liberals—the Party of Retrenchment and Reform!—would spend if they had the opportunity, Mr. Hope has no illusions. Apparently, then, he expects no reduction in national expenditure from the politicians of two of the parties, and so far we are agreed. It is only when we come to the Conservative Party that there is a difference of opinion among those who, like Mr. Hope, have believed that if there was to be any halt in the reckless expenditure of British public money it must come not from the "bleating" or "braying" of individual members of that party, but from their combined "work" as a Government. The party had a long term of office with an overwhelming majority in both Houses of Parliament, and those who have always supported them are entitled to ask why they then did so little to reduce the expenditure which has grown to such fantastic proportions since the War.

A determination to make economies in administration can secure them, when there is authority to back the will. To claim credit for being less extravagant than a professed prodigal, or a privateer, hardly meets the case, especially when the ordinary expenditure of the country is permitted or encouraged to grow so fast that it can only be met by excessive, unequal, and paralysing taxation, using what Mr. Snowden calls "the weapon of taxation" to kill the taxpayer and the industries which live by reason of his brains and his money.

Your obedient servant,
FRANK SWETTENHAM.

London, May 18.

"UNCO-ORDINATED"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Not long since a compositor in your office enriched the English language with a new and necessary word, "carbarian." To-day, in your leading article on M. Briand's proposal to organize Europe, I am delighted to find another of, I think, equal merit, "unco-ordinated." Of the words "co-ordinated" and "co-ordination" we have had enough and to spare. Indeed, a condition had been produced which rendered a new word absolutely necessary—and, behold, we have it in "unco-ordinated," which I take to mean ordinated excessively, too much, beyond measure. "Unco," Sir, is a good word, a classic word. Have we not all read Burns's "Ode to the Unco Guid"? Let it not be thought that he used a mere provincialism; for the word is given in Murray's English Dictionary as well as in Jamieson's Scottish one. The word is one capable of many nuances. Indeed, Burns himself translates "the unco guid" into "the rigidly righteous." Will you, Sir, allow me to thank your inspired compositor for his gift to us of a word of which a Laureate might well be proud?

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
DARLING.

A LIMEHOUSE PAGEANT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To the list of historical pageants to be performed this year which you give in your leading article to-day perhaps I may be allowed to add one more. Limehouse is to have its historical pageant on October 22, 23, 24, and 25. The occasion is the Bicentenary of the Consecration of Limehouse Parish Church (September 12, 1730), and the pageant will be given in the Church Institute, the district not lending itself in this century to open-air pageantry of this kind! It may be thought astonishing by some that Limehouse should claim to have a history at all, let alone a pageant; but, as you say, the "inner worth" of a pageant lies in the "excitation of local piety and pride." It may be not without interest that the producer will be one who took a humble part in the Sherborne pageant 25 years ago.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
J. G. BIRCH.

Limehouse Rectory, E., May 17.

A NEW PERIL IN CHINA

REVOLT AMONG THE PEASANTS

COMMUNIST ARMIES

(From Our Correspondent in China)

Public opinion in China finds little expression in print because to hear the truth seldom suits those in authority. Any newspaper or periodical which criticizes the local administration is liable to summary suppression. Newspapers which refuse to publish trade union reports or political declarations of a "leftist" or Communist character, knowing that to do so will get them into official trouble, frequently have their offices raided and their plant destroyed by those to whom they have denied publicity. The outspoken foreign Press, enjoying foreign protection, cannot be suppressed, but it is sometimes refused postal facilities, by order either of the Government or of the local Kuomintang headquarters. The experience of the *Tao Kung Pao*, an independent Tientsin newspaper which discusses public affairs with conspicuous moderation but much frankness, is instructive. It is refused use of the mails by Nanking and has just been threatened with suppression by local officialdom on the ground that it has been supporting Chiang Kai-shek when the North has declared war upon him.

There is, however, a little monthly paper in Peking, *China To-morrow*, which has been hitting right and left without discrimination for some months, but it surprisingly continues to appear, probably because, being published in English, and having a small circulation, it has hitherto escaped official attention. The April number contains three articles, signed by young writers with their own names, which caustically expose different aspects of present conditions and provide much food for thought.

One article deals with the militarization of the model province of Shansi, which some years ago had only 15,000 soldiers and now has 200,000. The writer visited it in March and was amazed to find recruiting going on everywhere. Men were enlisting to avoid starvation, which was threatening them as a result of famine and general unemployment. Yet respectable citizens were in gaol because they had refused to subscribe to a disbandment loan! Vast quantities of unsecured paper money were in circulation, forced on the public by law and supported by an order that specie could not be taken out of the province. The cost of living had greatly increased, coal mines had been arbitrarily taken over by the local Government, taxes had multiplied, and even convicted criminals were taxed, and tortured if their friends did not pay for them. In February 137 shops at Taiyuanfu had closed. Banditry and lawlessness in this formerly model province had become general. Opium, formerly debarred, now floods the province and has become a source of illegitimate revenue. So with gambling, the Shansi University being a centre for both opium and gambling. Education is almost completely neglected and many schools are closed altogether. The state of the prisons was indescribable.

LABOUR UNREST

This is the province of Yen Hsi-shan, who a few years ago was regarded as a model ruler and an example to the whole country. He has been caught up in the vicious whirlpool of militarism, and, worthy man though he undoubtedly is, he cannot help himself. He can at least say that, deplorable as is the state of Shansi, it is much better than that of many of the provinces in China, and that if he had failed to arm and resist invasion the people of Shansi would now all be beggars and slaves of a militarism worse than his.

According to another writer the country is faced with a revolutionary crisis like that of 1925-27, resulting from political and social suppression during the past two years, which has led to a revival of the militant labour and student movement. He accuses the Kuomintang and the Nanking Government—in close alliance with the foreign authorities in commercial centres—of action against strikers and students which involved the killing and imprisonment of many and the closing of schools. In 1929 there were 108 strikes in Greater Shanghai in spite of the Chinese regulations forbidding strikes. Every industry in Central and North China has been affected by strikes, in Szechuan 80,000 salt workers struck, in Kiangsi 40,000 porcelain workers, in North China there were 160,000 strikers within six months. He mentions an uprising by 25,000 rickshaw coolies in Peking, and other strikes in many cities affecting workers in both Chinese and foreign factories and institutions. In many cases troops were called in, with painful results.

The most common excuse given for the suppression of labour and student activities is that students and workers are Communists. On this ground the Kuomintang has got the British [should be International] authorities in Shanghai to close down six Chinese colleges since January 1. The charge of Communism is a blanket accusation used by the authorities against any persons they wish to imprison, and little or no attempt is made to prove anything. Any kind of opposition to Chiang Kai-shek or to the Kuomintang is branded as Communism. To-day the demands of workers clearly indicate that among them are leaders in the secret Red Unions. The demand for an eight-hour day is indication of Red leadership . . . which shows itself wherever labour unrest assumes a political nature, such as in anti-Kuomintang, anti-Nanking, or anti-imperialistic demands. . . . The cause of labour unrest and strikes cannot be dismissed by the charge of outside instigation. Visits to any Chinese factories or homes of workers reveal shocking conditions under which men, women and little children labour, conditions in which workers must either fight or die, or sink to the ethical position of vermin. A study of the vast majority of student conditions and standards of life reveals a poverty almost as great as that of some of the workers. It is a poverty incomparable with any place in Europe. It is in such conditions that labour and student unrest have their roots to-day.

DESPERATE MILLIONS

From time immemorial the vast majority of Chinese workers have been sweated to the limit by their employers, and the writer says nothing but the truth, except in so far as in several passages he includes labour employed by foreigners in the same category. Foreign employers treat their Chinese labour infinitely better than do Chinese employers, and, if it is true that the standard of living of foreign-employed labour here is very much lower than that of labour in the West, Chinese under foreigners are provided with conditions far superior to anything to which they were previously accustomed. But, primed by agitators, many of whom undoubtedly are paid Communists, such labour is fast becoming intractable and often compels foreign employers in self-defence to close down, whereupon dismissed hands damage property and necessitate calling in police or military protection. The worm, in fact, is turning, and the teaching and propaganda of the Kuomintang and its quondam allies, the Bolshevists, have reached the wage-earners and taught them to assert themselves. Considering that at least seven-tenths of the population have always lived close to starvation and are now rendered desperate by economic depression, it is disquieting for the future of China if the demands of these countless millions for better conditions are to be accompanied by violence.

Yet of the intent to use violence to the utmost degree there is abundant evidence, and in the third article, dealing with the revolutionary peasant movement, the writer paints an alarming picture, for the veracity of which, however, the editor does not vouch, though he claims that all views should be freely presented.

Behind the battle lines of militarists fighting under one parole or another for the control and fleecing of the Chinese people, a new force is slowly but surely establishing itself among the peasants. For months missionaries, merchants, and officials in the interior have been requesting help against the outrages of the peasant Red armies which are destroying title deeds of landowners, trampling down boundary lines, and

re-establishing the peasant leagues abolished by the Nanking Government. These Red armies have revolted in nine different territories in six of the southern and central provinces, including Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien, Kiangsi, and Hupeh. . . . Soviet power is so firmly established over one-third of Hupeh that the Government is in danger of losing the entire province. . . . There are Red armies in every direction from Hankow . . . one under the Communist general Ho Lung. Daily reports come of fights for new territory by the Red armies in Kiangsi, where half a million peasants are estimated to support them.

The writer states that the fighting now is by common plan and similar tactics. Armies are said to number as many as 50,000, of whom from one in every five to one in every ten has a rifle. Arms and ammunition are taken from defeated Government troops or received through deserters, who flock in bringing rifles, cartridges, and even machine-guns. In sympathy with the Red armies are bands of Partisans, who wage war against the Government and include soldiers from the "Ironside" and Nanking troops. Thirty-six mutinies are stated to have occurred in Government forces in 1929. The methods of the Red armies are much as described in an article which appeared in *The Times* of March 24, and seem to be directed chiefly against officials and the well-to-do and to have the object of obliterating all rights over land and property.

It is claimed that it is their intention to form a Government of peasants, labourers, women, and soldiers, with a court to deal with complaints. Laws will be proclaimed chiefly relating to education and propaganda. The programme includes an eight-hour day, equality of women, the repudiation of debts and non-payment of taxes, and division of land among the peasants. Two congresses are being summoned for May 30, the anniversary of the Shanghai "massacre," of which the rendezvous is being kept secret. Delegates of all peasant and labour organizations will attend and will discuss such problems as the extension of the boundaries of Soviet territories, the fusion of Red and Partisan armies, a united front between city labour unions and peasant leagues, a campaign to destroy feudal provincial district and town loyalty, and to substitute therefor an "all-China consciousness."

Much of this reads like fancy working under Communist influence, but there is so much independent evidence in the innumerable massacres and other outrages by bands of so-called Communists that it is clear that the peasantry of large areas have been stirred into action by the ghastly circumstances in which they live, and, in a state of desperation, have declared a sort of war against both authority and property. How many are willing to desert the traditions of the past by such reckless behaviour, and how many are compelled against their will to conform with the movement around them, cannot, of course, be said. But if a small Communist party can paralyse all the Russias it is not surprising that bands of determined and unscrupulous men can dominate masses of ignorant and suffering peasants and induce them to revolt against their surroundings. It is an astonishing fact that official authority, backed by large regular armies, has done little to repress these outbreaks and that, as claimed by this writer, the power of these bands is rapidly extending.

Undoubtedly Communist instigation is at work, but it is in the conditions of labour that unrest has its roots to-day. The peasant movement has no resources behind it and could easily be suppressed by a determined Government. If government in this country is to be the plaything of rival militarists for any length of time, the peasant and labour movements are likely to acquire an irresistible momentum.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

NEW REGIUS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY IN T.C.D.

OXFORD, MAY 19

The electors of the George Herbert Hunt travelling scholarship have awarded the scholarship for 1930 to R. G. Macbeth, B.M., Oriel College.

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 19

The inauguration and installation of the Chancellor-elect of Cambridge University (Mr. Stanley Baldwin) will take place on the morning of June 5, and in the afternoon of the same day the Chancellor will confer the honorary degrees.

The first Tyrwhitt's Hebrew scholarship is not awarded; the second scholarship is awarded to Arthur Saul Super, B.A., of Emmanuel College. The Mason prize for Biblical Hebrew is not awarded.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, MAY 19

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, announces that Canon Newport John Davis White, D.D., Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, has been appointed Regius Professor of Divinity in succession to the Rev. Alan Hugh McNeile, D.D., who has resigned owing to ill-health. Dr. Newport White is a canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Librarian of Marsh's Library. He is the author of numerous theological works and a contributor to Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible, and has edited the Latin writings of St. Patrick.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 19

The Council and Senate of the University of Liverpool have agreed that the following Honorary Masters' Degrees be conferred:—

M.A.—Mr. A. H. Arkle, of the Birkenhead Education Committee; Mr. William Armstrong, Director of the Liverpool Playhouse, and, in 1929, Shute Lecturer in the Art of the Theatre.

M.Arch.—Mr. H. C. Bradshaw, F.R.I.B.A., secretary of Royal Fine Art Commission.

M.Sc.—Mr. E. Montag, Consul (in Liverpool) for Switzerland; Mr. F. W. Talnah, Chief Chemist to Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited.

M.Eng.—Mr. G. H. Nisbett, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E., managing director of the British Insulated Cables Company, Limited.

The degrees will be conferred at the Annual Congregation to be held on Saturday, July 5, 1930.

'AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' WAGES

STATEMENT BY MINISTRY

The Ministry of Agriculture issued the following statement last night:—

On May 15 at the Birkenhead Police Court a nurseryman and market gardener was prosecuted by the Ministry of Agriculture under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act for paying his workers less than the minimum rate of wages laid down in the orders of the Agricultural Wages Board. The defendant contended that he was unaware of the fact that the Agricultural Wages Board's orders applied to nursery grounds and market gardens and that in any event the orders would not apply to his workers, all of whom were juveniles, because they were pupils. The prosecution pointed out that employment on nursery grounds or market gardens was specifically included in the term "agriculture" as defined by the Act, and maintained that the terms under which the workers were employed constituted contracts of service or apprenticeship and that accordingly the orders applied in their cases. The defendant was fined £20 and ordered to pay costs amounting to £12 10s. and arrears of wages to ten workers amounting to approximately £63.

LECTURES ON HISTORY OF THE TOWER

Mr. Allen S. Walker will resume his course of lectures on the History of the Tower to-day, at 11 a.m., in the Martin Tower. The chairman will be Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., First Commissioner of Works. Tickets (price 1s. each) can be obtained at the Tower. Further lectures will be given every Tuesday until August 5.

The Calf of Man, a small island adjacent to the Isle of Man, is for sale. There are a house and farm building on the island, which has 27 acres of arable land and 61 acres of pasture land.

Conferences

RAILWAY CLERKS' ASSOCIATION

MR. GILL, M.P., ON "LOWERING OF STANDARDS"

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LLANDUDNO, MAY 19

Some 500 representatives of the clerical and supervisory staffs of the railway companies are attending the thirty-third annual conference of the Railway Clerks' Association, which opened here to-day. Mr. T. H. Gill, M.P., of York, president, was in the chair, supported by Mr. A. G. Walkden, M.P., general secretary, Mr. G. Lathan, M.P., chief assistant secretary, and Mr. A. E. Townend, M.P., treasurer.

Mr. GILL, in his presidential address, said that since last Monday all railway workers had been receiving their full pay. While they were glad that their voluntary sacrifice of 2½ per cent. of their earnings had not lasted more than 21 months, it was not to be expected that they should be content with their present conditions. If anyone required good grounds for dissatisfaction with those conditions he would find them in abundance in their agenda. "While we have grounds for a measure of satisfaction with the progress that we made between 1914 and 1920, let us remember that we have not moved forward since 1920 and that our present conditions fall far short of our ideals. While our agreements of 1919 are intact, it is arguable that our conditions generally are not so favourable as they were 10 years ago."

The representatives of the railway companies were not slow to tell them that in so far as the cost of living was lower to-day than it was in 1919 their earnings were worth more, and therefore they were better off, though he was afraid that their womenfolk had minds of their own on that particular point. But it might safely be asserted, first, that the total earnings of many who came within the agreement were less to-day than they were in 1920, and, second, that salaries and other conditions of railway employment were less satisfactory than they expected they would be by 1930.

During the last few years the railway companies had economized at the expense of their employees and they were still doing so. Many stationmasters and supervisors had been released from Sunday duty and had lost the extra payments they received, and some of them had lost their week-day "on call" duty and its allowance, while other men had taken on additional "on call" liabilities without any more pay. Some of the Sunday duty of stationmasters, supervisors, and clerks had been given to porters, without extra pay, and many porters at small stations were now doing, on week-days, for no extra pay, work that used to be done by stationmasters and clerks. Other reductions in the income of the salaried grades had followed the curtailment or abolition of overtime or expenses that had long been regarded as regular income.

ECONOMIES TO CONTINUE

"However," said Mr. Gill, "those economies helped us to restrict both the amount and the duration of the recent sacrifice; but in the last negotiations we were quite definitely given to understand that those economies would continue, and that other economies would have to take place, and I think it is well that our members generally should realize that some of their number have lost more than 2½ per cent. for 21 months."

While many positions had been abolished, the railway companies had created some unnecessary and expensive positions for assistant officers in managerial offices. There was growing dissatisfaction that certain positions were being earmarked for young men whose chief, if not only, qualification was that they were able to stay at educational establishments until their early twenties and were successful in passing academic and theoretical tests in railway subjects. These young men were receiving priority of appointment over men who for years had served the railway companies faithfully and well and had the experience, ability, and capacity which should have carried preferment.

He had by no means exhausted the list of economies which were lowering their standards, but there were one or two others that were only in their early stages which would have to be carefully watched. Under the road powers which they helped the railway companies to obtain from Parliament the companies were diverting passenger traffic from the rails, and trains were not only ceasing to call at small stations, especially on branch lines, but some of those stations and even some of those branches might soon be closed altogether. He did not forget that during the last 10 years there had been industrial depression and that it, and road motor competition, had reduced railway receipts and dividends. Nor did he forget that on the L.M.S. and Southern Railways they now had new and improved superannuation funds, though they were still without such funds for the L.N.E.R., Great Western, and Railway Clearing systems.

He recognized only too well that if railway charges were the lowest possible and railway efficiency the highest possible the volume of traffic would depend upon factors outside the control of the railway companies. Whether rationalization would restore prosperity to the industries of Great Britain and Ireland he could not say; but he believed it would help provided that the directors and managers of industry would manifest a greater spirit of confidence in and consultation with the representatives of their workers, would explain to and discuss with them why certain changes might be desirable and necessary, would have regard to the point of view and opinions of the workers, and would not selfishly keep for themselves all the advantages of rationalization and leave all the disadvantages to their employees.

A COMMUNIST EXPELLED

A resolution was passed urging that all vacancies in the clerical and supervising staffs of railways should be advertised.

In private session Mr. JOHN CHANDLER (Manchester), who had been expelled by the executive as a Communist and for an attack upon Mr. Walkden, general secretary, whom he had accused of sabotaging the workers' claims, made a personal appeal to the conference to reinstate him as a member. He frankly told the delegates that he was a Communist and an upholder of revolutionary working-class policy. The conference upheld the expulsion on a card vote by 39,450 to 7,375.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND TRADE

HEADMASTERS' ATTITUDE CRITICIZED

At the conference of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association at Scarborough yesterday Mr. D. T. JACKSON suggested that it might be a good thing for advertising, and perhaps in the long run the newspapers and the hoarding companies, if there was an advertising holiday. "I am not so foolish as to suggest that anyone who has a satisfactory product should stop advertising, but if there were no new competitive products brought into the list of advertised goods for a space of, say, two years, it would, I think, lead to a steady increase in the volume of advertising of products now on the market and would undoubtedly lead to a great improvement in advertising.

Mr. G. M. BACKHOUSE, a well-known sales promotion manager, described how he chose salesmen and how they were trained. The applicant, he said, should be between 22 and 28. Among the qualities he should possess were self-confidence, business sense, tenacity, and a matriculation standard of education. For the first six months the recruit was kept in close contact with competent travellers. He accompanied a number of successful salesmen of different types to study their methods. At the end of six months the recruit's work was reviewed. If all the tests, which were severe, were satisfactory he was taken on the regular staff, still as an auxiliary, or perhaps a further probationary period was necessary. Actually they ultimately retained 80 or 90 per cent. of their recruits.

Mr. H. B. RIGGALL, who represents an engineering firm, spoke of salesmen who are sent abroad. "We find it is very essential," he said, "to have the extremely well-educated type of man, preferably from the public schools or universities, who can mix with everybody in the clubs. Those who have been out in the East will appreciate that more business is done in the clubs than in the offices. We find great difficulties in getting those men. We find parents on the whole not averse from sending their sons abroad, but we do find that headmasters of public schools are very averse from their boys going into what they term trade. ("Shame.") That is the chief difficulty with which we have to contend.

"I have been to a number of headmasters myself, and I know that a boy peculiarly brilliant and efficient is usually sent into the Civil Service or medicine or the law. A boy not good enough for those filters through to the Army or Navy, and finally those incapable of attaining positions in any of those professions are offered to the poor, wretched man of trade. University men have not been so successful as the public school boys because they are inclined to have rather too great an idea of themselves. They are full of theoretical notions, but they do not take kindly to the practical side."

A delegate asked what was the distinguishing quality of a public school man, and Mr. E. D. A. HERBERT, who said he had the "doubtful privilege" of being educated at a public school and Cambridge, said that there was a lot of "hot air" talked about being able to mix in clubs. The business he had seen done in Africa had been done by the fellow who knew his job. No amount of taking drinks in a club would help a man unless he knew his job.

THE REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNTANTS

RENEWED DEMAND FOR LEGISLATION

Mr. HENRY MORGAN, in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors yesterday, said that the outstanding feature of the past year, and the most important event for many years past, had been the revival as an immediate issue of the vital question of registration. He thought that even the strongest opponent of registration would be prepared to admit that had a Registration Act been passed 20 or 25 years ago the difficulties from which the public and the profession were suffering to-day would be practically non-existent.

It was regrettable, continued Mr. Morgan, that the Institute of Chartered Accountants, with whom the society had cooperated for many years past in regard to matters affecting the profession, were not in agreement with their views on this question, and were opposed to registration. A Registration Bill must deal with the profession as a whole, and he pointed out that, although the Institute and the society were incorporated in different ways, the charter did not confer upon the Institute any powers which were not enjoyed by the society. They had the right exclusively to create chartered accountants in England and Wales. The society had the right exclusively to create incorporated accountants.

Objection had been taken to registration because it might constitute an attempt to obtain a monopoly of all accountancy work. The principles upon which the society was founded and had carried on its work were entirely opposed to anything in the nature of a monopoly. Any person with proper professional experience, who could pass the examinations, was able to obtain the qualification of incorporated accountant, which was second to none, and the society did not debar properly qualified men or women who were not in a position to serve articles of clerkship. Under the proposals these means of entering the profession would be continued. As to the extent of a demand for registration within the profession and the need for the protection of the public, the society's information was that incorporated accountants were entirely in favour of the profession being controlled as a whole. But in advocating registration they were not actuated by selfish motives, for they believed it was in the best interests of the public.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS

DINNER TO CONFERENCE DELEGATES

A dinner to the oversea delegates to the British Empire Red Cross Conference was given last evening at the May Fair Hotel by the British Red Cross Society. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY presided.

Mr. W. ORMSBY-GORE, proposing "The Red Cross Societies of the Empire," said the Red Cross Society did an international work for humanity, and there could be no wider charter than it had as a universal society. Its work in war was well known, but it was continued in times of peace, its activities going on with ever-increasing usefulness and help to the people. The Red Cross societies of the oversea possessions did a fine humanitarian work, and each had contributed something special of its own.

Mr. N. SOMERVILLE, K.C. (Canada), replying, said they hoped that the conference might be the beginning of a series of conferences that would lead them to bigger achievements in the cause to which they had given themselves.

The toast of "Our Overseas Delegates and other Guests," given by the CHAIRMAN, was acknowledged by Mr. STANLEY BRUCE.

The company also included:—

Princess Marie Louise, Princess Helena Victoria, Sir Claude Hill, Lady Ampthill, the Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Northcote, the Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Grey, Lady Novar, Mr. James Ashton, Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Warren Crooke-Lawless, Major-General Sir Henry Symons, Lieutenant-Colonel Draudt, Major-General Sir Percival Wilkinson, Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Hill, M. and Mme. Huber, Mrs. MacArthur Onslow, Mr. R. Paranjpye, and Mr. Bernard Tripp.

BANDS IN THE PARKS

PERFORMANCES THIS WEEK

The band season in the London County Council parks and open spaces began on Saturday. The following is a list of performances for this week, including those in the Royal Parks:—

TO-DAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10 p.m.
Victoria Embankment Gardens (Temple)	English Imperial Military	12.30 to 2 p.m.
Victoria Embankment Gardens (Villiers-street)	South Metropolitan Gas Company	8 to 10 p.m.
TO-MORROW		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10 p.m.
Victoria Embankment Gardens (Villiers-street)	Ex-Cavalrymen	12.30 to 2 p.m.
THURSDAY		
Green Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 p.m.
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	7 to 10 p.m.
Victoria Embankment Gardens (Temple)	Old Comrades Military	12.30 to 2 p.m.
Victoria Embankment Gardens (Villiers-street)	Queen's Westminsters and Civil Service Rifles	8 to 10 p.m.
FRIDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10 p.m.
Victoria Embankment Gardens (Villiers-street)	Ex-Service Professional Military	12.30 to 2 p.m.
SATURDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10 p.m.
Victoria Embankment Gardens (Villiers-street)	G. C. and Met. Silver Prize	8 to 10 p.m.

DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE ON RELIGION

The Indian poet, DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE, gave the first of his Hibbert lectures on "The Religion of Man" at the Arlosh Hall, Manchester College, Oxford, last night. In the course of it he said that in the ideal of human unity man realized the eternal in his life and the boundless in his love. The consciousness of this unity was spiritual, and man's effort to be true to it was his religion. The spirit of love, which dwelt in the heart of humanity, emancipated the consciousness of the individual man from the illusory bond of the separateness of the individual self, bringing it into a new world of human unity and fellowship. This spirit was the only bond of unity which could lead us to the final truth of the universe.

SUNDAY GAMES AT DEAL

A mass meeting of protest against a proposal to open the parks in Deal for Sunday games was held in Deal Pavilion last night. The hall was crowded and many hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The chair was taken by the REV. E. D. BOWSER, rector of Deal, who read a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury expressing gratification that the churches and chapels of Deal had united together to take action against a proposal which could result only in injury to the English Sunday. A resolution protesting against the proposal for Sunday games was carried by a large majority.

ETON COLLEGE O.T.C. COLOURS

Our Windsor Correspondent writes:—It has been generally understood that Queen Victoria presented the King's Colour and Regimental Colour to the Eton College Rifle Volunteers in 1861, when her Majesty reviewed the Corps at Windsor Castle. It has now been definitely ascertained, however, that the colours were presented to the Corps in the previous year by Mrs. Goodford, and were carried by the Corps at the Royal inspection. The statement in *The Times* of yesterday that the colours were presented by Queen Victoria on April 29, 1861, is, therefore, inaccurate.

THE STEEL TRADE

MR. BALDWIN AND SAFEGUARDING

PREVENTION OF DUMPING

Mr. Baldwin, continuing his "Home and Empire" campaign, addressed a crowded meeting at Middlesbrough Town Hall last night. His speech was relayed to overflow meetings.

Mr. Baldwin said that when the Conservative Government left office the outlook was not unhopeful. Unemployment was falling fast, real wages had risen, and the cost of living had fallen. That tender plant, confidence, was just pushing up out of the ground. The whole benefit of derating had now gone—gone in the Coal Bill and gone in the extra taxation which was being put upon them in the present Budget. Confidence had been destroyed by the creeping sense that the Government did not understand the principles of the industrial situation in this country, and that in trying to pacify their old followers by giving effect to fragments of the wild promises they made, they had so managed things that we, the hardest hit of all the nations, were just the only ones now confronted by rising taxation. It had taken the heart right out of people.

Things were not easy in industry even when the Unionists went out of office, but they would not have been easy if industry had been left alone. Now the task for this Government or any successor which was chosen by the country was made superhuman by the tragedy of the past 12 months. The one contribution the Socialists had made so far to help the most distressed parts of this kingdom was to say that its raw material, coal, would cost more.

DUMPING OF STEEL

The steel trade had suffered from a good many quarters. Yet with its handicaps the steel trade had not been unworthy of its great past. A British Steel Corporation for export and selling had been attempted. That would have to wait for its better functioning until we got safeguarding. (Cheers.)

Referring to the fact that in the last 43 years the steel production of America, Germany, France, and Belgium had increased many more times than the production of Great Britain, Mr. Baldwin said that the basis of those industries and their great increase was the tariff, and it was by the tariff, and the tariff alone, that they had beaten this country in the race. The tariff gave them security, and with security they had been able to overhaul us.

The whole of the Continent manufacturing steel used our market as a dumping ground for their surplus production. The United States also employed this country as a very happy hunting ground when their own absolutely preserved markets were flooded. Why should we allow that? It was so useful, some of their friends said, to have cheap steel—but of all the humbugging arguments that were ever used he thought that was about the worst. The result of prolonged dumping had been that, though the steel industry had struggled on gallantly against all odds, it had gradually been denuded of capital, and there was no confidence in the trade that would cause the ordinary investor to put his money into it. On fair and equal terms we could lick the world. (Cheers.) Let all start scratch in a race and let the best man win, but do not let us be put 20 yards behind the scratch line. He had had a very good slogan sent him by one of their workers. He was going to adopt it. It was: "British work for British hands; British trade with British lands." (Cheers.)

The home market was the very foundation of the steel trade, and it was essential that the home market should be kept from dumped goods that this great industry might be able to accumulate confidence and capital, with which it could make itself effective to compete with the whole world. It had been most foolishly said by some of their opponents that if they safeguarded an industry they sapped the spirit of enterprise, but they had already sapped the spirit of enterprise. It was gone; it was free trade that sapped it. It was the insidious invasion—never knowing what was coming, when goods were going to be tumbled into this country from the foreigner, and when our people knew they could not work full time and saw their costs going up—that was sapping the spirit of enterprise.

In the last few years there was hardly a steel mill in the country which had shown a good profit. Against that they had the steel mills abroad where it was perfectly possible to sell about three-fifths of their output in their home market, and the other two-fifths at cost or below cost and hit at their steel industry competitors in Great Britain and yet show an overhead profit.

That was the kind of competition he wanted to stop, and it must be stopped. (Cheers.) What was the Government going to do in this case? All the Government had done so far was to send Mr. Graham to Geneva to tell foreign countries that if they would be good enough to leave their tariffs where they were, or raise them by giving notice of the extension at Geneva, we would not put on any tariffs at all. That seemed rather a one-sided proposition. He would much rather tell them that we were going to safeguard our industries, and if anybody liked to do a deal with us and reduce their tariffs for some concession then he was open to do business. (Cheers.) Was there any reason of principle by which the Socialists should not be with them on this matter? It only meant a somewhat rapid change of point of view, and they had shown themselves in the last few months to be very adaptable. (Laughter.)

The American market, so far as iron and steel were concerned, for the last generation had been practically closed to the world. What we had to do was to stand the racket not only from the Continent but on occasion from America, seldom all of them together, but practically never but someone was throwing his surplus into our market to depress our standard of life, to put our workers on short time and our people on the unemployment benefit.

TARIFFS TENDING TO RISE

The worst of it was that to any one who looked clearly at the prospects there was no chance of reduced tariffs or of the world going free trade. They would only get freer trade when they could talk to these people with a stick in their hands. (Cheers.) They might get some consideration then. They got none now. The tendency was towards rising tariffs.

Apart from the iron and steel trade, the omens were not cheerful in the world trade of this country. The import of manufactured articles into Great Britain was steadily increasing. The trade balance was getting less. That was where this Budget was hitting this country. It was going to divert capital from where it was absolutely necessary in industry into the coffers of the Government for distribution in current payments.

He thought there was a tendency in Europe to-day to eliminate what free-traders had always laid so much store by—the most-favoured-nation clause in treaties. The reason was that European nations were feeling very much the stringency of the tariffs in the great American market. They would begin to make treaties with one another, giving mutual advantages where they could best afford it. We were completely outside that at the present. One of the most valuable results of safeguarding in this country was going to be that we should then be in a position to discuss with foreign countries the possibility of making such treaties to help our own business.

"You want safeguarding," Mr. Baldwin continued, "first, for home; secondly, for negotiation; and, thirdly, in case of need for retaliation. I do not think much retaliation will ever be necessary. The knowledge that a man can hit goes a long way to preserving him from assault." (Cheers.)

"The outlook and the alternative are fairly plain. The Socialist Government will do nothing and can do nothing. They are bound by the shackles and fetters of an obsolete and moribund faith, and why they alone of all the working classes in the world cling to the faith of the Lancashire manufacturer of the time of their great grandfathers is a thing I have never been able to understand. The only thing that will help trade is to relieve burdens, reduce taxation, economize, safeguard and cultivate Empire trade." (Cheers.)

Referring to recent meetings between representatives of the Government and industrialists, Mr. Baldwin said that if it happened after the election that he should be in power again he hoped he would at least have facilities for patriotic cooperation and consultation with trade union leaders as the Government had had with industrialists. They must leave no stone unturned to restore the iron and steel trade, and he was sure that if the industrialists of Great Britain could get together with those in the Dominions and Australia, Canada, and South Africa, they might, at any rate, be able to work to their ideal of having a freer trade inside the Empire—Empire lands for Empire goods—and they might, at any rate, have the first pick in their own markets for their own people, convinced as he was that on terms of equality there was no country in the world better adapted naturally for the steel trade than Great Britain, there was no country which had more skilled hands, better labour, and more enthusiastic men to lead it. (Loud cheers.)

WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

UNIONS' REPLY TO MISS BONDFIELD

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The trade unions in the wool textile industry have considered the suggestion of the Minister of Labour that the parties to the dispute (which has made a large part of the industry idle for five weeks) should resume negotiations with the object of reconciling their differences. The unions, like the employers, have seized on the phrase in the Minister's letter which expressed the hope she had when appointing the Court of Inquiry that the court's report "would provide a basis upon which the parties would be able to reach agreement."

To the employers the phrase seemed to imply the possibility of a reduction of the terms of employment which they have announced in accordance with the findings of the Court. The unions quote Miss Bondfield's phrase, without endorsing it, and go on to say that at the meeting of the Joint Industrial Council the report "was acceptable as a basis of discussion." A basis of discussion is a very different thing from a basis of agreement. In effect, therefore, the unions have told the Minister that this report is not acceptable to them as a basis of agreement. They say, also, that it was not possible for either side to accept the full conclusions. There they are not dealing with really comparable things, for the points on which the employers have departed from the recommendations of the report are relatively unimportant. The principal and immediate recommendations were those for the reduction of the wages of both time and piece workers.

UNIONS' LETTER

The reply of the unions indicates a willingness to submit further proposals for a settlement, but obviously those will come short of the MacMillan recommendations. It reads:—

Dear Miss Bondfield,—Your letter of May 16 has been submitted to the augmented executive committee of the above association [the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade], and in reply I am instructed to say that they are in entire agreement with your suggestion, that incalculable harm to the industry will result from a continuance of the present dispute. They also note that it was your desire that the MacMillan report would provide a basis upon which the parties would be able to reach agreement, and that negotiations would be resumed. At the first and only meeting of the Joint Industrial Council following the issue of the report it was apparent that whilst the report was acceptable as a basis of discussion it was not possible for either side to accept the full conclusions reached therein, and this position has since been maintained by both parties. No discussion took place on the report itself, and as no further meeting between the sides has been held, it has not been possible to reconcile the differences on either side.

In our judgment a most critical stage in the history of the wool textile industry has been reached, and it would appear that the life of the Industrial Council is imperilled. While it is generally admitted that the J.I.C. has been of great assistance to the industry it has failed to function at a most critical period. Unless, therefore, the representatives on the Council are prepared to end the present deadlock and re-establish a wages agreement for those sections desiring its continuance, it seems not unlikely that the good work done by the Council may be so nullified and its usefulness so impaired as to necessitate its dissolution. The employers' reply to your communication which has already been made public appears to preclude any possibility of a resumption of further negotiations, and upon them, therefore, must rest the responsibility of jeopardizing the future stability of the industry.

The augmented Executive Committee are prepared to authorize the workers' side of the Industrial Council immediately to resume negotiations for the purpose of submitting concrete proposals for a wages reduction, such proposals being on the basis of the MacMillan report, for those sections who are prepared to remain members of the Council. On the other hand, if the employers are still of the opinion that the interests of the industry may best be served by the enforcement of their terms through a continuance of the dispute, the Executive will recommend that in the event of failure to reach a wages agreement by consent through the Joint Industrial Council, steps should be taken to dissolve the National Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council. —Yours faithfully, ARTHUR SHAW.

A UNION ANXIETY

One of the anxieties of the unions is to preserve a general wage agreement throughout the industry in the North. Already there are agreements in some areas for larger reductions of wages than those which Lord MacMillan recommended, and in such areas there was no longer a dispute at the time the inquiry was held. The employers' organizations are not prepared to reopen the wages question in the areas where prior settlements had been made.

At a mass meeting of wool combers in Bradford last night it was decided to continue the resistance to any reduction of wages.

INSTITUTION OF RUBBER INDUSTRY

PRESIDENT'S ANTICIPATION OF PROSPERITY

The annual dinner of the Institution of the Rubber Industry was held at the Criterion Restaurant last night. Mr. Eric Macfadyen, the president, was in the chair.

Mr. WALTER RUNCIMAN, M.P., proposing the toast of "The Institution," remarked that one of the great paradoxes of to-day was that while we were living in a time of great abundance of commodities, there was never so much depression in the trade and commerce of the world.

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said he believed that good times were returning, and he looked forward with confidence to the future prosperity of the rubber industry.

Mr. F. D. ASCOLI, chairman of the council, proposed the toast of "The Allied Associations," which was responded to by Mr. JOHN G. HAY, chairman of the Rubber Growers' Association, and PROFESSOR JOCELYN FIELD THORPE, president of the Chemical Society.

BRITISH RAILS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

A Barrow message states that news has just been received that the South African Union has placed orders with British makers for 45,000 tons of rails and fish plates.

DANGEROUS GERMS IN STOLEN CAR

A car in which were three test-tubes containing dangerous cultures of a nervous disease was stolen yesterday in London. The cultures were contained in a leather case. The car was left in University-street, W.C., in the afternoon by Miss Kathleen Chevassut, of Yale-court, Hampstead, who is engaged in research work on a nervous disease. The police were informed, and later the car was found in Islington with the bag containing the germs intact.

RAILWAY ENGINE DERAILED BY A HORSE

An excursion train from Liverpool to Newcastle struck and killed a horse that had strayed on to the line at Seaham Station yesterday afternoon. The body caused the front two wheels of the engine bogie to leave the metals. The driver at once applied the brakes and stopped the train in 300 yards. Nobody was hurt, and the 300 passengers were taken on by a relief train.

MINERS' BAN ON COMMUNISTS

Following upon the recent expulsion of the Mardy Lodge from the South Wales Miners' Federation, the Naval Colliery Lodge at Pen-y-Graig, Rhondda Valley, has passed a resolution which bans members of the Communist Party and the Minority Movement from official position in the lodge. The lodge has a membership of 900, of whom 750 are unemployed.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

PLANS FOR GATHERING IN WESTMINSTER HALL

On June 3 members of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the House of Lords and Commons will entertain at luncheon in Westminster Hall the proprietors, editors, and responsible representatives of all the most important newspapers of the Empire who have assembled in London to attend the Fourth Imperial Press Conference. As visiting members from the Dominion Parliaments will also be invited, it will constitute a unique gathering of representatives of the Parliaments and Press of the whole Empire.

The luncheon will be an important feature of the programme of the visiting delegates, who will begin their official visit on the previous day. It is deemed particularly appropriate that the luncheon of welcome on the first day of the conference should be given by the representatives of both Houses of Parliament. The Speaker of the House of Commons will preside at the luncheon, and he will be supported by the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, and leaders of other parties. The speech of welcome will be delivered by Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The luncheon is the first to be given in Westminster Hall since that organized at the Coronation of the King for the purpose of entertaining the representatives of the Dominion Parliaments who attended the Coronation, and though the representatives of the First Imperial Press Conference were entertained in 1909 at a similar function, there has not been a gathering of this character for nearly 20 years. It is not likely that the editors of all the Press of the Empire will gather again in London for another 15 years.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET

EXERCISES BY THE RODNEY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

H.M.S. RODNEY, INVERGORDON, MAY 19

Shortly after 4 this morning we were informed that the weather outside was too bad to permit torpedoes to be picked up. This meant that the high speed tactical exercises arranged for to-day, which included destroyer attacks, had to be cancelled.

The battle cruisers remained in harbour carrying out various drills and exercises, but between 10 and 11 the Barham, Malaya, and Rodney all proceeded to sea. The two former carried out sub-calibre practice, while the Rodney, after clearing for action, carried out her first full-calibre 16in. firing at a target towed by the Snapdragon. It was in no sense a competitive firing, but was merely designed to accustom the turrets' crews of the new ship's company to the working of triple turrets. Test runs for the same purpose were also made with the torpedoes, which were chased by destroyers and aeroplanes of the Fleet air arm from the aerodrome at Novar. Both practices were successfully carried out, and by 5 p.m. the Rodney was on her way back to harbour.

THE SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION

In a written answer to a question in the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, said that diplomatic immunity was only conferred on the head of the Soviet trade delegation and his two deputies and the offices of the delegation, which consist of the fifth floor, east wing, Bush House. By reason of their diplomatic immunity these three persons would enjoy the immunity from the jurisdiction to the extent generally recognized by international law. The offices of the delegation would be exempt from jurisdiction to the same extent as a foreign Embassy.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY; LOCAL RAIN

Meteorological Office, May 19

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7P.M.—Pressure is high to the south-west and low to the north of the British Isles, and a depression or trough of low pressure south of Greenland is likely to move eastwards. Weather will be cloudy generally and unsettled in the West and North.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E.—MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E., MID, N.E., ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind west or south-west, moderate; cloudy, perhaps occasional local rain; moderate temperature.

MIDLANDS, W., ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., WALES.—Wind west or south-west, moderate; cloudy, perhaps rain later; moderate temperature.

SCOTLAND, S.W., W., N.W., ISLE OF MAN, IRELAND.—Wind west or south-west, moderate or fresh, backing; mainly cloudy, some rain later; moderate temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Rather unsettled.

PARIS.—Sunny and warm; light breeze.
BERLIN.—Unsettled.
MILAN.—Sunny; cooler.
GENEVA.—Sunny; mild.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds between west and south-west, 10-20 m.p.h. at the surface and 25-35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Weather cloudy, perhaps occasional rain in South-East England. Visibility 6-12 miles.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind west or south-west, moderate; cloudy; perhaps occasional rain; sea slight or moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Wind south-westerly, moderate or fresh; cloudy; perhaps rain later; sea moderate.

Sun rises, 5.4 a.m.; sets, 8.49 p.m.
Moon rises, 2.40 a.m.; sets, 11.36 a.m.
Last quarter, 5.21 p.m.
Lighting-up time, 9.49 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 7.45 a.m., and 7.59 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MAY 19, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1,020.8mb. (30.15in.), steady; temp., 55.2deg.; humidity, 66 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, cloudy.

Sunday, 7 p.m., to Monday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 44deg.; rainfall, nil.

Monday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 58deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 4.3hrs.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 4½; Kingsway, 1½; Clacton, 8; Lowestoft, 9; Margate, 6;

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TWO-PIECE in satin rayon; dress can be adapted to any figure by the tie at back. In Black, Lido Blue, and Season's Green. Price 6Gns
Large Sizes 21/- extra.

STRAW HAT with new coronet front, bound and trimmed ribbon. In Beige, Green, Wedgwood, Brown, Peach, and Black. Price 35/9
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Large Sizes 21/- extra.

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 19

The King and Queen, attended by the Lady Ampthill and Captain Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., honoured with Their presence the Special Performance in aid of King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses, which was given at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, this afternoon.

The Earl De La Warr and the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor have succeeded the Lord Marley and Major Sir Philip Hunloke as Lord and Groom in Waiting to His Majesty.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MAY 19

The Prince of Wales gave a Dinner Party this evening. The following is a list of His Royal Highness's guests:—

His Excellency the Polish Ambassador, The Countess Roberts, Annie Viscountess Cowdray, The Lady Juliet Duff, The High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa and Mrs. te Water, Major the Right Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Tryon, General Sir Philip Chetwode, Bt., and Lady Chetwode, Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, Air Marshal Sir Edward Ellington, Admiral Sir Michael and Lady Hodges, Sir Robert Vansittart, Mr. E. R. and Mrs. Peacock, and Brig.-General G. F. Trotter (Groom in Waiting to His Royal Highness).

The Duke and Duchess of Atholl, the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., and Mrs. Thomas, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Bt., and Lady Madden, and Colonel Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown received invitations but were unavoidably prevented from being present.

145, PICCADILLY, MAY 19

The Duke of York, attended by Commander Harold Campbell, presided at the Opening Meeting of the British Empire Red Cross Conference, which was held at St. James's Palace this morning.

The Maharajah of Tripura, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Owen C. Pulley, Rana Bodh Yung Bahadur and suite, has arrived at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, for the season.

Owing to important official matters requiring his presence in Brussels, the Norwegian Minister will be prevented from attending personally the memorial service for Dr. Nansen, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, to-day, and will be represented by the Secretary of the Legation, Mr. Meier. Mr. Meier will be accompanied by Mr. Hans and Mrs. Nansen, and by Commander Askim, of the Royal Norwegian Navy, and Captain Scenersen, of the Royal Norwegian Army.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty returned to 17, Grosvenor-square yesterday from Paris, where they have been spending the last few days.

The Earl of Powis expects to return to 45, Berkeley-square at the end of the month from abroad.

The Countess of Northbrook expects to return to 36, Great Cumberland-place on May 24 from Abbots Worthy House, Winchester.

Lady Robert Manners and Miss Betty Manners have arrived at 20, Chesterstreet, Belgrave-square.

Viscount and Viscountess Bridgeman expect to return to 48, Eaton-place next week from Leigh Manor, Minsterley.

Ann Viscountess Hill has arrived at the Ladies' Park Club, Knightsbridge, after an extended visit to Southern California.

Viscountess Gormanston has arrived in London from Gormanston Castle, Co. Meath.

Lady Muriel Paget has left 1, Devonshire-terrace for Switzerland.

Lady Juliet Duff returned to 3, Belgrave-square on Sunday night from Paris.

Lady Emmott has left London to attend quinquennial meetings of the International Council of Women at Vienna, and will not be back until the middle of June.

Lady Monkswell returned to 69, Cambridge-terrace yesterday from the country. Lord Monkswell will return at the end of the week.

Lady Gray will return to 73, Pontstreet on Friday from Greece.

Lady Trent, who has been seriously ill for some time, is making very satisfactory progress. She hopes to leave London for Jersey as soon as she has quite recovered.

The Hon. Violet Vivian has arrived at 42, Gloucester-place with Lady Alexandra Haig, who will be with her for the season.

The Hon. Mrs. Hanbury-Tracy, who has been on a Mediterranean cruise, will return to 66, Upper Berkeley-street on Friday.

The Hon. Mrs. Reginald Talbot, who is going abroad, desires very warmly to thank her many friends for their kind letters to her at this time.

The Hon. Mrs. John Mulholland gave birth to a daughter yesterday at 20, Cleveland-square.

The Hon. Donough and Mrs. O'Brien returned yesterday to 2, Upper Berkeley-street from Paris.

Sir William Clark, British High Commissioner in Canada, Lady Clark, and their daughters have arrived from Canada, and will be at 31, Onslow-square, S.W.7, for some weeks. (Telephone, Ken. 6630.)

Lady Fox, who gave birth to a daughter on May 14, at 87, Eaton-square, is making excellent progress.

The Dowager Lady Nelson has arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

Major-General Sir George Younghusband has left the Tower of London for Harrogate, and does not expect to return until the first week in June. Lady Younghusband, who is staying at Aix-les-Bains, expects to be away for three weeks.

Captain and Mrs. ffrench Davis and Miss Agnes ffrench Davis have arrived at 45, Egerton-gardens, S.W.3. (Telephone, Sloane 3243.)

Mrs. Ian Stewart and Miss Elizabeth Stewart expect to arrive at the Garden Club, Chesterfield-gardens, on May 26 for their Majesties' Court on May 27, and will remain until May 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Elliot have returned to 23, Portman-square from the country.

Owing to illness Mrs. F. W.-Hutton-Stott and her niece, Mrs. E. G. N. Rushbrooke, were unable to obey their Majesties' command to attend the Court on May 15.

The Queen, attended by Lady Elizabeth Motion, visited the Raeburn Gallery (Henry J. Brown), 46, Duke-street, St. James's, S.W.1, yesterday, and purchased No. 10, "Canterbury Bells," by William A. Chase, and "Venice," by A. Bouvard.

Captain J. C. M. Vereker and Lieutenant-Commander Vereker were present at the funeral on Saturday of their mother, Mrs. Black.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN M. E. DENNIS AND MISS GRAHAM

The engagement is announced between Captain Meade Edward Dennis, Royal Horse Artillery, elder son of Colonel M. J. C. Dennis, C.B., D.L., and the Hon. Mrs. Dennis, of Fortgranite, Baltinglass, Ireland, and Joan, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. Graham, of Brynderwen, Usk, Monmouthshire.

MR. W. COLLINGWOOD AND MISS N. DAVIS

The marriage arranged between Mr. Wilfrid A. D. Collingwood, Royal Air Force, and Miss Nellie Davis will take place at St. James's, Spanish-place, W., on Thursday, June 5, at 9.45 a.m.

MR. A. BLYTH AND MISS E. ANDERSON

The engagement is announced between Alan, younger son of the late Colonel F. A. Blyth, 10th D.C.O. Lancers (Hodson's Horse), and Mrs. Blyth, of 12A, Pembroke-gardens, W.8, and Elsie, younger daughter of Mr. F. C. Anderson, I.C.S. (ret.), of Rectory Farm, Langham, Bury St. Edmunds.

MR. A. K. BROWN AND MISS J. HAZELL

The engagement is announced of Arnold, only son of Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Brown, of Lelant, Cornwall, to Joan, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Hazell, of Walton Grange, Aylesbury.

MR. H. M. BUTLER AND MISS S. M. GUTHRIE

The marriage arranged between Hubert Marshall Butler, eldest son of Mr. George Butler, of Maiden Hall, Co. Kilkenny, and Susan Margaret Guthrie, daughter of the late Dr. T. C. Guthrie, of Tunbridge Wells, and Mrs. Guthrie, of Annaghmakerrig, Newbliss, Co. Monaghan, will take place early in June.

MR. A. MACDONALD AND MISS H. TAPLIN

The engagement is announced between Andrew Macdonald, only son of Colonel A. W. Macdonald, D.S.O., and Mrs. Macdonald, Blarour, Spean Bridge, Inverness-shire, and Hilda Taplin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Taplin, of Wargrave, Berkshire.

MR. K. G. LIVINGSTONE AND MISS WORDSWORTH

The engagement is announced between Kenneth Gilbert Livingstone, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Livingstone, of London, and Mary Isabella Wordsworth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wordsworth, of 37, Lansdowne-crescent, W.11.

DANCES

LADY CROFT

The Hon. Lady Croft gave a dance for her daughter, Miss Diana Croft, last night at 15, Southwell-gardens. Among those who brought parties were:—

The Countess of Lindsay, Lady Lawrence, Lady Heaneey, Lady Eyre-Monsell, Lady (Herbert) Cayzer, Lady Watson, the Hon. Mrs. Whitaker, the Hon. Mrs. Warner, the Hon. Margaret Best, Mrs. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, the Hon. Mrs. Gretton, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Courtauld, Mrs. Nall-Cain, and Miss Susan Somerset.

The following also accepted invitations to be present:—

Prince and Princess Otto von Bismarck, the Countess of Normanton, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Viscount and Viscountess Wolmer, Lord and Lady Lloyd, Lady Howard de Walden, Lord and Lady Vivian, Lord and Lady Queenborough, Lady Helen Cavzer, Lady Nall-Cain, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. James and Lady Margaret Drummond Hay, the Hon. John Weir, Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, Sir Robert and Lady Bird, Major-General Sir Alfred and Lady Knox, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Kenyon and Lady Vaughan-Morgan, General Sir Hubert and Lady Gough, Captain and Mrs. Douglas Hacking, the Hon. K. and Mrs. Greenway, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Everard, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Clifton Brown, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. J. C. C. Davidson, Lady Dance, Sir Douglas and Lady Newton, Lady Bett and Miss Bett, Sir Robert Horne, the Hon. George and Mrs. Bostock, the Hon. John and Lady Elisabeth Fremantle, Admiral Sir Ernle and Lady Chatfield, Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Alma Hoare, Sir Charles and Lady Cayzer, the Hon. Betty Ferguson, Lady Hulse, the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Howard, Major Llewellin, Colonel and Mrs. Crookshank, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Bromley, Major-General Sir John and Lady Davidson, Lady Birchall, Sir Mervyn and the Hon. Lady Manningham-Buller, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson Fox, Dame Clarissa Guthrie-Reid, and Captain Peter Macdonald.

MRS. HULBERT

Mrs. Hulbert gave a dance last night at 19, Hyde Park-gate for her daughter, Miss Patricia Lambert. The ballroom was decorated with pink tulips, blue irises, and sweet peas, and dinner parties were given by:—

Viscountess Erleigh, the Hon. Mrs. Henry McLaren, Lady Leon, Mrs. Robert Marshall, the Hon. Mrs. Hambourg, Mrs. George Hay Whigham, and Mrs. Kenneth Mills.

Among those present were:—

The Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond, Dr. Christopher Howard, Mr. Brian Franks, Mr. Richard Scobby, Mr. Patrick and Mr. Richard Byrne, Mr. William Snagge, Sir August Cayzer, Major Brackley, Colonel Beddington, Mr. L. O. Chance, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, Sir George Lewis, Mr. Michael Gold, Mr. M. and Mr. A. Menzies, Mr. Thomas Cook, Mr. Robin Gillilan, Sir George Leon, Mr. Anthony Marsham, Colonel Bailey, Mr. Du Boulay, Sir Frank Nelson, Mr. J. and Mr. K. Graham, Mrs. Brackley, Mrs. Moorcaite, Miss Cynthia Starkie, Miss Leconora and Miss Elizabeth Brook, Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, Miss Camilla Pemberton, Lady Flavia Gifford, Miss Stella Coke, Miss Nadine Hambourg, Miss de Worms, Miss Dawn Gold, Mrs. Denis Larking, Lady Helen Brocklebank, Miss Mitford, Miss Du Boulay, Mrs. Luling, Miss Graham, Miss Peggy Pole-Gell, Miss Vanessa Watson, Miss Betty Snagge, Mrs. Hornung and Miss Sheelah Hornung, Miss Joan Balston, and Miss Rivington.

"NINE TILL SIX" BALL

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught are taking a party to the "Nine Till Six" ball, which will be held at Grosvenor House on Wednesday, May 28.

The ball is in aid of the endowment of a "Dressmakers' Ward" in the Middlesex Hospital, which shall be built by and named after the large numbers of people employed in the dressmaking establishments in the neighbourhood of the hospital. The Embassy band will play. Tickets are two guineas, including supper, or seven guineas for a book of four, or 10 guineas for a book of six. They may be obtained from the Middlesex Hospital; the usual agencies; Grosvenor House; or the hon. secretary, Mr. F. Wagstaff, Jays, Limited, Regent-street.

LUNCHEONS

PRISCILLA LADY ANNESLEY

Priscilla Countess Annesley entertained at luncheon in the Ritz Restaurant yesterday the Countess of Gainsborough, Lord and Lady Decies, Major-General Sir Alfred and Lady Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Humphreys, Captain O'Kelly, and Mr. Percy Noble.

LADY SIMON

Sir John and Lady Simon entertained Mr. Srinivasa Sastri at luncheon at the House of Commons yesterday. In addition to the other members of the Indian Commission, the following were guests:—

Sir Atul Chatterjee (High Commissioner for India), Earl Peel, Earl Russell, Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, M.P., Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, M.P., Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P., Mr. Charles Roberts, Earl Winterton, M.P., Major Nathan, M.P., Mr. James Rothschild, M.P., Mr. George Lambert, M.P., Mr. Graham-White, M.P., Mr. Kingsley Griffith, M.P., Dr. Burgin, M.P., and Mr. R. J. Stopford.

INDIAN EMPIRE GARDEN PARTY

The sixth Indian Empire Garden Party for Officers (including members of the Nursing Service) and civilians who have served on the East Indies and China stations, and their wives and daughters, will be held at the Hurlingham Club, on Thursday, July 3, from 2 to 6.30 p.m. Widows of such officers and civilians are also eligible. The following polo matches will probably take place:—India v. Australia, 3 p.m.; semi-finals Inter-Regimental Tournament, 4.30 p.m. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, can be obtained from Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Anderson, 10, Gilston-road, S.W.10. The proceeds, after payment of expenses, will be given to Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association and Pearson's Fresh Air Fund.

TRADE DIVISION ADMIRALTY WAR STAFF REUNION

A committee consisting of Admiral Sir Richard Webb, Rear-Admiral H. W. E. Manisty, Captain H. G. A. Bosanquet, R.N., Mr. H. S. Moss Blundell, and Paymaster Commander H. B. Tuffill, R.N.R., as honorary secretary and treasurer, has been formed with the idea of organizing a reunion dinner of all members who served in the Trade Division between August, 1914, and November, 1918, or who came under the orders of the D.T.D. at home or abroad during that period, including ladies.

It is proposed to hold the dinner on Wednesday, July 16, at 7.30 for 8 p.m., at the King Edward VII. Rooms, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, S.W., and all who are interested, and who served in the Division during the period named, are asked to write immediately to the honorary secretary at Vintners' Hall, 68½, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4.

The Princess Royal has consented to be patroness of a concert in aid of the King's Roll Clerks' Association to-morrow, at 3 p.m., at 16, Portman-square, which the Marchioness of Titchfield is lending. Miss Beatrice Eveline, Miss Anne Thursfield, Miss Olive Goff, Mr. John Goss, and Mr. Ivan Philipowsky are giving their services. Tickets may be obtained from the honorary secretary, Miss M. Seymour, 34, Montpelier-square, S.W.7.

Princess Beatrice is the patron of a recital to be given by Mme. Schumann at the Hyde Park Hotel on Thursday, May 22, at 3.30 p.m., in aid of the Y.W.C.A. Clubs for women and girls.

A concert, in aid of the Inns of Court Mission and the Choristers' Camp Fund, will be given by past and present members of the Temple Church Choir in the Inner Temple Hall on Wednesday, May 28, at 8 o'clock.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

LADY BELL

Sir Hugh Bell has received telegrams of sympathy from the King and Queen and from the Prince of Wales on the death of Lady Bell.

The funeral of Lady Bell took place at East Rounton, near Northallerton, yesterday. The Archbishop of York officiated, assisted by the Archdeacon of Cleveland, the Rev. G. Bird, and the Rev. W. A. Blackwall (the vicar). The chief mourners were Sir Hugh Bell, Colonel Maurice Bell, Admiral Sir Herbert and Lady Richmond, Sir Charles and Lady Trevelyan, Miss Bridget and Miss Valentine Richmond, Mrs. George Trevelyan, Mrs. Dower, Lady Spring Rice, Miss Spring Rice, Lady Phipps, Mrs. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Ivor Johnson, Mr. Geoffrey Dixon (representing Mr. Harrild Dixon), Sir Arthur Dorman, and Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins.

Among others present were:—

The Bishop of Durham, Dr. Lionel Ford (Dean of York), the Rev. the Marquess and the Marchioness of Normanby, Sir William Nussey, Sir James Hamilton, the Hon. Bruce Chaloner (representing Lord and Lady Glsborough), Sir Alfred Pease, the Hon. Roland Kitson, Mr. J. H. Amos and Alderman Nattrass (representing the Tees Conservancy Commissioners), Alderman Kedward (Mayor of Middlesbrough), Mr. T. Bell, Mr. Stanley Sadler, Mr. Preston Kitchen, Alderman Metcalf (Mayor of Redcar), Colonel J. C. Claytor (Chief Constable of North Riding), Major R. B. Turton (chairman), Mr. H. G. Thornley (Clerk, North Riding County Council), Mrs. Penry Williams, Mr. Claude Pease, Mr. Bedford Dorman, Captain T. L. Dugdale, M.P., Richmond Division, Captain Coates (representing North Riding Deputy Lieutenants), representatives of the Voluntary Aid Detachments of the whole of North Riding, representatives of the quarries, coal mines, and iron works of Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., representatives of the Middlesbrough Winter Gardens, representatives of the North Riding Red Cross Society, and many representatives of the estate and tenants in the Allerton district.

A memorial service for Lady Bell will be held at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, at 12 noon on Friday.

MR. W. J. LOCKE

The memorial service for Mr. W. J. Locke, which is to take place at St. Martin-in-the-Fields to-day, will be at 12.30 p.m.

After cremation in Paris the ashes were brought to London on Sunday night to rest in the church until the service, when they will be buried in the family grave at Fulham. The ceremony there will be private.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO CHARITY

MISS SARAH CAROLINE BRAND, of Stone House, Ickleton, Cambs, who died on April 1, left estate of the gross value of £11,208, with net personalty £10,956. She left:—

£1,000 to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, for the endowment of a bed in her name, and £1,000 for the endowment of two cots in the name of her sister, Mary Jones Brand; £1,000 each to the Madagascar Church Mission and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; £500 each to St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Sailors and Soldiers and the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society; £200 to the Parochial Church Council of Duxford, the income to be applied for the maintenance and repair of the church clock of St. Peter's, Duxford, on condition her family graves are kept in order; £100 each to the National Institute for the Blind and Dr. Barnardo's Homes; £200 to her maid, Irene Mary Chandler, if in her service at her death, and one year's wages to each servant in her employ at her death.

DAME EVELYN AGNES THRELFALL, of Oakhurst, Church-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, who died on December 8, wife of Sir Richard Threlfall, G.B.E., left estate of the gross value of £2,932, with net personalty £2,473.

MR. VICTOR FALK, of Lancaster-place, N.W.3, a director of Falk, Stadelmann and Co., Limited, lighting specialists, Farringdon-road, E.C., who died on December 28, aged 61, left estate of the gross value of £91,259, with net personalty £89,951. He gives:—

£1,000 to the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood-road, for the United Charities Fund; and the following legacies to servants, if still in his employ:—£250 to Charles Dunning, chauffeur; £100 to Ada Rapley, cook; and £50 to Emma Newall, parlourmaid.

MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, of Larpent-avenue, Putney, S.W., late managing director of Haig and Haig, Limited, who died on February 20, aged 69, left estate of the gross value of £71,645, with net personalty £62,256. He left:—

£1,000 to Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women; and £100 to Mary Liberty, housemaid.

MR. ARTHUR STATHAM JECKS, of Connaught-square, Hyde Park, W., and of Messrs. Johnson, Jecks and Colclough, solicitors, Austin Friars, E.C., who died on March 27, aged 65, left £68,654, with net personalty £67,768. He left:—

£50 to Conrad Seeley, clerk.

MR. JAMES HAWORTH, of The Greylands, Church-lane, Whitefield, Lancs, clay merchant, died on February 27, aged 71, leaving £55,703, with net personalty £54,909. He gives:—

£100 to William Davies and £50 to Mary Ann Goodwin, if still in his employ.

MRS. GERTRUDE CAROLINE SCUDAMORE, of Yarrowfield, Mayford, Surrey, widow of Brigadier-General C. P. Scudamore, died on March 12, leaving £53,595, with net personalty £49,021. She gives:—

£2,000 to the vicar and churchwardens of All Souls, Burpham-cum-Sutton, near Guildford, towards the increase of the stipend for the vicar, and for charity.

MR. FREDERIC WILLIAM TOMPSON, of The Bower, Limpsfield, Surrey, brewer, who died on March 26, aged 70, left £64,941, with net personalty £30,527. He gives:—

£100 each to Oxted and Limpsfield Cottage Hospital and the Limpsfield Convalescent Home for Women and Children.

MR. FREDERICK HENRY BENNETT, of Grovestreet, Wantage, Berks, wine and spirit merchant, who died on March 30, aged 73, left estate of the gross value of £22,587, with net personalty £[illegible],527. He gives:—

£200 each to the churchwardens of Wantage for the poor of the town, the executors for old and deserving men and women of Wantage, and Miss Cross, a former housekeeper.

MR. MONTAGUE CHARLES CUNLIFFE-OWEN, of The Lamb Inn, Burford, Oxford, who died on February 20, aged 57, left estate of the gross value of £14,804, with net personalty £7,379. He gives:—

The freehold premises The Lamb Inn and furniture, a motor-car, and £500 to his manager, Harold Gorst. An oil painting of Dr. William Dewell, founder of Radley College, to Radley College, Berks.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BROWN, Mr. Louis Wreford, of Brislington House, Brislington, near Bristol, stockbroker (net personalty £17,684)	£17,795
CLAPP, the Rev. William John, M.A. (74), of Festing-grove, Southsea (net personalty £5,703)	8,071
CRUDEN, Major George Robert, late 3rd Battalion, The H.L.I., of Savernake, Lower Parkroad, Camberley, Surrey, and of Wellhouse, Shettlestone, Lanarkshire (net personalty £6,663)	6,758
CULYER, Mr. Horace Arthur (53), of Unthank-road, Norwich, head of Messrs. John Culyer and Son, leather dressers (net personalty £6,485)	12,260
DAVIDSON, Mrs. Fanny, of Lanrick, Waldron, Sussex, widow of Colonel A. C. Davidson, R.A. (net personalty £10,443)	12,275
FERRIS, Mrs. Ellen Mary, of Ashley-rise, Babbacombe, Torquay, widow of Vice-Admiral J. Ferris (retired) (net personalty £3,908)	4,304
FIELD, Mr. Michael Birt, O.B.E. (55), of Cambridge-street, Glasgow, and Nancekuke, Colquhoun-drive, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire, managing director of Kelvin, Bottomley, and Baird, Limited, navigational and electrical instrument makers (personal estate)	10,925
GRANT, Captain Hugh, V.D. (80), of Golspie, Sutherland (personal estate)	9,227
HOARE, the Rev. George Gerard, of The Rectory, Godstone (net personalty £17,906)	18,115
HOBSON, Mr. Frederick George (80), of Villa Delta, Beverley, Yorks, retired solicitor (net personalty £7,801)	14,954
JACKSON, Mr. Oliver Lincoln (64), of Peacehaven, Little Bispham, Blackpool, chemist and druggist (net personalty £15,301)	41,734
JACKSON, Mrs. Una Ward, of Hayne, Corde, Taunton (net personalty £67,042)	67,172
MOFFAT, Mr. James (71), of Kilbryde Castle, Dunblane, Perthshire, a director of the Wemyss Coal Company, Fife (personal estate), total value (personal estate in Great Britain £56,276)	56,371
ORDISH, Mr. George, J.P., C.C. (86), of Rothesay-road, Luton, founder of George Ordish and Son, straw hat manufacturers (net personalty £18,703)	24,081
STOTT, Mr. George Edward, of Hazeldene, Arthur-street, Golcar, near Huddersfield (net personalty £9,948)	4,017
TURNER, Mr. Sidney Hill (71), of Aldermanbury, E.C., solicitor, of Scis, Sawbridge and Co. (net personalty £4,907)	5,773
WALKER, Mr. Thomas Maynard (70), of Derbe-road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea, Lancs (net personalty £3,749)	5,341
WHEELER, Mr. Cecil (67), of York-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, formerly secretary of Messrs. Docker Bros., Limited (net personalty £29,102)	29,315

The Diocesan Inspectors' Association have had under consideration the problems facing Church schools in areas where the Anson Bylaw was in force and was being worked, and have passed the following resolution:—"The Diocesan Inspectors' Association would welcome more use being made of teachers who retire at the age of 60 in carrying out the Anson By-law."

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

BISHOP OF EXETER AND FUTURE OF CHURCH

The celebrations in connexion with the jubilee of Truro Cathedral, the foundation-stone of which was laid by King Edward, when Prince of Wales, on May 20, 1880, are being held this week, and each day pilgrimages are taking place from the various deaneries to the mother church of the diocese for special services.

The Bishop of Exeter was the preacher to a full congregation on Sunday night, and he referred to the 40 years' efforts before the Exeter See was divided and the Truro See founded. Looking back over 50 years, he said, they could see how the work begun there and all over England had prospered, and they could look forward with hope. It was tempting to become a pessimist, and to say how could a country endure with a falling birth-rate or a civilization which was losing its reverence for Christianity, yet these gloomy thoughts were not justified. The Church had revived and grown strong, not because of its organization or because of its adroitness in trimming its sails to every passing breeze, but because it was the inherent characteristic of divinity that what seemed growing old and ready to disappear would become young again, and that what seemed growing weak would grow strong again.

SOUTHWELL DIOCESAN CONFERENCE

The Southwell Diocesan Conference yesterday approved a scheme for the erection of a Church House for the diocese on the site of St. Thomas's Church, Park-row, Nottingham, which was closed along with other churches in the central part of Nottingham several years ago owing to the movement of the population to the outskirts of the city. The existing building will be pulled down and a new one costing between £8,000 and £9,000 erected. The Bishop (Dr. H. Mosley) was authorized to issue an appeal for funds.

Receipts under the diocesan apportionments showed an increase of £173. Several Church schools had been saved by local effort, but it was reported that unless money were forthcoming very soon many schools would be lost.

NOTES

The St. Asaph Diocesan Conference will be held at Denbigh on June 3, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Wales.

The following lay members have been elected to serve on the London Diocesan Conference for the Rural Deanery of Westminster:—

Mr. C. W. Currie, Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., Mr. John R. Villiers, Mrs. Austin Thompson, Mr. Geoffrey Bostock, Mr. D. Cator, Mr. C. E. Few, Major A. E. Hunter, Miss M. Egerton Warburton, Miss E. Nugee, Mr. K. Ingram, Dr. Charles Morris, Miss A. Heath, Dame H. Oliver, Mrs. Petit, Miss M. Twiss, Mrs. Pennington-Bickford, Mrs. F. W. Herbert, Mr. H. A. Abbott, Miss J. Sunderland, Mr. C. J. Trehearn, and Miss M. Percival.

The Conference will meet at the Church House on June 2 and 3.

The Archdeacon of London will be the preacher at the luncheon-hour service at St. Stephen's Church, Coleman-street, E.C., tomorrow at 1.15 p.m.

CHAPEL AT WESLEY HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE

On Saturday the new chapel at Wesley House, Cambridge, was dedicated by the Principal, Dr. H. Maldwyn Hughes, and the address was given by the president of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, Dr. Lofthouse. The construction of this chapel, which is the gift of Mr. E. Lamplough in memory of his brother, William Lamplough, is part of a scheme, as yet uncompleted, which will provide accommodation for a number of students preparing for the ministry of the Methodist Church. The buildings already finished include the principal's lodge, the dining hall, and a fine library. To these will be added a house for the tutor and cloisters. The house, which will in its entirety form a complete court, is constructed of red Tudor brick. Sir Aston Webb and Son are the architects. The chapel is of a simple collegiate style in harmony with the other buildings. The interior is panelled in English oak and is to be decorated with frescoes by Mr. Harold Speed, R.A.

RE-UNITED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO-DAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, MAY 19

Mr. James Brown, M.P., Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and Mrs. Brown, arrived in Edinburgh to-day from their home at Annbank, Ayrshire, to take up residence at the Palace of Holyroodhouse for the period of the General Assembly. The union of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church last October, with the Duke of York as his Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, was a notable event in Scottish Church history. Since then the reconstituted Church of Scotland has been steadily adjusting itself to the new conditions, and there will be widespread interest among Churchpeople and others in the proceedings of the first ordinary business Assembly of the Church, which begins its meetings in Edinburgh to-morrow.

Mr. Brown was Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland in 1924, and in the reunited Church his duties will be practically the same as they were before the union. As an elder in the Church of Scotland, the Lord High Commissioner has for many years taken a real interest in the work of the Assembly, so that he adds to the dignity of his office the knowledge and personal touch that come from intimacy with the affairs of the Church. He and Mrs. Brown will be the central figures in many gatherings in the Palace. These will include two garden parties, one of which will be held on Saturday afternoon.

This evening at the Palace of Holyroodhouse Mr. Brown received, as the King's representative, the keys of "his Majesty's good town of Edinburgh." The keys were presented by Lord Provost Whitson, who attended in State at the Palace with the magistrates of the city.

The following are members of the Lord High Commissioner's and Mrs. Brown's suite:—

Purse Bearer, Mr. J. C. Couper; Deputy Purse Bearer, Captain E. D. Stevenson, Seaforth Highlanders; A.D.C., Captain B. F. Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; A.D.C., Lord Clydesdale; Chaplain, the Rev. George A. Johnston, of Annbank; Lady-in-Waiting, Lady Ailsa; Maids of Honour, the Hon. Victoria Bruce, Miss Inch, Miss Wallace Williamson, and Miss Fleming.

SOUTHWARK DIOCESAN FESTIVAL

THE PRIMATE AND LORD DAVIDSON

A service of thanksgiving was held in Southwark Cathedral yesterday afternoon as part of the festival which is being held in commemoration of the founding of the diocese in 1905.

Among those present were the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey, the Mayors of the different boroughs comprised within the diocese, the ancient College of Wardens, and the majority of the clergy of South London.

In an address, the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY pointed out that about 60 years ago the parishes of South London might almost have been described as "no man's land" divided as they were between the dioceses of Winchester and Rochester, with riverside parishes where the poor were huddled in poverty, and there then seemed little chance of strength and unity for the Church in South London. Even 30 years ago these parishes had as their only centre the distant Cathedral Church of Rochester. Then the resolve came that South London should have a Bishop of its own, and striking progress had resulted.

He referred to the sympathetic work in South London of Archbishop Lord Davidson. He could not but recall the first occasion on which he saw Dr. Randall Davidson in a house in which he had chosen to live in South London. He was on a bed of sickness, to which he had been so strangely sentenced in the very prime of his strength. "To-day," proceeded his Grace, "I would bid you pass with me to the bed, not so much of sickness as of weakness, where in his old age, with quiet fortitude and patience, he awaits the call to his rest which sooner or later must reach him. From that bed of weakness I bear to you to-day a message spoken in faltering tones, but from a full heart of affectionate remembrance and benediction to the Bishop and the Diocese of Southwark." He bade those present from this time forward surround Archbishop Davidson with their reverent and loving prayers, beseeching God that the fulness of His peace might rest upon His aged servant.

BRIDGE

A LUCKY GRAND SLAM

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Besides being a highly intellectual game Auction Bridge is sometimes lightened by flashes of gaiety. In the middle of an evening not otherwise exciting the hand herein described was actually played. It was amusing, at least to the winners. There were no trumps; the aces were equally divided; every suit was stopped once; the first trick in one suit was taken by the 8; another suit was led only twice, the first trick falling to the 9, the second to the 5; and Grand Slam was made.

This is how it happened.

The dealer bid one spade, then two hearts, his partner calling two diamonds and three clubs, the opponents being silent. Feeling that he and his partner held all the suits between them, the dealer had no hesitation in bidding two no-trumps over three clubs and was left to make the best of it. Z dealt, and the hands were distributed thus:—

Z.—Spades, A.K.Q.x.x. Hearts, A.K.10.9.x. Diamonds, 9.3. Clubs, x.

A.—Spades, Kn.x.x.x. Hearts, Q.Kn.x. Diamonds, K.x.x. Clubs, Kn.x.x.

Y.—Spades, none. Hearts, 8.x. Diamonds, Q.Kn.10.x.x.x. Clubs, K.Q.x.x.x.

B.—Spades, 10.x.x.x. Hearts, x.x.x. Diamonds, A.x. Clubs, A.10.x.x.

And when Mr. A led a small spade and Mrs. Y's hand went down, Mr. Z felt that life was not quite so simple as he thought. It was not going to be roses, roses all the way.

He had to play the queen of spades to take the first trick. It seemed that his best chance was to clear the diamonds while dummy still held a card of entry in clubs. So he hazarded the nine of diamonds. Neither of his opponents proposed to help him to clear that suit, though Mrs. B ought to have played the ace and led a club. So the nine held the trick. No good now trying to clear diamonds. Try hearts. Mr. Z led a small heart. A feeling sure that his partner could take the eight committed his mistake and did not split the queen, knave. Therefore, much to Z's surprise, the eight of hearts took that trick. The king of clubs was then played from dummy, and Mrs. B was not going to make the queen good; so she held up her ace and that trick also went to the declarer. Four more rounds of hearts were played and won by Z, and each of the opponents discarded a spade. All the spades were now winners, and when the last spade was led A discarded the king of diamonds and dummy the last of that suit, keeping the queen of clubs. Mrs. B was in the agonizing position of having to decide whether to keep the ace of diamonds or the ace of clubs. After much deliberation, she threw the ace of diamonds, and Z made the last trick and grand slam with the five of diamonds.

If Mrs. A had watched closely and counted accurately she could have known that Z had not another club. But a good many other players, also, might have missed this.

The table broke up in shouts of laughter over what was surely one of the luckiest and most comic grand slams on record.

COWES

Despite the showers and squally conditions many yachts were cruising during the week-end and visited Cowes. The King's cutter Britannia is now in commission and will shortly be tuned up in readiness for her racing programme, which opens at Ryde on the 28th inst. at

BULB GROWING IN LINCOLNSHIRE: TULIPS AT SPALDING

THE TULIP FIELDS OF NEW HOLLAND.—The soil and climate of the district of Lincolnshire appropriately called New Holland are as suitable for the cultivation of daffodils and tulips as those in the bulb-growing area of the Netherlands. Of late years the industry has made great strides, not only in the growing of cut flowers for the markets, but in the propagation of bulbs. At present the tulips are at their best, and present a fine sight to the travellers through Lincolnshire by road and rail. Our photograph, taken by a staff photographer of *The Times*, shows a typical field of tulips in bloom. Spalding Church is seen in the background. There is at the present time a fine display of British-grown tulips in the London parks and public gardens.

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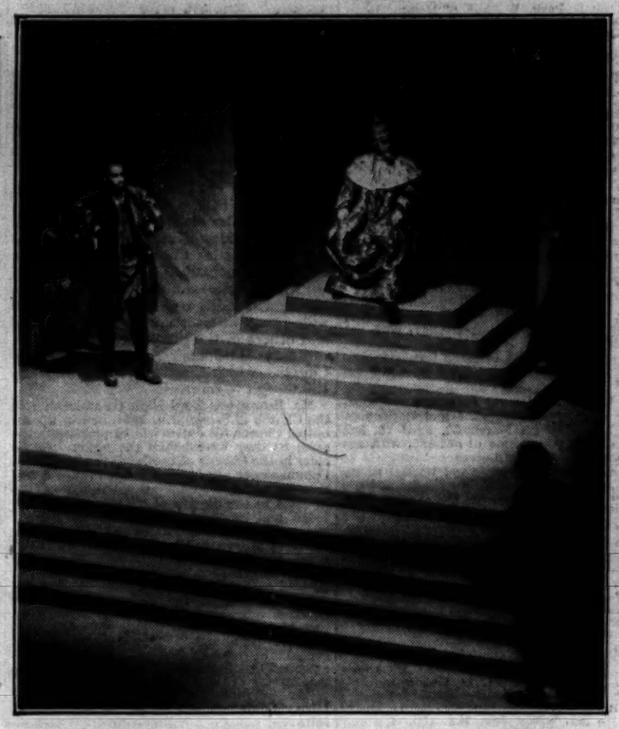

OTHELLO AT THE SAVOY.—A scene from *Othello*, which Mr. Maurice Browne is presenting at the Savoy Theatre, with Mr. Paul Robeson as Othello, Mr. Browne as Iago, Miss Sybil Thorndike as Emilia, and Miss Peggy Ashcroft as Desdemona. Our photograph, taken by ordinary stage lighting, shows Othello with the Duke of Venice.

ST. JOAN OF ARC.—The procession through the streets of Compiègne during the annual celebrations in honour of St. Joan of Arc.

THAMES WHARF FIRE.—A serious fire broke out last evening at the premises of Messrs. H. R. Perry and Son, wharfingers, Prince's Wharf, Commercial-road, S.E., used as a store for bags of flour. The outbreak was fought from the bank of the river and by the fire-launch Alpha, which is seen in action. The firemen were hampered by the dense fumes, and four of them were overcome. Many City workers on their way home saw the fire from the Victoria Embankment.

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Obituary

MR. W. J. LOCKE

AN APPRECIATION

Dr. Alexander Russell, F.R.S., writes:—

In the excellent obituary notice of W. J. Locke which appeared in your issue of Saturday no mention is made of his connexion with the Oxford Military College, some of the buildings of which at Cowley are now utilised by the Morris Motor Company. I knew Locke when he was at Cambridge. During the time I was a master at the O.M.C. from 1889 to 1890, Mr. Kirkman was the headmaster and Locke was one of my colleagues and took the senior French classes. As a master he was very efficient both as a teacher and a disciplinarian, but he never liked the profession, and looked forward to the time when he could escape from it and devote himself to literary pursuits. One of his colleagues who taught Italian had a most wonderful career. He started as an officer in the Italian army, he then served as a soldier or an N.C.O. in various European armies. He next became an interpreter to travelling circuses, and was an exhibitor and trainer of performing dogs before he became a teacher. When I read the adventures of Aristide Pujol I was sometimes reminded of our Italian friend. He was a schoolfellow of the great juggler, Cinquevalli, and he and other well-known Italians visited him at Cowley. Locke was the only one of us who could understand his complex personality.

At the private meetings of the masters Locke was always the centre of attraction. We knew that he was writing a book, and some of us anticipated for him a brilliant future. He was physically strong and the best tennis player in the college, but he hated walking and would take a hansom cab even if the distance was only a few hundred yards. Eric Geddes (now Sir Eric Geddes) was in the junior school, and would probably have attended his classes.

Some years later I met Locke again at a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which he had become the very popular secretary. I admired the efficient way in which he disposed of the "minutes of the last meeting" and other routine business. He read them at a rate which few could have equalled, and yet every word could be heard quite distinctly. After the meeting he told me amongst other things how he had hated schoolmastering and how he loved his literary work. So far as the education of good citizens was concerned he certainly regarded mathematics as "an utterly futile and inhuman subject," but he tolerated applied mathematics. He had no enemies, and was one of the most kindly and lovable of men.

MR. SPURLEY HEY

Sir L. A. Selby-Bigge writes:—

Many tributes have been paid to Mr. Spurley Hey, the late Director of Education in Manchester, and few men engaged in the public service of education have won or deserved so large a measure of admiration, respect, and affection. Native ability, sterling qualities of character, and a genial humanity made him an outstanding figure in the field of public education which he cultivated with single-hearted devotion.

I wish, however, to refer particularly to one aspect of his work with which I was specially familiar. It is now generally recognised that the semi-national social services cannot be effectively worked without a spirit of close and active partnership between the central and local authorities, and Mr. Spurley Hey was one of the chief contributors to the development of such a spirit. The particular interests of the great city which he served certainly did not suffer in his hands, but there was nothing narrowly local in his outlook and, though he was a robust and tenacious fighter for the views which he presented, he always recognized that they must be co-ordinated with the general interests of the country as a whole. He was a frequent and welcome visitor to Whitehall, where discussion between him and the Board of Education and its officers was unreserved and often vigorous. But his sincerity and public spirit were so conspicuous, and he was so ready to credit others with the same qualities, that, whether he was convinced or not, his relations with the Board were never impaired by any under-current of resentment or suspicion. Indeed, he did more to illustrate and establish those relations of confidence and free and willing cooperation between central and local authority which are essential to our decentralised system of public education than almost any of his contemporaries. He did much to make it healthier and more fruitful, and, as one who had many intimate dealings with him, both by way of agreement and disagreement, I desire to add my own emphatic tribute to the value of his work as a most distinguished public servant.

LIEUTENANT SPICER SIMSON, R.N.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Edmund Frederick Spicer Simson, R.N., of H.M.S. Anthony, died at Marseilles on May 10. After being prepared for the Navy at Stubbington House, Fareham, he entered Osborne College as a cadet in May, 1916, and passed out as midshipman four years later, when he joined the battleship Centurion in the Mediterranean. He became a sub-lieutenant in September, 1922, and served as such in the destroyers Vanessa and Wild Swan. His promotion to lieutenant was in May, 1925, and he had since served in the aircraft-carrier Pegasus, the submarine depot-ship Ambrose, and the destroyer Wanderer. He joined the Anthony, which relieved the Wanderer in the Third Destroyer Flotilla, in February of this year.

MISS CATHERINE MORGAN

Miss Catherine Ann Morgan died at Swansea on Saturday in her 90th year. Her father, Colonel Evan Morgan, R.A., of St. Helens, Swansea, who died in 1877, served in the Peninsula under Wellington in the Rocket Troop, R.H.A. He was at the passage of the Adour, the investment of Bayonne, and the battle of Toulouse, and then embarked at Bordeaux for North America and served with the Army on the Niagara Frontier until the peace. Her uncle, Captain Thomas Morgan, R.N., served in the Sirius as a midshipman at Trafalgar. Another uncle, General John Morgan, C.B., saw long and eventful service in troublous days in the Honourable East India Company's service. Her grandfather, John Chesshyre, Vice-Admiral of the White, was in Lord Howe's victory, "The Glorious First of June," 1794. Her great uncle, Richard Edwyn Sandys, R.N., was killed at the battle of Copenhagen, 1801.

In her own generation, her eldest brother, Jeffrey Llewellyn Morgan, R.E., died at Magdala in the Abyssinian Campaign, 1868. Another brother was Captain Thomas Llewellyn Morgan, I.A., who died at Hereford in 1921. He saw active service in Egypt and took part in the battle of Tel el Kebir. Her youngest brother, Lieutenant-Colonel William Llewellyn Morgan, R.E., was the noted Welsh antiquary, who died in 1927. He carried out the ordnance survey in Herefordshire, about 45 years ago.

The Rev. E. Ungoed Thomas, who died at Porthcawl on Sunday, was pastor of the Tabernacle Welsh Baptist Church, Carmarthen, for 38 years, and an ex-president of the Welsh Baptist Union and of the election board of the Baptist Missionary Society. He was also a member of the National Free Church Council and editor of the *Seven*, the weekly organ of the Welsh Baptists.

The death is reported in an Exchange telegram from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, of Rear-Admiral Joseph Foster, at the age of 88. He retired from the United States Navy in 1902 after 40 years' service. He served with the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron during the Civil War, spending most of the time off Charleston. Admiral Foster's second marriage, in 1906, to Miss Josephine Hunt, of Brookbourne, Hertfordshire, was celebrated at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, W.

CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY

The Incorporated Church Building Society last week presented its 112th report to the annual general court. The report, which is freely illustrated, refers to the help given in the building of churches in many new townships which are springing up in various parts, especially the suburbs of London, Birmingham, Coventry, and Oxford, and the populous centres of South Wales and the North of England. During 1929 75 grants were made to churches in English and Welsh dioceses, the amount thus given being £6,155. Eight of those grants were from the Mission Buildings Fund, which helps the clergy to do pioneer work in these new districts. Of the old parish churches assisted in the past year the most notable is that of St. Botolph, Boston, Lincs, some illustrations of which are given, showing the cracks which have appeared in the famous tower or "Stump." As management expenses are covered by income from investments, the society is in a position to give away annually in grants every penny subscribed to its funds. Copies of the report may be obtained from the secretary of the society, Mr. Clifton Kelway, 7, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1.

STATE OF TRADE

SHRINKAGE IN OVERSEA BUSINESS

(FROM OUR TRADE CORRESPONDENT)

The official returns published last week confirm the reports of a shrinkage in oversea business which has been noted for some months past. In regard to home business no marked change is recorded, although seasonal lines are moving with a little more freedom.

A few new shipbuilding orders have been booked since the beginning of the month, but they are mostly for vessels of a comparatively small size, and, as there is no falling off in the numbers launched, a steady reduction is taking place in the amount of work under construction in the yards. The result is an increase of unemployment. Reports from some important centres of the engineering trade state that constructional engineers are finding contracts increasingly difficult to secure. Machine tool makers are not so well employed as a short time ago. Foundries are obtaining a fair amount of work from the motor-vehicle industry. The electrical branch of the engineering trade continues fairly actively employed.

COAL.—Although conditions vary a little in the different coalfields, the general position is still described as very depressed. Stocks of steam coal in South Wales are heavy and colliery stoppages are becoming more numerous; many pits are not employed half time and some have been idle for two or three weeks. In comparison with this experience the collieries in Northumberland and Durham are more fortunate, a slight recovery being noted for steam coal, bunkers, and gas coke.

IRON AND STEEL.—Reports from the chief producing districts record the continuance of a steady decline in output. Shipbuilding demands are now comparatively small, and in some important iron and steel areas it is long since the immediate outlook was regarded as so discouraging. Orders are urgently needed to replace fast-expiring contracts, but it is difficult to induce customers to negotiate, and transactions are almost confined to hand-to-mouth purchases.

CUTLERY.—Sheffield reports that while some cutlery firms have good orders on hand, others are finding it difficult to keep their plant going, and even then much of the work is scarcely remunerative. Compared with last year the position is worse all round.

COTTON.—While there is no improvement to record in the amount of business current in cloth, it is believed that, as the result of the boycotts now enforced, there will soon be a serious shortage of goods in India, where prices of home products are already rising rapidly, and that before long dealers will be compelled to buy British makes. One or two other markets are a little better. In the American spinning section more mills are stopping.

WOOL TEXTILES.—It is feared that the prolongation of the partial strike in Yorkshire will result in much business being lost by the cancellation of orders because of delayed delivery. Patterns for next season's goods should also be in course of preparation. Meanwhile the firmness of wool prices is attributed to the keenness of foreign competitors who hope to secure additional business. The Scottish tweed trade remains depressed, and so far the display of the new range of cloths for next spring season has evoked little response from wholesalers and merchants.

DRAPERY AND CLOTHING.—Reports from the retail trade complain of the effect of the changeable weather on business, and sales of summer merchandise are not yet satisfactory. On the other hand there is still much activity in various sections of the manufacturing trade, many makers working at full pressure to complete urgent orders. A large turnover has taken place in cotton goods as the result of the National Cotton Week. Manufacturers of many descriptions of wearing apparel have begun to book orders on autumn account, but so far business is limited in extent.

HOSIERY.—Although there is a little more business in rayon goods and knitted sports wear, the general state of trade is very unsatisfactory. Much comment is made on the heavy imports of cotton hose from Germany.

LINEN.—Home demand is better, but the export trade is seriously affected by the financial situation in the United States and Australia, which normally absorb more than half the shipments of Irish linen.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.—While business showed an immediate improvement following the Budget, the volume of orders has been smaller this year than last, and in various directions there is room for substantial improvement.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The slight recovery in business for the home market continues; conditions vary greatly in the different sections of the trade.

*** Further reports on the state of home industry appear every week in *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement.*

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES

By the courtesy of the *Builder* we are able to give the average prices prevailing during the week ended May 16 for some of the principal materials used in the erection of houses, and to compare them with the prices charged before the War and those in operation at the beginning of 1923:—

Materials	Aug., 1914	Jan., 1923	May 16, 1930
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricks, per 1,000:			
Best stocks	1 16 0	4 2 6	4 3 6
Flettons	1 14 0	3 1 0	2 12 3
Glazed	13 0 0	22 0 0	20 10 0
Thames ballast, per yard	5 9	13 6	9 9
Thames sand, per yard	7 3	10 0	12 0
Shingle (3-in.), per yard	—	14 0	11 6
Portland cement, per ton	1 18 0	3 3 0	2 6 0
Greystone lime	1 8 0	2 16 0	2 10 9
Ground blue lias	1 0 0	2 18 6	1 17 6
Bath stone, per ft. cube	1 7½	2 11	2 10
Portland stone	2 4½	4 7	4 4½
Good sound building timber, per standard			
4 × 11in.	16 10 0	34 0 0	27 10 0
3 × 7in.	—	32 10 0	22 0 0
2½ × 7in.	—	32 10 0	21 0 0
9 × 11in.	15 0 0	32 10 0	25 0 0
2 × 11in.	—	32 10 0	26 0 0
3 × 4in.	—	21 0 0	21 0 0
Slates, per 1,000 of 1,200:—			
24in. × 12in.	—	41 17 0	31 0 0
22in. × 12in.	—	36 0 0	27 19 6
20in. × 12in.	13 17 6	33 8 3	24 7 6
20in. × 10in.	13 2 6	28 11 6	20 17 6
18in. × 10in.	13 5 0	23 12 0	17 5 0
16in. × 10in.	—	19 10 0	14 14 6
16in. × 8in.	10 5 0	15 8 3	11 5 0
R. S. joists, per ton	9 10 0	12 0 0	12 10 0*
Iron:—			
Common bars, per ton	9 0 0	12 10 0	11 0 0*
Mild steel bars, per ton	9 5 0	12 0 0	10 0 0*
Steel bars	9 5 0	12 0 0	9 10 0
Cut nails	11 10 0	21 10 0	16 0 0*
Sheet lead	22 15 0	35 10 0	27 0 0
Raw linseed oil, per gallon	2 4	3 7	3 11
Turpentine, per gallon	2 6	3 9	3 10
Ground English white lead, per ton	30 5 0	55 5 0	51 0 0
White lead paint, per ton	—	77 10 0	70 10 0
Red lead	28 10 0	39 0 0	39 0 0
Glass:—			
15oz. sheet, per ft.	2	2½	2¼
21oz. sheet, per ft.	3	4½	3½
26oz. sheet, per ft.	3½	5½	4½

*Lowest price.

LIFEBOAT DAY IN LONDON

The annual lifeboat appeal throughout Greater London will be made to-day. It has been organized by the Central London Women's Committee of the Ladies' Life-boat Guild, of which Lady Bertie of Thame is chairman. The Lady Mayoress will herself collect in the streets in the City, and the Mayoresses of Acton, Bermondsey, Chelsea, Croydon, Deptford, Greenwich, Ilford, Kingston, Lambeth, and Paddington are also to help. Among others who will collect will be Constance Duchess of Westminster, Lady Bearsted, Lady Florence Pery (hon. secretary of the Ladies' Life-boat Guild), Lady Dorothy Carle, Lady Jane Gathorne-Hardy, Lady Adelaide Taylour, Lady Henry Bentinck, Mrs. Forbes-Sempill, Lady Davis, Lady Baynham, Lady Henderson, Lady Hopkinson, and Lady Pinhey. Lifeboats will be on show at Croydon and at Tottenham Town Halls.

The London and North Eastern Railway Company are at present reconstructing the buildings of No. 2 Fish Quay at the St. Andrew's Dock Extension, Hull. Later, it is understood, they intend to widen No. 1 Quay from 60ft. to 90ft.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

COMMAND OF DEFIANCE

Captain Sir Lionel Sturdee has been selected to command the DEFIANCE, torpedo school-ship at Devonport, when Captain R. S. MacFarlan completes the usual two-year term. He thus returns to a scene of former service, as he was commander of the ship in 1924-26 before his promotion. Captain Sturdee is the son of the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Doveton Sturdee, and specialized in torpedo duties and in submarines. During the War he served with submarines attached to the depôt-ships PORTH and HAZARD. He was in command of the latter ship when the ANGLIA, hospital ship, was mined in 1915, and was thanked by the Army Council for his assistance in rescue work. In August, 1917, he became torpedo officer of the battleship COLOSSUS, and was promoted to commander at the end of 1918. During the summer of 1927 he commanded the cruiser CALLIOPE on trooping service, and from May, 1928, until February this year he commanded the repair ship ASSISTANCE. Captain Sturdee succeeded to the baronetcy conferred upon his father for War service on the latter's death in May, 1925.

SUBMARINES FOR CHINA

The following programme has been approved for the voyage to China of the new submarine depôt-ship MEDWAY, Captain Colin Cantlie, D.C.S., and submarines of the "O" class, the ODIN, OSIRIS, OSWALD, and OTUS, which are being sent out to replace the TITANIA and vessels of the "L" type:—Leave Portsmouth, May 24; Gibraltar, May 29-31; Malta, June 4-10; Port Said, June 14-16; Aden, June 22-26; Colombo, July 4-13; Penang, July 19-21; Singapore, July 23-27; and Hong-kong, August 2.

MERCHANT SHIP SIGNALLING

The extracts published in Fleet Orders from the quarterly return of signalling practice between H.M. ships and British merchant vessels, for the period ended December 31, 1929, show a total of 1,631 successful exercises carried out, as compared with 1,322 for the previous quarter, and there were only nine failures to establish communication. In the list of ships in order of merit H.M.S. CONCORD was first with 101 successful exercises. The CONCORD was then on trooping duty to China. The sloop DAHLIA, Red Sea, had 94; the CAMBRIAN, trooping to China, 80; and the SUFFOLK, on the China Station, 62. On the mercantile side, vessels of the British Tanker Company, Limited, had 148 successful exercises; the P. & O. Company, 145; Ellerman Lines, Limited, 136; British India Company, 81; and Ocean Steamship Company, 80.

NEW SUBMARINE TRIALS

H.M.S. POSEIDON, one of the six authorized in 1927, is now running trials and during the present week is exercising from Campbeltown. On Saturday, after turning circle trials, she is to proceed to Gareloch until May 30, and on June 1 is expected to arrive at Plymouth. The PERSEUS, of the same type, is now in No. 7 dock at Devonport, and is giving Easter leave to her crew.

THE SANDWICH AT TIENTSIN

H.M.S. SANDWICH, Commander Francis Howard, D.S.C., which has proceeded to Tangku, the port of Tientsin, for the protection of British interests, is one of the first two post-War sloops, completed a year ago, the other being the BRIDGEWATER. They replaced the FOXGLOVE and BLUEBELL respectively. The SANDWICH left Hong-kong on May 5 for Tsingtau, and the BRIDGEWATER for Amoy.

NO. 39 SQUADRON, R.A.F.

Squadron Leader S. B. Harris, D.F.C., A.F.C., has been appointed to No. 39 (Bomber) Squadron, at Risalpur, one of the two squadrons added last year to the Indian establishment. Wing Commander H. V. Champion de Crespigny, M.C., D.F.C., who took out the Squadron from Bircham Newton, Norfolk, has since been promoted and commands station headquarters of No. 2 (Indian) Wing. Squadron Leader Harris began his career in H.M.S. CONWAY, and was mobilized as a midshipman, R.N.R., in 1914. He transferred to the R.N. in 1916 and to the R.N.A.S. in 1917, serving in the Airship Branch. The A.F.C. was awarded him in November, 1918, for valuable flying services, and the D.F.C. in 1924 for distinguished service with the Waziristan Force. He is a specialist in meteorology, and has also passed through the course at the Staff College, Quetta.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

RESAS, May 18.—Lupin arrived.
BRIDGES, May 18.—Pangbourne, Albury, Duncon, Dundalk, Tiverton, and Sutton arrived.
DARTMOUTH, May 17.—Forres arrived.
HELFORD RIVER, May 17.—Forres left for Dartmouth.
HONG-KONG, May 15.—Magnolia arrived.
IRICUT, May 17.—Delhi arrived.
MALTA, May 17.—Clematis left for Port Said.
NASSAU, May 13.—Wistaria left for Bermuda.
PAGODA ANCHORAGE, May 16.—Bridgewater arrived from Amoy.
PORTSMOUTH, May 16.—Vanoc arrived.
PUERTO BARRIOS, May 17.—Durban arrived.
SANTA FE, May 16.—Delhi left for Tsingtau.
SHANGHAI, May 13.—Cricket left. May 16.—Tern left and arrived.
TANGKU, May 16.—Sandwich arrived.
WEI-HAI-WEI, May 13.—Petersfield arrived.

Sub-Lieutenant the Marquis of Graham has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. He is attached to the Clyde Division.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

CAPT.—E. R. EGGT, D.S.C., to Danae (Aug. 6).
LIEUT.-COMMR.—M. H. EVELEIGH, to Despatch (May 7).
LIEUT.—J. C. GOULD, to S/Ms L 27 and L 33, in reserve (May 20).
SUB-LIEUT.—W. N. PERUN, to Iroquois (May 22).
SURGN. CAPT.—J. WARREN, O.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to President, for three months' post-graduate course (June 2).
SURGN. COMMR.—C. H. M. GIMLETTE, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to President, temp. (May 27).
CD. GUNNER, W.—O. ENGLISH, to President, for duty with D.N.O. Dept. (May 22).
GUNNER (T.)—F. E. V. MATHEWS, to Vega.
CD. MECHN.—T. LANE, to Veteran (April 24).

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY
LIEUT.-COMMR.—A. D. COOPER, to President, for duty in Hydrographic Dept., Admiralty (May 17).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE
SUB-LIEUT.—MARQUESS OF GRAHAM, promoted to Lieut. (seny. May 7).
SURGN. SUB-LIEUT.—J. D. J. FREEMAN, promoted to Surgn. Lieut. (seny. May 2).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH
SQUADRON LEADER.—J. NOAKES, A.F.C., M.M., to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (May 9).
FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—H. SAVERY, D.F.C., to No. 9 Squadron, Mesopotamia (May 10); F. R. J. M. I. C. CHAMBERLAYNE, A.F.C., to R.A.F. Training Base, Leuchars (May 10); N. C. SAWARD, to No. 54 Squadron, Hornchurch (May 8).
FLYING OFFICERS.—E. S. FINCH, to Central Flying School, Wittering (May 12); G. J. POWELL, to No. 60s Squadron, Thornaby (May 13); R. J. D. DRUMMOND, to R.A.F. Base, Gosport (May 12); J. B. MACKENZIE, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (May 1).
PILOT OFFICERS.—R. D. COTTON, to No. 32 Squadron, Kenley (May 8); G. D. HOYLAND, to No. 33 Squadron, Eastchurch (April 28); R. F. J. L'ESTRANGE, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (May 1); D. CARR, to No. 3 Flying Training School, Grantham (April 26); W. J. SCOTT, to No. 3 Flying Training School, Grantham (April 28); J. H. BELL, to No. 3 Flying Training School, Grantham (April 26).

MEDICAL BRANCH
FLIGHT LIEUTENANT.—P. D. BARLING, to No. 3 Flying Training School, Grantham (June 23).

RIFLE SHOOTING

NORTH LONDON BEAT OXFORD UNIVERSITY

A rifle match between Oxford University Rifle Club and the North London Rifle Club on Saturday at Bicester resulted in a win for the North London Club by 775 points to 760 points. Scores:—

NORTH LONDON RIFLE CLUB.—A. Z. Warner, 100; H. Miller, 99; R. J. Middlemas, 99; A. Overaston, 98; A. Vear, 97; G. S. Anderson, 95; E. King, 94; H. T. Grigg, 93.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—G. W. Bell, 98; J. R. Brandy, 96; C. M. Harris, 96; C. W. Seward, 96; D. Beevers, 96; R. L. Nowell, 93; A. G. Palin, 93; H. P. Kingdon, 93.

THE DERBYSHIRE COAL INDUSTRY

The latest ascertainment of the Derbyshire coalmining industry, presented to the wages board for the county, is for January, February, and March, and shows a very slight improvement on the ascertainment presented a month ago. The balance is equivalent to 138.82 per cent. of wages at basis rates, as against 136.34 per cent. in the previous return.

There is now a deficiency of £1,867,552 which has accumulated since the present wages agreement has been operative. The deficiency is carried forward to the next ascertainment, when it will be wiped out under the terms of the agreement.

During March the proceeds at the pithead amounted to 13s. 2.42d. per ton on the average, compared with 13s. 6.02d. in February. The wages per ton raised were 8s. 8.64d., compared with 8s. 4.74d. in February, and the costs of production other than wages amounted to 3s. 4.91d., against 3s. 5.98d. in February.

The Estate Market

A WIMBLEDON SALE

KNOWLTON COURT

Executors yesterday sold Woodhayes, an unrestricted freehold of nearly four acres on Wimbledon Common, through the Wimbledon office of Messrs. Hampton and Sons. This leaves only four properties for auction this afternoon at St. James'-square—namely, two Hampstead Heath houses, one a freehold in Redington-road, a modern house in Tufton-street, Westminster, and an Ealing leasehold. Two Hindhead houses, Glyngarth, and a couple of acres, and Broomhouse, one acre, were to have been submitted to-day, the joint agents being Messrs. C. Bridger and Sons (Haslemere), but the auction has been postponed for a few weeks. Both houses are modern and 750ft. above sea level. A detached freehold in Grove End-road, St. John's Wood, with adjoining sites, has been sold before the auction to-day.

The new blocks of offices near Lambeth Bridge-approach, known as Thames House, resemble in most respects an adjoining structure called Imperial Chemical House. The architect is Sir Frank Baines, F.R.I.B.A., and the agents for the owners, Anglo Properties, Limited, are Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley (Hanover-square). Pictures and details of the equipment appeared in *The Times* yesterday (p. 28). The floor area is 730,000 square feet.

Knowlton Court, between Canterbury and Sandwich, is to be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The estate, 1,936 acres, includes a fine Tudor house and a dower house, nine farms, and minerals subject to certain leases. A former owner was Admiral Sir John Narborough, whose two sons were shipwrecked when serving with Sir Cloudesley Shovel in 1707.

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley have sold the Crown lease of No. 28, Chesterterrace, with Messrs. Folkard and Hayward (Baker-street); and have let No. 3, Green-street, Park-lane, to Lord Weir, the firm acting with Messrs. Curtis and Henson (Mount-street).

At his Hammersmith mart on May 28 Mr. J. Crawfurd Platt has a long list to submit, including 4,500 square feet in Dawes-road, Fulham; the ground-rents, with reversion to shops and a furniture repository, in North End-road, Fulham; and a house with possession, in The Grove, Hammersmith. Among the vendors is the Public Trustee.

Dartford freeholds for sale next Tuesday by Sir James Slade's firm, Messrs. Protheroe and Morris (Cheapside), include The Haven, a house with possession; The Home Nursery, nearly three acres; and, Lot 3, seven acres of building land having 440ft. of frontage to the Swanley-junction and Dartford road, close to Swanley Horticultural College. On Monday at Brighton, a freehold in Old Steine, premises in Jubilee-street, and a Hove house in New Church-road, await offers through Messrs. Graves and Son (Brighton).

Sales effected by Messrs. Peter Jones, Limited (Sloane-square) include No. 1, Eaton-place, and Chelsea houses in Jubilee-place, Wellington-square, and Markham-square.

Harmston Hall, a Queen Anne stone house, six miles from Lincoln, with 2,600 acres and a rent-roll of £3,300 a year, is for sale by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Mount-street).

The lease for 98 years, at £1,500 a year ground-rent, of the new Duchess Theatre, Catherine-street, Strand, is for sale by Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden (Maddox-street). Next Thursday the firm will sell freehold corner premises in Shaftesbury-avenue, and shops in High-street, Sutton.

SALES BY AUCTION

MILESTONE and COLLIS
TEDDINGTON—95, Stanley-road, freehold . . £845
HYDMANN, STREET and BRIDGE
DOLLIS HILL—39 and 41, Dudden Hill-lane, freehold . . 715
HERBERT DULAKE and Co.
OXFORD—235, Woodstock-road . . 2,425

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description.
Anscombe and Ringland	The Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Leasehold Property
Folkard and Hayward	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Blake, Son and Williams	Do. (2.30)	Leasehold Properties
Robson and Perrin	Do. (2.30)	Leasehold Properties
Donal, Tatty and Brent	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Property
Hussey, Walcott and Co.	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
Collins and Collins	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Property
Messrs. Pearson	Do. (2.45)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Hampton and Sons	20, St. James-square, S.W. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY.

W. E. Hurcomb	Calder House, Piccadilly, W. (10.30)	Valuable Pictures
Harrods, Ltd.	29, Alleyn Park, Dulwich, S.E. (11.0)	Antique Furniture, &c.
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C. (11.0)	Contents of the Hotel
Debenham, Storr and Sons	26, King-st., Covent Garden, W.C. (12.0)	Old English Silver, Jewellery, &c.
Tooth and Tooth	187-9, Oxford-street, W. (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Hampton and Sons	22, Queen's-gate, S.W. (1.0)	Contents of the Residence
Phillips, Son and Neale	75, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Rare Books
Eastwood and Holt	London Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, E.C. (1.0)	Chinese Porcelain and Pottery, &c.
W. and F. C. Bonham and Sons	14, New Burlington-street, W. (1.0)	Modern Furniture
Rogers, Chapman and Thomas	49, Warwick-square, S.W. (1.30)	Furniture, &c.
Puttick and Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps
A. W. Taylor and Co.	Flat B, 81, Parkside, Wimbledon Common, S.W. (2.0)	Furniture, &c.
Chesterton and Sons	8, Stafford-terrace, Kensington, W.	Furniture, China, Baxter Prints, &c.
Messrs. Treves	47, Dover-street, Piccadilly, W. (—)	Antique Furniture, Copper, Brass, &c.

From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1830. Price 7d.

By the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and the Convocation of a New Assembly for the 3d of August, France will for the next two months be occupied with the business of the elections and the character of the new members. To this element of popular interest and excitement, in itself sufficiently pungent, will be added the flying rumours or certain intelligence of French success or failure on the African Coast [in the campaign against Algeria],—the reports of changes in the Cabinet, or of sinister designs in the Government,—and, in short, the numberless inventions with which the French opposition press has of late teemed. The electors are told that at the present crisis the Court and the country are placed in direct hostility to each other; that the candidate of the Ministry must be the enemy of the charter; that out of the electoral urn must issue the fate of the Bourbons or of free institutions; that there is no middle course between a vote for counter-revolution and liberalism; and that the colleges now convoked must either return a Ministerial majority or seal the doom of representative Government.

3 per Cent. Cons. 92¾ to 3.

The two new ferry boats, the Will Crooks and the John Benn, have now arrived at Woolwich ferry, and the first trips across will be made by the boats at 3 p.m. next Friday and the following Friday, starting from the south pontoon off the southern approach, Nile-street, High-street, Woolwich.

SENSATIONAL REDUCTIONS
Aeolian
Removal Sale

OUR COMPLETE STOCK OF
PIANOS
Uprights, Grands & 'Pianola' Pianos
Must be disposed of before we leave our present quarters

OPEN EVENINGS DURING SALE

OPEN EVENINGS DURING SALE

Hundreds of Bargains from which to choose

There are still hundreds of most attractive bargains from which to choose, but this enormous stock is moving rapidly, so no time should be lost in making your choice.

This is not surprising when you consider that the instruments on sale include the entire stock of beautiful pianos and 'Pianola' Pianos from our famous Bond Street showrooms. The sensational prices at which they are being offered are only possible because this clearance will save us thousands of pounds in damage and moving expenses.

These groups contain many individual bargains that must be seen to be appreciated

BABY GRANDS (USED)
Exceptional Bargains
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from £3 down

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Instruments of the famous Aeolian make and thoroughly reconditioned in our factories.
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Some at less than half usual price
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Steinway 'Duo-Art' 'Pianola' Piano (Upright)	275
Steck 'Duo-Art' 'Pianola' Piano (Grand)	275
Weber 'Duo-Art' 'Pianola' Piano (Grand)	295
Steck 'Duo-Art' 'Pianola' Piano (Grand)	315
Weber 'Duo-Art' 'Pianola' Piano (Grand)	350
Steinway 'Duo-Art' 'Pianola' Piano (Grand)	500

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Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†‡, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†‡.

6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Iceland, Straits Settlements*.

8 P.M.—To Guianas (British, French and Dutch), Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, and St. Vincent).

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (all parts)‡, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Japan, Newfoundland†, West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, British Togoland, British and French Cameroons), United States†, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (Las Palmas).

9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos).

5.30 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†‡, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†‡.

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Brazil (Para and Manaos)†, Dutch East Indies, Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan, Peru (Iquitos), West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (ex. Katanga) and French Middle Congo).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	May 20	5.30 p.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	May 21	5.30 p.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	May 21	6 p.m.
B. Star†† (Almeda Star)	May 22	6 a.m.
R.M.S.P.†† (Arlanza)	May 22	5.30 p.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	May 23	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	May 26	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	May 29	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Morea and Mongolia)	May 22	6 p.m.
Orient (Orontes)	May 29	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails	May 22	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	May 21	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	May 20	5.30 p.m.
Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	May 21	5.30 p.m.
Rio, Santos): Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	May 21	6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos): Booth† (Hildebrand)	May 21	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	May 22	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.†† (Arlanza)	May 22	5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	May 23	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	May 23	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	May 26	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts): Via N.Y.: (Olympic)	May 21	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	May 24	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Direct† (Emp. of France)	May 24	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 23	8 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct† (Emp. of France)	May 24	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	May 23	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (Las Palmas): Via Madrid and Cadiz	May 21	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): Aberdeen (Euripides)	May 23	2 a.m.
(all parts): E.D. (New Mexico)	May 23	Noon
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	May 24	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD Is.: B. Star (Almeda Star)	May 22	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Almeda Star)	May 22	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Olympic)	May 21	2 a.m.
CEYLON: P. & O. (Morea and Mongolia)	May 22	6 p.m.
Orient (Orontes)	May 29	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts): Holt* (Philoctetes)	May 20	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Suez (Morea)	May 22	6 p.m.
Shanghai, N. China: Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 23	8 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China): Via N.Y. (Caronia)	May 24	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	May 21	2 a.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Molazun)	May 22	8 p.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Olympic)	May 21	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 23	8 p.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Slamat)	May 21	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Morea)	May 22	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Morea)	May 22	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Olympic)	May 21	2 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	May 20	6 p.m.
Ital pkt. (Ausonia)	May 21	9 a.m.
EGYPT. (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Heloman)	May 21	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said): Ital. pkt. (Heloman)	May 22	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Morea)	May 22	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mails†	May 24	6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA, Fr. pkt. (Lamartine)	May 24	6 p.m.
FALKLAND Is.: Via M'video (Arlanza)	May 22	8 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.): Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	May 20	8 p.m.
GUIANA (Br.): Harrison (Inanda)	May 22	Noon
Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	May 24	7.30 a.m.
ICELAND: Direct (Botnia)	May 20	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. & O. (Morea)	May 22	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mails†	May 24	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah): P. & O. (Morea)	May 22	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Lamartine)	May 24	6 p.m.
JAMAICA: Via N.Y. (Olympic)	May 21	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 23	8 p.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	May 21	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 23	8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Caronia)	May 24	2 a.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	May 23	11.30a.m
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	May 23	6 p.m.
MAURITIUS: Via L. Marques (Balmoral Castle)	May 23	11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND: Via N.Y.‡ (Olympic)	May 21	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Bedford)	May 23	6 p.m.
Via Canada† (Emp. of France)	May 24	2 a.m.
(Mar. Post): Via Canada (Duchess of Bedford)	May 23	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Panama (Tamaroa)	May 23	7.30 a.m.
Via 'Frisco (Malestic and Makura)	May 28	2 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos): Booth† (Hildebrand)	May 21	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	May 22	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	May 23	6 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (exc. Pto. Amelia): U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	May 23	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails†	May 23	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.): U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	May 23	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt* (Philoctetes)	May 20	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Morea)	May 22	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: W. Star† (Olympic)	May 21	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (France)	May 21	Noon
Ger. pkt.* (Europa)	May 23	2 a.m.
Cunard (Berengaria)	May 23	8 p.m.
Cunard† (Caronia)	May 24	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA: Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	May 20	8 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	May 24	7.30 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo: Bel. pkt. (Leopoldville)	May 21	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Asie)	May 24	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Leopoldville)	May 24	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea, Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan: Fr. pkt. (Asie)	May 24	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan: Fr. pkt. (Medie II.)	May 26	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Lipari)	May 27	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. & Fr. Cameroons: E.D. (Apapa)	May 21	2 a.m.
Fr. Togoland, Dahomey: Holt (G. B. Holt)	May 23	2 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia: E.D. (New Mexico)	May 23	Noon
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Fr. Cameroons: Fr. pkt. (Asie)	May 24	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone: E.D. (Bonna)	May 24	2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea: Ger. pkt. (Wadai)	June 6	8 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	May 21	2 a.m.
(Leeward): Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 23	8 p.m.
(Leeward): Du. pkt. (S. Bolivar)	May 24	7.30 a.m.
(Trinidad): Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	May 20	6 p.m.
(Trinidad): Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	May 24	7.30 a.m.
(Grenada, St. Vincent): Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	May 20	8 p.m.
(Grenada, St. Vincent): Harrison (Inanda)	May 22	Noon
Grenada, St. Vincent): Du. pkt. (S. Bolivar)	May 24	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, St. Lucia): Harrison (Inanda)	May 23	Noon
(Barbados, St. Lucia): Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	May 24	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee is 2d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fees, to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows:—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d.	per half oz.
„ Iraq	3½d.	„
„ Persia and India (Karachi)	5d.	„
„ India (Delhi)	7d.	„

An Air Mail label should be attached.

†† Letters and post-cards only.

††† Printed papers, letters and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

‡ Letters to be covered by the Olympic to Canada, Newfoundland, United States and the countries to which mails are sent (via New York) may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on May 21 from 8 a.m. to 8.50 a.m. by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To Bulgaria, China (via U.S.A.), Ecuador (via U.S.A.), Greece (by sea direct), Japan (via U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (via U.S.A.), Turkey (by sea direct), United States. **1.15 P.M.**—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (via France), India (via France), Iraq and Persia (via France and Desert Motor Service). **6 P.M.**—To Argentine and Paraguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and São Paulo), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (via Argentine), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (via Montevideo), Uruguay. **TO-MORROW. 11 A.M.**—To British Honduras (via Jamaica), Canary Islands, Fiji (via New Zealand), French Cameroons, Guatemala (via Jamaica), Liberia, Sierra Leone. **1.15 P.M.**—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, India, Iraq and Seychelles (by sec to Bombay), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, Malta. **6 P.M.**—To Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Guiana (British and Dutch).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—

TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Shanghai, North China, Bahamas, Fiji, Jamaica, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Europa. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Lutetia. **TO-MORROW.**—U.S.A., by ss. Berengaria. Egypt and Sudan, by Italian Packet. China and Japan, *via* Siberia.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY

BERENGARIA (Cunard), from New York; Southampton, 5 p.m.

CITY OF HANKOW (Ellerman), from Rangoon; London, a.m.

TO-MORROW

"CAMITO" (E. & F.), from Santa Maria; Avonmouth, noon.

CITY OF BRISBANE (Ellerman), from Rangoon; London.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE (Ellerman), from Bombay; Middlesbrough.

CITY OF TOKIO (Ellerman), from Far East; London.

ILE DE FRANCE (C.G.T.), from New York; Plymouth, 2 p.m.

ORONTES (Orient), from Australia; Southampton, 8 a.m. Due London, Thursday, 8 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

BERERY ... Fm. Forcados, arr. Lagos 16th.
BIAFRA ... For Hull, left Grand Popo 15th.
BODNANT ... For L'pool, left Accra 16th.
BOUTRY ... For Sapele, left Las Palmas 18th.
HENRY STANLEY ... For Victoria, left Lagos 19th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MINNEWASKA ... Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 19th.

BEN LINE

BENCLEUCH ... For Vancouver, left Yokohama 18th.
BENCRUACHAN ... For Far East, left Singapore 18th.

BIBBY

GLOUCESTERSHIRE ... For Rangoon, left Pt. Sudan 17th.
HEREFORDSHIRE ... Fm. Barry, arr. Pt. Said 18th.
SHROPSHIRE ... For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 17th.
STAFFORDSHIRE ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Rangoon 17th.
WARWICKSHIRE ... Fm. Rangoon, arr. Bahrein 18th.

BLUE FUNNEL

AGAPENOR ... For Philippines, left Singapore 16th.
ANCHISES ... For L'pool, left Fremantle 17th.
ASTYANAX ... For N.Y., left Boston 16th.
AUTOLYCUS ... Fm. China, arr. Belawan 18th.
DEMOSTOCUS ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Penang 15th.
IDOMENEUS ... For L'pool, left Tsingtao 16th.
MACHAON ... For L'pool, left Penang 16th.
PERSEUS ... For Ldn., left Taku Bar 16th.
PREMIUS ... For Japan, left Hong-kong 15th.

BLUE STAR

NORMAN STAR ... Fm. R. Plate, arr. Ldn. 18th.
RODNEY STAR ... For Ldn., left Las Palmas 18th.
STUART STAR ... Fm. R. Plate, arr. Ldn. 17th.
TUSCAN STAR ... For Ldn., left B. Aires 16th.
VIKING STAR ... Fm. B. Aires, arr. Rio Grand 18th.

BOOTH

CUTHBERT ... For N.Y., left Para 17th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERBURN ... For Hamburg, left Three Rivers 17th
BEAVERFORD ... Fm. Montreal, arr. Ldn. 18th.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL ... Fm. L'pool, arr.: Quebec 17th.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA ... Fm. Shimizu, arr. Quebec 17th.
EMP. OF SCOTLAND ... For Quebec, left Cherbourg 17th.
MELITA ... For Glasgow, left Montreal 17th.
MONTROSE ... Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Quebec 18th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN ALPINE ... Fm. Pacific, arr. Nukualofa 18th.
CLAN CHATTAN ... Fm. Calcutta, arr. Calcutta 17th.
CLAN GRANT ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Colombo 18th.
CLAN KEITH ... Fm. Madagascar, arr. Morocombe 18th.
CLAN LINDSAY ... Fm. Swansea, arr. Middlesbro' 17th.
CLAN MACALISTER ... Fm. A'bouth, arr. Glasgow 18th.
CLAN MACBEAN ... Fm. N.Y., arr. Durban 19th.
CLAN MACBETH ... Fm. Ldn., arr. L. Marques 18th.
CLAN MACDOUGALL ... For E. Africa, left L'pool 17th.
CLAN MACFADYEN ... For Beira, left L'pool 17th.
CLAN MACGILLIVRAY ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Tuticorin 19th.
CLAN MACIVER ... For S. and E. Africa, left N.Y. 17th.
CLAN MACKENZIE ... Fm. Glasgow, arr. Bremen 17th.
CLAN MACNAB ... Fm. Mchstr., arr. L'pool 18th.
CLAN MACRAE ... For E. Ldn., left Lobito 17th.
CLAN MACNAUGHTEN ... For Dunkirk, left Fremantle 18th.
CLAN MACPHEE ... For L'pool, left Algiers 17th.
CLAN MACQUARRIE ... For Ldn., arr. Chittagong 18th.
CLAN MACTAGGART ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Beira 18th.
CLAN MONROE ... Fm. R. Plate, left Santos 17th.
CLAN MORRISON ... Fm. Malabar, arr. Bamburg 17th.
CLAN MURRAY ... Fm. Glasgow, arr. L'pool 18th.
CLAN OGILVY ... Fm. L'pool, arr. E. Ldn. 18th.
CLAN STUART ... For S. and E. Africa, left Ldn. 17th.
HALIARTUS ... Fm. Durban, arr. Ldn. 18th.
HESPERIA ... For Middlesbro' left Newport 16th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

FLANDRE ... Fm. Havre, arr. Colon 13th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ALAUNIA ... Fm. Montreal, arr. Ldn. 19th.
ANDANIA ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Quebec 18th.
ASCANIA ... For Montreal, left Cherbourg 18th.
CARINTHIA ... For N.Y., left Queenstown 18th.
CARONIA ... Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 19th.
SAMARIA ... Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 18th.

ANCHOR

CAMERONIA ... Fm. N.Y., arr. Moville 19th.
TRANSYLVANIA ... Left N.Y. 17th.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

ATHENIA ... For Montreal, left Belfast 18th.
LETITIA ... For L'pool, left Quebec 16th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT WELLINGTON ... For Ldn., left Launceston 18th.

DONALDSON

CRANLEY ... Fm. Fiwey, arr. Botwood 15th.
GREMLISTONE MARY ... For Glasgow, left Botwood 16th.
KASTALIA ... For Bristol, left Montreal 16th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

ARRUANI ... For Kingston, left A'mouth 17th.
PACUARE ... Fm. St. Marta, arr. A'mouth 18th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF BATAVIA ... Fm. Calcutta, arr. Suez 18th.
CITY OF DERBY ... Fm. Clyde, arr. Pt. Said 18th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF BAGDAD ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Sudan 16th.
CITY OF BEDFORD ... Fm. Calcutta, arr. Gib. 19th.
CITY OF KHIOS ... Fm. Saigon, arr. Hamburg 17th.
CITY OF VENICE ... Fm. Bombay, arr. Antwerp 18th.
CITY OF YORK ... Fm. Karachi, arr. Suez 19th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

FRANCISCO ... Fm. Tyne, arr. N.Y. 15th.

FURNESS, LINE

LONDON EXCHANGE ... For Ldn., left N.Y. 17th.
PACIFIC PRESIDENT ... Fm. Clyde, arr. Los Angeles 16th.

GLEN

GLENAMOY ... For Far East, left Suez 18th.
GLENGARRY ... For Antwerp, arr. Middlesbrough 18th.
GLENIFFER ... For Vladivostok, arr. Kobe 17th.

HAMBURG SUD-AMERIKA

CAP NORTE ... For Hamburg, left Santos 19th.
MONTE OLIVIA ... Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 19th.
MONTE SARMIENTO ... For B. Aires, left La Coruna 19th.

HARRISON

AUTHOR ... For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 17th.
COLONIAL ... Fm. Beira, arr. Mombasa 18th.
DICTATOR ... Fm. Clyde, arr. Kingston 16th.
DIPLOMAT ... Fm. Beira, arr. Pt. Natal 18th.
DRAMATIST ... Fm. Colon, arr. Demerara 17th.
HISTORIAN ... For Ldn., left Colombo 17th.
INGOMA ... Fm. Demerara, arr. Trinidad 16th.
MAGISTRAN ... For Ldn., left Orleans 16th.
WAYFARER ... Left Matanzas 16th.

HENDERSON

IRRAWADDY ... For Manila, left Dairen 18th.

HOULDER

HARDWICKE GRANGE ... Fm. Ldn., arr. B. Aires 17th.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

JAMAICA MERCHANT ... Fm. Jamaica, arr. B'dam 18th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

ARCHIMEDES ... For L'pool, left B. Aires 17th.
BRONTE ... Fm. B. Aires, arr. L'pool 19th.
BRUYERE ... For Rio Grands, left Pernambuco 17th.

LEYLAND

DARIAN ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Barbados 17th.
MERCIAN ... For Savanilla, left Curacao 18th.

LLOYD SABAUDO

COSTE GRANITE ... Fm. Genoa, arr. N.Y. 19th.
COSTE ROSSO ... For Genoa, left Cadiz 19th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MCBRTE. BERGAIM ... Fm. Montreal, arr. L'pool 18th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

D'ARTAGNAN ... Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 19th.
LTE. DE LEELE ... For M'seilles, left Aden 18th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS ... Fm. Amsterdam, left Sabang 19th.
J. P. COEN ... For Amsterdam, left Sabang 19th.
KON. DER NEDERLANDEN ... Fm. Batavia, arr. Suez 19th.
SMALOER ... For Sabang, left N.Y. 17th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN ... For R. Plate, left Boulogne 17th.
HIGHLAND MONARCH ... For R. Plate, left Santos 16th.
HIGHLAND HOPE ... For B. Aires, arr. La Plata 17th.
MESSONIER ... For U.K., left Cebu 18th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ATSUTA MARU ... Fm. Yokohama, arr. M'seilles 18th.
CALCUTTA MARU ... For Bombay, left Kobe 17th.
CHICHIBU MARU ... For Hong-kong, left Shanghai 18th.
HAKODATE MARU ... Fm. Tsoa, arr. Kobe 19th.
HAKURAN MARU ... Fm. Ldn., arr. Singapore 19th.
HIKAWA MARU ... For Seattle, left Yokohama 17th.
KAMAKURA MARU ... Fm. B. Aires, arr. Shimizu 17th.
KATORI MARU ... Fm. Yokohama, arr. Antwerp 18th.
LIMA MARU ... Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 17th.
MUROHAN MARU ... Fm. Calcutta, arr. Osaka 19th.
TAMBA MARU ... For Colombo, left Singapore 19th.
TOYAMA MARU ... Fm. Seattle, arr. Yokohama 16th.
YAMAGATA MARU ... Fm. Yokohama, left Colombo 18th.

ORIENT

ORFORD ... Cruising, arr. Split 18th.
ORONTES ... For Ldn., left Gib. 18th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

BALLARAT ... Fm. Brisbane, arr. Suez 18th.
BARRABOOL ... Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 19th.
CATHAY ... Fm. Sydney, arr. Suez 17th.
CHITRAL ... Fm. Sydney, arr. Melbourne 18th.
CORINTH ... For Bombay, left M'seilles 17th.
KAISAR-I-HIND ... For Ldn., left Bombay 17th.
KARMALA ... For Yokohama, left Aden 18th.
KASHGAR ... For Ldn., left Penang 17th.
MALOJA ... For Brisbane, left Sydney 17th.
NALDERA ... For Brisbane, left Aden 18th.
PARMA ... Fm. Calcutta, arr. Antwerp 18th.
PESHAWAR ... Fm. Rockhampton, arr. Suez 18th.
RAJPUTANA ... Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 18th.
RANPURA ... For Yokohama, left Singapore 18th.
RAWALPINDI ... Fm. Ldn., arr. Piraeus 17th.
VICEROY OF INDIA ... Fm. Bombay, arr. Gib. 19th.

BRITISH INDIA

DUMRALA ... Fm. Karachi, arr. Havre 18th.
KAIROA ... For Bombay, left Malta 18th.
MADURA ... For Beira, left M'seilles 18th.
MANDALA ... For Ldn., left Pt. Said 18th.
MANELA ... For Ldn., left Colombo 18th.
TAKADA ... Fm. Calcutta, arr. Singapore 18th.
TELAWA ... For Calcutta, left Kobe 17th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

MAKURA ... Fm. Sydney, arr. Wellington 19th.
NARRADA ... Fm. Calcutta, arr. Wellington 19th.
NIAGARA ... Fm. Vancouver, arr. Auckland 19th.

RED STAR

WESTERNLAND ... Fm. Antwerp, arr. Halifax 18th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ATLANTIS ... Arr. Rhodes 17th.
NARIVA ... Fm. R. Aires, arr. Rio Grande do Sul 18th.
SAMBRE ... Fm. Cardiff, arr. Bahia 17th.
SOMME ... Fm. Cardiff, arr. Rio Grande do Sul 18th.

SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION

CORINTHIC ... Fm. Wellington, arr. Sthmtn. 18th.

UNION-CASTLE

ARMADALE CASTLE ... Fm. Table B., arr. Sthmtn. 19th.
GARTH CASTLE ... For Beira, left St. Helena 18th.
LLANDAFF CASTLE ... Fm. Ldn., arr. Mombasa 19th.
LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE ... For Ldn., left Mombasa 18th.
SANDOWN CASTLE ... Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 19th.
SAXON ... Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Table B. 19th.

UNITED STATES LINES

GEO. WASHINGTON ... Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 18th.

WHITE STAR

ALBERTIC ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Montreal 18th.
CALGARIC ... For Montreal, left Q'town 18th.
CEDRIC ... For L'pool, left Queenstown 18th.
DORIC ... Fm. Montreal, arr. L'pool 19th.
MAJESTIC ... Fm. N.Y., due Cherbourg 21st.

YEOWARD LINE

AGUILA ... Fm. Las Palmas, arr. L'pool 18th.

MARINE INSURANCE

GREEK STEAMER ASHORE

News received yesterday showed that the Greek steamer MARIA S. KASTANOU, bound from Sagunto for Herrenuyk, was stranded at Carrumeiro Vejo. It was stated that she was lying in a b

A copy of this Prospectus has been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies.
The Subscription List will open on 19th May, 1930, and will close on or before 23rd May, 1930.
Application will be made to the Committee of The Stock Exchange for permission to deal in and a quotation of the Debenture Stock now issued.

MOUNT ISA MINES

LIMITED

(Incorporated in New South Wales.)

SHARE CAPITAL:

Authorised £3,000,000 in Shares of £1 each.

Issued and fully paid	£1,295,800
Under option until 30th June, 1931, at £2 per share	5,805
Under option until 31st March, 1933, at £1.10.0 per share	200,000
Reserved for conversion rights on present issue of Debenture Stock	1,000,000
In reserve	498,395
	£3,000,000

ISSUE AT PAR OF

£1,500,000 8% CONVERTIBLE and REDEEMABLE DEBENTURE STOCK

To the extent to which this issue may not be Subscribed the Queensland Government has agreed to guarantee finance to the Company, up to a total of £500,000.

The Mining Trust Ltd. has applied for and will be allotted £1,000,000 of the Stock in terms of this Prospectus.

The Stock will constitute a first floating charge on the property and assets of the Company. Upwards of £2,000,000 has already been spent in development and equipment of the property; the gross value of ore reserves proven to date is £10,000,000.

Proceeds of the Issue will repay all loans and liabilities and provide working capital for the first mill unit now being completed. This unit alone is estimated to return an annual profit, at even present low metal prices, of £695,000, i.e., sufficient to cover the Debenture Interest more than five times.

The Stock carries the right of conversion into shares for three years at the rate of one £1 fully paid share for every £1 10s. of Debenture Stock.

The Debenture Stock will be constituted by a Trust Deed and will be secured by a first floating charge on the Undertaking and all other assets of the Company, present and future, including its uncalled capital, if any.

Interest on the Stock will be payable on 31st May and 30th November in each year; the first payment, calculated from the due dates of payment of the respective instalments mentioned below, will be made on 30th November, 1930.

The Stock will be transferable in multiples of £1.

The Stock is convertible at the option of the holder on one month's previous notice in writing to the Company, expiring at any time on or before the 31st day of May, 1933, into £1 Ordinary Shares of the Company to the nominal value of £2 for each £3 of Stock.

The shares issued in exchange for any Stock will rank for the payment of any dividend declared on the Ordinary Shares of the Company subsequent to the date on which such notice is received by the Company and in all other respects pari passu with the issued Ordinary Shares of the Company for the time being.

Interest on any stock converted into shares will cease as from the date of the last payment of interest due prior to the date on which the notice to convert is received by the Company.

Any Stock not converted into shares will be redeemed in London at par on or before 31st May, 1944, by ten equal annual drawings, the first such drawing to be made on 31st May, 1934. The Company has the right at any time after 31st May, 1933, on giving six months' notice, to redeem outstanding stock at the rate of £105 per £100 stock. The Company also has the right to purchase stock in the open market.

TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS.
SIR HERBERT GIBSON, Bart. ARTHUR G. MORRISH, M.V.O., F.C.A

DIRECTORS.
LESLIE URQUHART (Chairman). H. McRAE.
FRANK HAMBRIDGE. LT.-COL. C. A. REID SCOTT, D.S.O.
HON. A. M. HEMSLEY, M.L.C. P. E. WEBSTER.
W. H. CORBOULD (Advisory).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
LESLIE URQUHART (Chairman). H. DEBERMOTT, A.R.S.M., M.Inst.M.M.
E. GILMAN BROWN, E.M., M.Inst.M.M. D. F. MITCHELL, E.M., A.I.M.E.
J. M. CALLOW, A.I.M.E., M.Inst.M.M. C. A. MITKE, E.M., M.Inst.M.M., A.I.M.E.
H. H. KNOX, A.I.M.E., M.Inst.M.M. J. J. B. WEBSTER.

SOLICITORS.
DEACON & CO., 5, Gt. St. Helens, E.C.3.
ALLEN ALLEN & HEMSLEY, 16, Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

AUDITORS.
PRIESTLEY & MORRIS, 16, Barrack Street, Sydney.

BROKERS.
JOHN PRUST & CO., Basildon House, Moorgate, E.C.2.
FIELDING, SON & MACLEOD, Austin Friars House, Austin Friars, E.C.2
E. M. SCOTT & CO., Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2.
J. & J. REID, 14, Cornhill, E.C.3.
McNALL & HORDERN, 100, Pitt Street, Sydney.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD. (London).
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (Sydney and Mount Isa).

HEAD OFFICE AND SECRETARY.
J. FARRAM, 67, York Street, Sydney.

LONDON BRANCH REGISTRY AND SECRETARY.
W. SELF, Adelaide House, King William Street, London, E.C.4.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LTD. (50, Cornhill, London, E.C.3, Head Office and Branches) is authorised, as Bankers for the Company, to receive applications for the above Debenture Stock at par.

Payable as follows:

On Application	£10 per cent.
On Allotment	10 "
On 16th June, 1930	20 "
On 15th July, 1930	30 "
On 15th August, 1930	30 "
	£100 per cent.

Payment may be made in full on Allotment under discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Preferential consideration will be given to applications by Shareholders of the Company and of The Mining Trust Ltd. if made on the special forms provided for the purpose.

PROSPECTUS

The Company was incorporated on 13th January, 1924, and owns extensive lead-silver-zinc mines in Queensland, Australia.

The mines are situate at the township of Mount Isa, 600 miles from the port of Townsville, with which they are connected by Government railway.

Upwards of £2,000,000 has been spent in the development and equipment of the property, of which approximately £1,000,000 has been provided by The Mining Trust Ltd. on loan; the proceeds of the present issue are required for and will be devoted to the **repayment of all loans and liabilities and the provision of capital for completion and operation of the first mill unit of 2,000 tons of ore daily capacity, referred to below.**

The following statement regarding Mount Isa Mines is made by the Advisory Committee of the Company. This Committee, whose names are given above, includes engineers of the highest repute and experience in the non-ferrous metal industry in America and elsewhere and well known in London mining circles.

REPORT BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

12th May, 1930.

To the Directors, MOUNT ISA MINES LIMITED.

DEAR SIRS,

In connection with the proposed issue of £1,500,000 Debenture Stock, the Advisory Committee begs to submit the following statement:—

ORE RESERVES.—As at present known, the mineralised area is 2½ miles long by 1,500ft. wide, and contains a large number of ore bodies. So far three of these have been proven by 30,000ft. of diamond drilling and 3½ miles of underground development, and show 28,000,000 tons of ore, with a gross value of more than £80,000,000 at current low metal prices. Practically the whole of this tonnage is above the 750ft. level.

The ultimate length nor depth have the limits of these ore-bodies yet been encountered; proving of further ore reserves is in progress.

DIAMOND DRILLING AND MINE DEVELOPMENT.—All the drill holes which have penetrated the ore-bearing territory in the footwall of the Black Star have cut two distinct parallel veins of good width, and already have proven 2,500,000 tons of ore of high grade. There is evidence that the underground drives now in progress cutting across 1,500ft. of this ore-bearing territory between the line of strike of the Rio Grande, Black Rock, Saccharine and Mount Isa lenses on one side, and the Black Star on the other, will disclose many similar parallel ore-bodies with a potential great increase in the tonnage.

As an indication of magnitude, the Black Star ore-body alone, on the 500ft. level, has an unbroken length of 2,000ft. and an average width of 180ft., with neither the northern nor southern limits yet defined; this is equivalent to 4,500,000 tons per 100ft. in depth. Diamond drilling has proven remarkably consistent widths and assay values to a depth of 1,000ft.; the programme provides for the completion this year of a number of additional holes to the 1,000ft. level, followed by drilling to the 1,500ft. level.

While the tonnage of ore already proven ranks Mount Isa as the world's greatest lead-silver-zinc deposit, the indications and results established give assurance that this amount of 28,000,000 tons of proven ore—large though it is—will be greatly increased in the near future.

The proving of ore-reserves, development of the mine and equipment of the property for production has been carried out under the supervision and with the collaboration of the members of the Advisory Committee, assisted by a number of specially selected engineers on the spot.

The mine is being developed for an ultimate output of 10,000 tons of ore daily.

LABOUR.—During the six years since the inception of the Company no serious misunderstandings with labour have occurred, and there is no reason to anticipate any in the future continuance. The excellent housing and living amenities being provided and the system of mass production, hitherto unknown in Australia, ensure to workers living conditions and rates of pay on a scale comparable with those obtaining in America.

FIRST MILL UNIT.—The first unit of the mill, together with power plant, and full equipment of the property for production, is being completed and should be in operation early in the autumn.

ESTIMATED PROFITS.—The first unit of 2,000 tons of ore daily capacity is estimated to produce 70,000 tons of lead, 4,200,000ozs. of silver, and 3,000 tons of zinc per annum. At current low metal prices, this production should yield a net annual profit, subject to taxation, of £695,000, or sufficient to cover the Debenture Stock more than five times.

Estimates of profits are based on results actually obtained in the mine and in the test plant over a long period.

The following table gives the estimated annual profits from the 2,000 ton a day plant at various prices for lead. No credit is taken for silver or zinc; silver is taken at 1s. 7d. per ounce:—

At £12 per ton for lead	£250,000	At £22 per ton for lead	£982,000
" £13 " " "	£327,000	" £23 " " "	£999,000
" £14 " " "	£394,000	" £24 " " "	£1,016,000
" £15 " " "	£461,000	" £25 " " "	£1,124,000
" £16 " " "	£528,000	" £26 " " "	£1,201,000
" £17 " " "	£595,000	" £27 " " "	£1,268,000
" £18 " " "	£663,000	" £28 " " "	£1,336,000
" £19 " " "	£730,000	" £29 " " "	£1,403,000
" £20 " " "	£797,000	" £30 " " "	£1,470,000
" £21 " " "	£865,000		

As a guide the following metal prices are given:—

	Lead	Zinc	Silver	Estimated profit at these prices
Average, past 10 years	£25	£32	2/0	£1,626,000
" 5 "	£27	£39	2/3	£1,439,000
" 1929	£32	£25	2/0	£1,106,000
April, 1930	£18.09	£18.34	1/7½	£695,000

Study of the world's lead-zinc production indicates that the existing abnormally low prices for these metals place a heavy burden on all producing mines and, indeed, result in a large proportion of the present metal output being produced at a loss. Present prices for lead and zinc are the lowest for 20 and 30 years respectively, and the low price of silver the lowest recorded in the history of the industry. A reaction to higher prices in these metals in the near future is therefore indicated.

The Mount Isa Company, owing to the magnitude of its mines, which permits operation by modern low-cost methods of mass production, should be able to earn the satisfactory initial profit of £695,000, even at present low prices, with an increase of £70,000 for each £1 rise in lead and £17,500 for each 1d. rise in silver.

Yours faithfully,
For THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE,
E. GILMAN BROWN, J. M. CALLOW.

Assuming that the options on shares are exercised, thus providing the Company with large additional cash resources, and that the whole of the Debenture Stock is converted into shares, the issued capital of the Company will be £2,501,605, on which capital the profit from the first unit alone should amount to more than 27 per cent. per annum. This, with the continual additions to proven ore reserves and increases in production and profits, makes the three-year right to convert Debenture Stock into shares at £1 10s. per share of considerable potential value.

The following information is given in compliance with the Companies Act, 1929:—

The arrangement with the Queensland Government above referred to is embodied in two letters, dated 14th and 15th May, 1930, exchanged between the Official Secretary to the Agent-General for Queensland and the Mount Isa Mines Limited. No other contracts have been made by the Company in the last two years except in the ordinary course of its business. The Company has no place of business in this country, but the Draft of the Trust Deed, Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and the letters exchanged with the Agent-General for Queensland above referred to, can be seen at the Company's London Branch Registry during business hours on any day (all 9 which the Lists remain open. The following fully paid shares have been issued within the last two years for a consideration other than cash:—5,500 shares as brokerage and 50,000 shares as commission in connection with the subscription in 1927 of £650,000 Debenture Stock; 150 shares as commission in connection with the acquisition of a mineral lease by the Company. Report of the Auditors to the Mount Isa Mines, Limited:—

We hereby certify that no profits have been earned or dividends paid by the Company since its incorporation.

Sydney, 17th April, 1930. PRIESTLEY & MORRIS, Chartered Accountants.

Applications for the Debenture Stock, which must be for multiples of £1, should be made on the accompanying Forms of Application, and forwarded with a cheque for the application money to The National Provincial Bank, Limited, 50, Cornhill, E.C.3.

If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment. Payment in full on allotment may be made under discount of 5 per cent. per annum. If any application is not accepted the amount paid on application will be returned.

Failure to pay any instalment on the due date will render the allotment liable to cancellation and the amount previously paid to forfeiture. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on instalments in arrear.

Certificates for the Debenture Stock, fully paid, will be ready for delivery by the Company on or after 1st September, 1930, in exchange for fully paid Allotment Letters.

No underwriting commission has been or will be paid, but a brokerage of ½ per cent. on the nominal amount of Debenture Stock allotted will be paid in respect of allotments made on applications bearing the stamp of a Broker or other Authorised Agent.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the National Provincial Bank Limited (Head Office and Branches), Brokers, or at the London Branch Registry.

Dated 17th May, 1930.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED

No.....

MOUNT ISA MINES LIMITED.

(Incorporated in New South Wales.)

Issue of £1,500,000 8 per cent. Convertible and Redeemable Debenture Stock at par.

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FORM OF APPLICATION.

To MOUNT ISA MINES LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £..... being the deposit at the rate of 10 per cent.) payable on application for £..... of the above-mentioned Debenture Stock, I/we, being of full age, hereby request that you will allot to me/us that amount of Debenture Stock, and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any less amount that you may allot to me/us upon the terms of the Prospectus dated 17th May, 1930, and I/we agree to pay the balance due from me/us by the instalments specified in the Prospectus.

Dated this day of May, 1930.

SIGNATURE.....

SURNAME.....

CHRISTIAN NAME or NAMES (in full) (State if Mr., Mrs. or Miss.) .....

ADDRESS (in full) .....

PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION..... (PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.)

Cheques should be drawn in Bearer and crossed National Provincial Bank Ltd. Any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be signed by the Drawer.

No Receipt will be issued for payment on application, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course, either by Allotment Letter or Letter of Regret.

This form should be filled up and forwarded to NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED, 50, Cornhill, London, E.C.3, together with a cheque for the amount payable on application.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

NEW INDIA LOAN

DISCOUNT COMPANY'S FRESH CAPITAL

Another loan for the Government of India was underwritten yesterday and is offered for subscription to-day. The issue consists of £7,000,000 of Six per Cent. Bonds, 1933-35, and the price is 99 per cent. Five per cent. is payable on application, 24 per cent. on June 2, 40 per cent. on July 1, and the balance on July 30. A first payment of dividend amounting to £2 15s. per cent. will be made on December 15. The proceeds of the issue will be used mainly to provide funds for capital expenditure on railways and the balance will be employed for general purposes. The stock is a trustee investment. It was only in February last that the Government of India issued, at the price of 99, £6,000,000 of Six per Cent. Bonds, repayable at par in 1932, or at the option of the borrower at 101 in 1933. That issue, which was a shorter term security than the present one, was a conspicuous success, the amount being covered about three times over, but in present circumstances it can hardly be expected that the result will be so good.

India's Debt Position

The new bonds give a flat yield of £6 1s. 3d. and a redemption yield of £6 4s. 9d. per cent. Such a high rate would not have been necessary but for the foolish activities of the Indian agitators, for the financial position of India is thoroughly satisfactory. It is to be hoped that the general body of Indian taxpayers realize that the damage done by the agitators to India's credit must be paid for by them. That India appears in the market as a borrower for the second time this year is not due to any sudden growth of expenditure. For an unusually long period India abstained from borrowing in sterling, while at the same time spending large sums in sterling upon the railways, and she is now simply making up part of the leeway. Thus, in the past five years Indian railway capital expenditure made in England amounted to £54,360,000, of which only £17,822,000 was financed by borrowings in sterling. The bulk of the difference between these figures has been provided out of resources remitted from India. During the five years about 2,300 miles of new lines were added to the Indian railway system, and the capital expenditure on State-owned lines, excluding purchases of new systems, amounted to 128 crores of rupees (£96,000,000). As regards the debt of India on March 31 last the interest-bearing obligations in India and in England were £848,800,000, while the interest-yielding assets amounted to £686,200,000, leaving a balance of interest-bearing obligations not covered by interest-yielding assets of £162,600,000. The corresponding net interest charge falling to be borne by Indian revenues was £4,800,000, but as against this the railway undertaking furnishes, over and above the full interest on the capital employed, a profit to the Government of £4,600,000, which is nearly equal to the net interest charge.

Result of the L.C.C. Issue

Dealings began for the first time yesterday in the new £12,500,000 Japanese Conversion loan, which bears 5½ per cent. interest, and was offered at 90. The loan, it will be remembered, was heavily oversubscribed. Cash applicants for the larger sums received only 10 per cent. of the amounts applied for, those for amounts ranging from £200 to £1,000 received £100, and applicants for £100 had to be ruled out altogether. At one time yesterday the scrip touched 1¼ premium, but, owing to profit-taking, it closed at 1 1-16 premium. Underwriters were left with 62 per cent. of the London County Council loan of £3,000,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock, which was offered last week at 95. Dealings began yesterday, and after touching ¼ discount, the scrip weakened and closed at ¼ discount.

More Capital for a Discount House

The directors of Alexanders Discount Company, one of the three leading discount houses, have called an extraordinary general meeting for June 11 with the object of submitting proposals for the raising of fresh capital. It is intended to increase the authorized capital from £1,500,000 to £1,800,000, and to issue 225,000 Ordinary shares of £2 (of which £1 will be called up, the balance being reserve liability) at a premium of £1 15s. per share. The company will then have a subscribed capital of £1,575,000 and a paid-up capital of £1,000,000, while the receipt of share premiums amounting to £393,750 will increase the reserve fund to £968,750. Thus it should not be long before the company is in the enviable position of having a reserve fund running into seven figures, and be equal to its paid-up capital. As the price of the old shares is 3½ the offer of new shares, which will be made in the ratio of one in three, will provide shareholders with an acceptable bonus. The company last year paid a dividend of 15 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent., and allowing for the fact that the bonus was tax free the total distribution on a subject-to-tax basis was equal to 21½ per cent. Assuming this rate be maintained, the new shares at 2½ will give a yield of nearly 7½ per cent. Moreover, they will rank for the final distribution in respect of the current year, which, according to precedent, includes the tax-free bonus.

A Progressive Company

At a time when the subject of giving every possible help to industry is so much to the fore the action of Alexanders in increasing the resources of a fixed nature which they will have available for the financing of trade is one that may be warmly commended. This famous Lombard-street house has for some decades past kept itself abreast of the times in regard to the facilities it has been able to offer to the commercial community, and it is of interest to compare the size of the last balance-sheet with that of 20 years ago. In December, 1910, the company had a paid-up capital of £500,000 and a reserve fund of £80,000; shortly these figures will have grown to £1,000,000 and £968,000 respectively. Twenty years ago the total of the balance-sheet was £10,824,000, a figure that contrasts with over £26,000,000 at the end of 1929.

The Mount Isa Issue

Subscriptions are at present invited for an issue at par of £1,500,000 Eight per Cent. Convertible and Redeemable Debenture stock of Mount Isa Mines, Limited. The company owns extensive lead-silver-zinc mines in Queensland, its proved deposits of these ores ranking it as the greatest property of the kind in the world. According to the prospectus, the mineralized area is 2½ miles long by 1,500ft. wide and contains a large number of ore bodies. So far, three of these have been proven by 30,000ft. of diamond drilling and 3½ miles of underground development, and show 28,000,000 tons of ore with a gross value of more than £80,000,000 at current metal prices. Practically the whole of this tonnage is above the 750ft. level. The company has a paid-up capital in £1 shares of £1,295,800 and 205,805 shares are under option. The new Debenture stock carries the right of conversion into shares for three years at the rate of one £1 fully-paid share for every £1 10s. of Debenture stock. Any stock not converted into shares will be redeemed in London at par on or before May 31, 1944, by 10 equal annual drawings, the first to be made on May 31, 1934. The company has the right, after May, 1933, to redeem outstanding stock at 105. It is stated that the Mining Trust has applied for, and will be allotted, £1,000,000 of the stock in terms of the prospectus and that to the extent to which the issue may not be subscribed the Queensland Government has agreed to guarantee finance to the company up to a total of £500,000.

Marks and Spencer Report

The report of Marks and Spencer, Limited, a retail merchanting company, shows a rapidity of growth which is exceptional. As already announced, the dividend on the Ordinary capital is raised from 15 to 20 per cent.; in addition, the directors are repeating last year's bonus issue of one new share for every 10 held. The following table gives a three-year record of the company's profits:—

	Year ended March 31		
	1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Net profit	835,175	225,116	167,242
Brought forward	27,023	24,779	19,547
Income-tax	36,586	31,567	—
To general reserve	100,000	60,000	—
To properties contingency reserve	10,000	10,000	5,000
To Preference share reserve	7,500	7,500	7,500
Balance of preliminary expenses written off	—	—	47,928
Ordinary dividend	132,000 (20%)	78,802 (15%)	43,066 (12%)
Carried forward	51,111	27,023	24,778

The total of the balance-sheet has grown from £1,321,331 on March 31, 1928, to £3,016,689 on March 31, 1930. Of the present total £2,396,465 is represented by freehold and leasehold premises. Furniture and fixtures stand at £267,394, and stock in trade at £346,281. The cash in hand is small, but the company transacts a purely cash trade.

Retail Rationalization

The importance of these striking results really lies in the methods by which they were achieved. They demonstrate in a practical fashion the value of rationalization as applied to retail distribution. The business, which consists of a chain of stores throughout the country, was, until 1926, a private concern. At about that time it became associated with a powerful insurance company, which, realizing the potentialities of the business, drew up a programme of expansion in accordance with well-established financial principles. Since then its progress has been very rapid. At the annual meeting last year the chairman explained that the programme of expansion in 1928 and 1929 gave the company additional shop frontage of over one-third of a mile, with an additional sales floor of 33,682 square miles, and with an extra counter space of 6½ miles. The principles of rationalization are not only applied by this company to the operation of its stores, but to their construction. By standardization and regulated expansion it has been found possible to build and equip the largest stores within six months, while the average store is built and equipped in 12 or 13 weeks. As the chairman of the company pointed out at the last meeting, one of the secrets of successful merchandising is the correlation of mass production with mass distribution. The economies a manufacturer can secure by mass production can avail him nothing unless at the same time he can solve his problem of distribution. Although nothing is sold in the shops of the company which costs more than 5s., every year the range of articles brought within the company's scope increases. At first a substantial proportion of the articles were foreign made, but to-day over 90 per cent. are of British manufacture. This means that British manufacturers who at first were doubtful whether it was possible, or even desirable, to manufacture cheaply enough for this company's trade, have discovered not only that it is possible but also desirable.

Principles of the Business

An organization such as this company controls offers to manufacturers a large and continuous outlet for their products without intermediate expense. Close contact is maintained between manufacturer and retailer, and how to improve or cheapen the costs of manufacture is the subject of constant collaboration. As a result, very large economies have been secured both in manufacture and in distribution. Two examples may be given of the savings effected by manufacturers working in conjunction with the company. The manufacturer of a particular garment operating his plant day and night was able to increase his profits from £39,000 to £81,000; £20,000 of the difference being accounted for by a saving in expenses, while the rest was contributed by increased turnover. Another manufacturer with a turnover in certain articles amounting to about £1,000,000 a year formerly spent about £50,000 a year in travellers' remuneration. By manufacturing in part for this company it saved in salaries £20,000 a year. It was also able to reduce the number of branches and to reduce the number of its accounts. The lessened bookkeeping saved clerical labour. Altogether, the total savings, including rent, rates, and taxes, amounted to 4 per cent. on the whole business. The company works on the principle of rigid adherence to a certain rate of profit, and any savings made, either by the manufacturer or the retailer, are passed on to the consumer. In practice it has been found that concessions to customers, either in price or quality, never failed to result in increased business.

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BRAZIL LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—4,744 Ordinary shares of £10 each, fully paid, Nos. 65,744 to 70,487.

CABLES AND WIRELESS, LIMITED.—240,029 Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Non-Cumulative "A" Ordinary stock; £22,257 "B" Ordinary stock; and £35,650 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock.

CASCADES, LIMITED.—1,068 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 2,314,187 to 2,315,184.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LIMITED.—240 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 49,558,776 to 49,559,017; and 10 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 22,110,787 to 22,110,270.

LONDON COUNTY FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, LIMITED.—210,588 shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 1,289,412 to 1,500,000.

NAPIER (D.) AND SON, LIMITED.—1,628,000 Ordinary shares of 5s. each, fully paid, Nos. 848,001 to 850,000 and 1,150,001 to 2,764,000.

ROUMANIA (KINGDOM OF).—£1,188 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of 1913 bonds of Schedule 2, Part II., of the Agreement of July 4, 1928.

ROUMANIA (KINGDOM OF).—£5,130 Four per Cent. Consolidation Loan of 1922 (British Issue), Nos. 39,291 to 8,295 (£500), C121,628 to 121,645 (£100), D22,000 to 22,013 (£50), and E71,776 to 71,807 (£20).

SCOTTISH NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.—£100,000 Ordinary stock; and £130,000 Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock.

SECOND AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.—£50,000 Five per Cent. Debenture stock, 1947-77.

SOUTH DURHAM STEEL AND IRON COMPANY, LIMITED.—4,248 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 543,774 to 547,929.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMPANY OF LONDON, LIMITED.—93,786 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 7,903,000 to 7,996,547.

STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET CONDITIONS

JAPANESE LOAN PREMIUM

The new Account on the Stock Exchange opened quietly yesterday. Gilt-edged securities were under the influence of the impending India loan, though falls were only slight. There were initial dealings in the new London County Council scrip, which closed at a discount of ¼. In the foreign market the principal feature was the opening of dealings in the new Japanese loan, which, having been substantially over-subscribed, went to an immediate premium. Home Railway stocks weakened further, and Argentine Railway securities remained out of favour. The Oil market remained one of the few bright spots in the "House," but rubber shares were dull on a further increase in the London and Liverpool stocks of rubber which carried them beyond 100,000 tons. There were few outstanding features in the Miscellaneous market. Cables and Wireless stocks weakened further. International shares were very quiet, though a fair rise was recorded in Hydro-Electric. In the engineering group Babcock and Wilcox gained further ground. Mining shares were dull.

Although the small Victory Bonds rose slightly, fractional falls were the rule in the Gilt-Edged market. The Five per Cent. War loan declined to 101 15-16, and 3½ per Cent. Conversion fell ½ to 77¾. Four per Cent. Consols weakened to 87¼. One or two of the "shorts" finished lower on balance, but were firm at the close. India loans were marked down in anticipation of the new issue. A few Australian stocks declined. Dealings in the L.C.C. scrip began at ¼ discount, but the discount widened and closed at ¼. Among the other scrips Grimsby fell to ¼ discount, but a number of others showed small rises. New Zealand advancing to ¼ premium. Home Railway Ordinary stocks weakened. Great Western falling to 84, L.M.S. to 49¼, and "Berwick" Preferred to about 28.

In the Foreign market a good turnover was reported in the new Japanese scrip, which after opening at about 1¼ premium was offered at ¼ premium, and closed at 1 1-16 premium. The Japanese 1907 loan was firmer. There were small rises in Brazilian bonds. The Rescission rising to 61½ and the "Fives" of 1913 64½. Fractional gains occurred in the French railway sterling bonds. There were few movements of importance among Foreign Railway securities. B.A. and Pacific rose a point to 83¼, while Antofagasta, at 86, recorded a gain of 1½. A further rise took place in the new Rhodesia and Mashonaland Debentures, which closed 7-16 higher at 1-16 discount.

Oil shares were again a good market, though in some cases closing below the best. Anglo-Persian gained 3-32 to 4 9-16, but Burmah closed unchanged on balance at 4¼, after having been 4¼. Royal Dutch and Shell finished slightly higher. Mexican Eagle touched 14s., but reacted, closing rather lower on balance at 13s. 4½d.

With an increase on the week of over 1,500 tons, London and Liverpool stocks of Rubber rose over 100,000 tons, and the share market was dull; Rubber Trust fell to 33s. 9d. There was no decided tendency among Tea shares; Amalgamated rallied slightly.

CABLES AND WIRELESS ISSUES WEAK

In the coal, iron, and steel group a further rise (to 57s.) took place in Babcock and Wilcox, and Consett recovered 6d. to 7s. William Cory on the other hand, fell 9d. to 61s. 3d. Cables and Wireless issues weakened further, the "B" falling 1½ to 22½, and the "A" 2½ to 50. Bleachers fell 1s. to 18s. 6d., and a number of other cotton textile shares closed slightly lower. Courtaulds closed lower on the day at 2 11-32, after having been up to 2 7-16. Imperial Chemical Ordinary was easier at 24s. 9d., the Deferred remaining at 7s. 6d. Borax Deferred fell to 13s. New York was doing very little in the International group. Brazilian Traction rose to 50½, and Hydro at 47½ showed an advance of 1½. Gramophone was easier at 5 1-16, and Columbia Graphophone closed without change at 5 11-16. Imperial Continental Gas fell to 37s. Kreuger and Toll and Swedish Match were fractionally lower. Unilever declined to 3½, after being 3 3-16; the new shares were called 1s. 6d. discount. Austin rose 9d. to 32s. 3d., and there were several other small rises among motor shares.

In the Mining market gold shares showed no decided tendency. Consolidated Gold Fields fell 3-16 to 1½ on the fusion scheme and "Johannies" finished 9d. lower at 40s. Modder East, on the other hand, advanced. In the Rhodesian group N'Changa were at one time bid for at 4 7-16, but closed without net change at 4 5-16. Congo Border and Chartered lost ground, but Rhodesian Selection Trust rose ¼ on a development cable. Tin shares were dull, the price of the metal falling £1 2s. 6d.

GERMAN BANK RATE REDUCED

STATEMENT OF POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 19

The Reichsbank discount rate has been reduced, as from to-morrow, from 5 to 4½ per cent., a figure not touched since 1914.

In explaining its reasons for the step the central committee of the bank refers to the international discount rate reductions on May 1 and says the conditions of the home capital and money markets made it inadvisable immediately to follow suit. The progressive liquidity of the German money market and the falling off in the demands made on the bank now enable it to make the reduction, from which it hopes to see more active industry and an acceleration of the return to healthy conditions on the capital market. The possibility of a further reduction to 4 per cent. was considered, but for the present it was decided to leave the rate at 4½ per cent. in order to preserve an independence of foreign markets.

The statement leaves the impression that the further reduction may yet be made, and this would for the first time reduce the interest spread between German and foreign rates.

NUMBER OF LARGE INCOMES

In reply to a question by Mr. Arthur Michael Samuel, M.P., the Financial Secretary to the Treasury states that the number of persons assessed for income-tax and surtax in the year 1927-28 (the latest for which figures are available) with annual incomes exceeding £5,000 was as follows:—Exceeding £5,000 but not exceeding £10,000, 17,916; exceeding £10,000 but not exceeding £25,000, 7,218; and exceeding £25,000, 1,029.

MINING NEWS

Rhodesian Selection Trust.—Cablegram:—"Preliminary assay results from Bisha Borehole No. 14 situated approximately 1,000ft. south-west of Borehole No. 8, beginning at a depth of 1,367.06ft., indicate 11.79ft. drillhole thickness of sulphide ore, averaging 3.04 per cent. copper."

Rhodesian Tin Dredging.—Dredge No. 2.—Output for first half of May, 48 tons 10cwt. Dredge No. 3:—14 tons 19cwt.

Naja Malaya Tin Dredging.—Dredge No. 1:—Output for first half of May, 7 tons 4cwt. Dredge No. 2:—8 tons 17cwt.

Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Limited.—In a circular to the shareholders, the directors state that the Rillton Tin Company (N.V. Billiton Maatschappij) and their associates have made an offer to purchase all or part of the shares in the company at 7s. 6d. per share. The offer becomes absolute if accepted on or before June 2 by holders of 150,000 shares, or such less number as the Rillton Company may agree. If the offer is accepted the Rillton Company reserves the right to withdraw forthwith and without notice their offer as regards any further shares. The Rillton Company, which has an issued capital of 16,500,000f. (£675,000) was founded in 1860.

Mount Lyell Mining and Railway.—Cablegram:—"Latest annual meeting ore reserves in Royal and South Travale Mines has been continuously developed with very satisfactory results. Using as a base North Mount Lyell Mine, 50ft. of ore-body averages 3.5 per cent. copper, 1.6oz. silver, below highest outcrop. Driving cross-cutting, and boring proved occurrence of low grade siliceous ore over breadth of first 400ft. Average width has not been ascertained, but taken in conjunction with those disclosed in overhead workings, together with information obtained from bores below latter attain a fairly good proportion of ore between this level and surface to be made. This is proved as at least 2,500,000 tons. Copper content varies from 1.5 per cent. to 3 per cent., last crosscut showing continuous width of 80ft. of latter value, and it is considered bulk value of whole may be set down as copper 2.25 per cent., silver 0.16oz. per ton, and gold 0.02oz. per ton. Important feature is amenability to concentration and suitability for economical mining and milling. All ore extracted during development has been treated and it is now considered that occurrences can be substantially to ore reserves. Downward continuation of occurrence not investigated but obviously extensive.

OILFIELDS NEWS

Venezuelan Consolidated Oilfields.—Production for the week ended May 17 was 2,333 barrels (338 tons), being from the Pyramid property only.

Anglo-Egyptian.—The production for the week ended May 16 was 4,370 tons (previous week, 4,153 tons).

British Controlled Oilfields.—The production for the week ended May 14 at Ventnor, Alexandria was 41,438 barrels and at Trinidad 14,626 barrels.

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ROUMAN

MONEY MARKET

FURTHER GOLD EFFLUX

RALLY IN FRENCH EXCHANGE

Following Saturday's heavy withdrawal a further £500,000 of gold was taken yesterday for France. Since this engagement was arranged the exchange on Paris made a recovery; the rate showed a rising tendency throughout the day, and in the late dealings there was business at 123.94f. (compared with 123.87f. at the week-end). At this level further withdrawals from the Bank of England are unlikely. The discount market yesterday was steady, without being actually firmer. For three months remitted bills the discount houses usually charged 2⅜ per cent., business in competition taking per cent. on slightly easier terms. With one of the Big Five calling funds from the market, money was in fair demand, borrowers paying 2 per cent. for renewals and 2 to 2¼ per cent. for fresh advances. The reduction already announced by the Bank of Italy has been followed by a lowering of the discount rate of the Reichsbank, whose rate has moved from 5 to 4½ per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2–2½	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛–2⅜	2⅜

Discount (Treasury Bills)					(Fine Trade Bills)
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
2⅛	2⅛	3–3⅛	3⅛–3⅛	3⅛–3⅜	

The Reichsbank has reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent., and the rate of interest on advances from 6 to 5½ per cent. —*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Apart from the recovery already mentioned in the Paris cheque movements in the foreign exchanges, were small. Belgian francs were wanted, the rate on Brussels declining from 34.82½b. to 34.81½b. Exchange on Spain moved in our favour, closing at 92.72f., against 92.68f. on Saturday. This movement may be regarded as a response to the reduction made on the Italian Bank rate. The movement in the German Bank rate, however, was hardly a factor in the exchange market yesterday, having been discounted already. The rate on New York was steady all day at from $4.85 15-16 to $4.85 31-32, most of the business being done at the latter quotation. Canadian dollars were bid for towards the close, the rate on Montreal declining to $4.86⅛.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	May 19	May 17
New York	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.85 15/16–86	4.85 15/16–86
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅛	4.86 1/16–86	4.85 15/16–86
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.87–94	123.84–88
Brussels	Belg. to £	35.00	34.81½–82½	34.82½–83½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.60–92.70	92.62–92.71
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.12½–13¼	25.12½–13¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾–375¼	374¾–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192⅞–193¼	192⅞–193¼
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	29.68–29.75	29.60–29.75
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108½–109⅜	39.60–39.75
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08½–09	108½–108⅝
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38½–39	12.08½–08⅞
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583½	34.48–34.48	20.38½–37½
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.79–27.84	34.43–34.48
Prague	Kr. to £	164.95	164⅞–165⅛	27.78–27.83
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.32–43.38	165⅛–165⅜
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17–25.27	43.33–43.38
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.8	817–819	25.17–25.27
Constant'ple	Pt. to £	1.0.11	1.02½	817–818½
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	274⅞–275½	1.02½
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅝–48⅞	274⅞–275½
Sofia	Lev. to £	672.859	668–673	48⅝–48⅞
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.150	18.22–18.27	668–673
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.18–18.19½	18.23–18.28
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.150	18.18–18.19½	18.18–18.19½
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.150	18.11¾–11¾	18.11¼–18.12
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97⅛–97⅜	18.16–18.16½
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 15/16–6	97⅛–97⅜
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 15/16–6	1/5 15/16–6
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 15/16–6	1/5 15/16–6
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/5 15/16–6	1/5 15/16–6
Kobe	Per yen	24.59d.	1/5 15/16–6	1/5 15/16–6
Shanghai	Per tael	—	2/01 3/16	2/01 3/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/1 7/16–1/16	2/01 1/16–1/8
Batavia	Fr. to £	12.107	2/3 7/16–1/2	2/3 1/16–3/16
Manila	Per dol.	24.656d.	12.03 1/8	12.04 1/8–1/4
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.656d.	2/06⅛	2/06⅛
R. Aires	Per dol.	67.577d.	55 5/8–55 7/8	55 5/8–55 7/8
Valp'r'iso	$ to £	40	42 15/16–43 1/16	42 15/16–43 1/16
M'video	Per dol.	—	39.62	39.61
Lima	Soles to £	514.	45¼–45⅜	45¼–45⅜
Mexico	Pesos to£	12.166	12.79 3/4	45¼–45¾
	Pesos to£	9.73	10.10–10.20	12.73 3/4
				10.10–10.20

† 90 days. ‡ Based on "gold stabilization at $2.90–3.03 to 100kr.

Empire Exchange Rates									
Buying Rates per £100									
—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	92 17 6	92 6 3	92 0 3	91 13 9	93 17 6	93 10 0
Africa & Rhodesia	99 15 0	99 8 2	99 1 0	98 16 7	99 16 3	99 13 9

Selling Rates

On:—	Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 10 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 7 6
Rhodesia	99 15 0	99 12 6
	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £500,604 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £4,401,705, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
May 15	Nil	May 15—	
		Bar gold	412,973
		Sovs. set aside	29,833
		Sovs.	15,000
May 16—			
Bar gold	443		
May 17—		Bar gold	1,787,781
Sovs.	1,000,000		
		Bar gold	2,662,867
		Sovs.	2,000
May 19—			
Bar gold	Nil		
Net efflux	4,401,705		500,604
Total	£5,402,148	Total	£3,402,148

Net influx for 1930 to date, £11,571,625; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

The price of bar GOLD in the open market was unchanged at 84s. 11½d. per ounce.

A further fall of ½d. to 19d. cash and 18 15-16d. forward occurred in bar SILVER. Sales were again made by China and India, but later India gave some support and the market closed steady, America not being a seller.

INTERNATIONAL BANK SHARES IN U.S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 19

The American portion of 16,000 shares of the capital stock of the Bank for International Settlements was allotted to-day by the underwriters, Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co., the First National Bank, New York, and the First National Bank, Chicago, to about 100 prominent banking houses throughout the country. The shares were allotted at the original subscription price of par and on the same terms as those granted to the guarantors of subscription.

WHALE OIL PRODUCTION IN 1929-30

The production of whale oil during the season 1929-30, just closed, exceeds all previous records. The total output was about 2,400,000 barrels of oil of an approximate value of 170,000,000 kroner (about £9,500,000). Of this total catch, state Hambros Bank in their weekly circular, Norwegian companies accounted for 1·5 million and foreign companies for 0·9 million barrels. For 1928-29 the total catch was 1·6 million barrels of oil, valued at approximately 145,000,000 kroner (£8,000,000). Several new companies commenced operations during the past season, and this accounts for the increase of 50 per cent. on the total catch. The price obtained for the oil in 1929-30 was £25 per ton net for quality 6/1, compared with £30-£31 per ton for the season 1928-29. For the current season the oil has been sold at the same price as that obtained for 1929-30.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

RESTRICTED TRADING

LIQUIDATION IN STEEL ISSUES

NEW YORK, May 19.—Trading on the Stock Exchange continued restricted, with sales of 2,410,000 shares. The market was narrow and easily influenced by professional operations, which were mainly on the selling side.

With outsiders apathetic the market opened dull and barely steady. Further realizing was noticeable in amusement issues, while the generally unfavourable trade news prompted professional attacks against Steel Common in the attempt to bring about outside liquidation. The fact that transactions fell off on declines, however, indicated that "bear" efforts were failing to dislodge stock, and after a period of quietness the market became steadier under covering and investment accumulation of high-grade issues, the latter being encouraged by the Secretary of Commerce predicting that business will become normal within three months, stressing the improvement already seen in retail channels. Among the special features noticeable during the morning were National Biscuit, which was being accumulated on prospects of the company acquiring valuable assets through the absorption of other concerns, and International Harvester on figures showing that the export of farm implements in the first quarter of the year reached a new high record.

Support appeared for rails in the early part of the afternoon, particularly Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, which was bought on renewed talk of the inauguration of a $4 annual dividend shortly. Selling continued in other parts of the list, however, reports of further easiness in the steel industry causing a renewal of liquidation in steel stocks, which had an unsettling effect generally. Public utility stocks came under pressure towards the end of the session, many recent buyers selling out on the idea of rebuying at lower levels. The close was easy.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	May 19	May 17
Montreal on—			$	$
London, cables	£1	4.8623	4.86¼	4.86⅛
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 25/32	4.85 15/16
Cables	£1	4.8623	4.85 31/32	4.85 31/32
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83 23/32	4.83 29/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.83 23/32	4.83 29/32
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 11/16	4.85⅝
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	4.85 11/16	4.85 15/16
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	3.92¼	3.92⅜
Amsterdam, short sight			5.24¼	5.24⅜
Oslo, cables	100k.	40.20	40.15½	40.15¾
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.75
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.75
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¼	2.96⅜
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.96	23.96
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	15.96	15.95¾
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.30	19.33⅞
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	19.50	19.54
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	12.24	12.25
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	14.10¾	14.11
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	17.46	17.48⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.76⅛	1.76⅜
		Cents	1.29⅞	1.29⅞
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	Cents	Cents
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	38.37	38.36
			11.90	11.92

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices May 19	May 17
Atchison	226	227½
Atl. Coast	166	166
B. & O.	114½	116
Do., Pref.	85	85¾
Brooklyn Manhat. Tr.	69½	70
Can. Pac.	206½	207¾
Ches. & O.	214	215
Ch., G.W.	14½	15¼
Do., Pref.	49	52
Ch., N.W.	62½	63½
Ch.,Mil.St.P.	21¼	22⅝
Ch.Rock Is.	111⅜	113
Del.& Hud.	172⅜	173¼
Del., Lack.	126⅜	127½
Erie	40½	48¾
Do., 1st Pf.	63	63
G. N., Pref.	94	92
Ill. Cent.	128	128½
Interboro	—	—
Rapid Tr.	30½	30⅝

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	141	143¼	144½
Allied Chem.	502¾	510	641½
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	30	32	—
Am. Can.	240	240¼	644½
Am. Loco.	65¾	65½	—
Am. Rolling Mills	73⅛	73⅝	—
Am. Smelt.	70¼	70¼	61¼
Am. Sm. & Ref.	61⅞	62	64½
Am. Tel.	244⅞	246½	—
Am. Tob.	254	260	—
Am. Wool'n	12⅝	12⅝	—
Anaconda	58⅜	60¾	—
Armour, D.	76½	76½	—
Au. Dry Gds.	43	45¼	—
Atl'tic Ref.	42½	43⅝	—
Baldwins	27¾	28¼	—
Barnsdall A	25¾	25¾	—
Beth. Steel	39½	39¾	—
Cde Pascoe	55	56	—
Chile Copp.	50	50	—
Chrysler	33⅞	34¾	—
Col. Fuel	60⅜	62¼	—
Colum. Gas	62⅝	63¾	—
Col. Graph.	27	27¾	—
Cons. Gas	126	129⅞	65
Cont. Can.	64¼	65	27½
Cont. Oil	26	27½	—
Corn Prod.	102	104	70
Crucible	76¼	76¾	76¼
DavisonCh.	35	36¾	36⅝
Doug. Inc.	81	81	36⅜
Du Pont	126¾	129	36⅜
Eastman K.	240	246	57¾
Elec. P. & L.	85	88⅛	60⅜
Electric Storage	67	67¾	16
Fox Films	49⅝	51⅞	16½
Gen. Elec.	80	83½	15¼
Gen. Foods	57¾	58¼	85¾
Gen. Motors	47⅛	47¾	28½
Gillette	25¾	26½	172¾
Goodrich	39⅝	42½	145
Goodyear	82	84	181½
Hou. Oil 'A'	94¼	102½	177¾
Hud. Mtrs.	42¾	42½	62¼
Ind. Rayon	102	101	62½
Int. Harv'r	102¼	106	147¾
Int. Match	80¾	82	118

CURB EXCHANGE

An.-Am.Oil	18⅜	18⅝	Mid. West Utilities	33	34½
Assoc. Gas	38½	39	Pennroad	13¼	13⅜
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	25⅞	26⅜	Silica Gel	24	23½
Celanese	21½	21⅞	Stand. Oil of Indiana	53½	54½
Elec. Bond	99	103	Swift Int.	36¼	36¾
Gulf Oil	147⅜	150½	Vacuum Oil	87½	89¼
Hydro Elec	45⅝	45¾			
Int. Pet.	20	21			

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	100[18]	100[22]	Fisl., 6% 1945	96½	96½
Do., 4¼%	101[18]	101[12]	Fres., 7½% 1941	122⅛	122⅛
Do. (4th).	102[22]	102[22]	Do., 7%	117½	117½
U.K., 5½% 1937	104¼	104⅞	Ger., 7%	108¾	108¾
Do., 4% 1960-90	87	87	Greek, 7% 1964	101	101
Arg., 6% 1959	98	98½	Hamb'g, 6% 1946	96¼	96¼
Aust., 5% 1957	89¼	90¼	Hungary, 7½%	44	101
Austria 7%			Ital., 7% 1951	98½	98⅝
Belg., 6% 1955	103	102¾	Jap., 6½% 1954	103¼	103¼
Do., 7% 1955	112⅝	112⅝	Nord Rly., 6½%	50	104
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103½	103½	Norway 6% 1952	102	102
Brazil 7½% 1952	100	100	P.L.M., 6% 1958	102¾	103
Bldg., 7, 67	82⅝	82⅝	Do., 7% 1958	104¼	104½
Canada, 5% 1931	100½	100½	Poland, 7% 1947	84⅞	84⅛
Chile, 7, 42	101½	101½	Do., 8% 1950	94¾	94½
Do., 6, '60	91¼	91¼	Rio de Jan., 8% '46	98¼	98¼
Czech., 8% 1951	110	110½	San F., 8% 1950	97¼	97
Denm'k 5% 1942	105½	105¼	Seine, 7% 1942	107½	107⅛
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	101¼	101¼	Swed., 5½% 1954	104⅛	104⅛
Do., 5½% 1955	102¼	102½	Tokio City, 5½%, '61	90¼	90
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105¼	105¼			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	May 19	May 17
Atchison, Pref.	105½	106
Lehigh Valley	76	77½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	59⅞	58
New York, Ontario and Western	15⅜	15⅞
Reading, 1st Pref.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	155	154
National Lead	146½	149½

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Money continued in ample supply, call loans ruling at 3 per cent. throughout the day. Commercial Paper remained at 3½ to 4½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were ½ lower at 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for 90-day bank bills and unchanged at 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was quiet and 1-32c. lower for cable transfers at 4.85 31-32.

Silver fell ¼c. to 40½c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $2,400,000 has arrived from Peru.

The Dupont de Nemours Company is offering its stockholders "rights" to subscribe for 357,000 additional shares of common stock at $80 per share in the ratio of one new share for each 30 shares held.

BONDS.—The market remained quiet with an easy tendency. Sales reached $7,776,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, May 19.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed easy and 2½c. to ⅝c. lower. No. 2 red winter, 124c.; No. 2 amber durum unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 112c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 118½c. MAIZE easy, ¼c. down. No. 2 mixed, 90½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS easy at ⅝c. decline. White clipped, 50½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE easy and 1½c. lower. No. 2 Western, 73½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal, with No. 2 malting unquoted.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States is 5,487,000 bushels smaller on the week at 138,874,000 bushels, which compares with 129,760,000 bushels last year, that of maize is 3,072,000 bushels smaller at 13,984,000 bushels, against 19,481,000 bushels, and that of oats is 1,219,000 bushels down on the week at 13,313,000 bushels, compared with 10,081,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR was easy. Spring clears were 10c. down at $5.45 and Kansas straights 5c. lower at $5.35; Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unchanged at $5.70 and $5.00 respectively. Rye flour quoted $4.65 to $5.00.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	1,021	912	1,021	396,616	481,037
Do., Atlantic	354	605	354	76,458	113,459
*Exports, ditto	475	448	473	75,316	95,675
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	624	464	624	224,059	254,838
Do., Atlantic	15	21	15	4,542	20,687
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	10	17,652
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Wstn.	89	85	89	24,350	24,540
Receipts, Atlantic	96	50	96	19,084	21,325
*Exports, ditto	20	47	30	3,719	5,086
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	519	498	519	125,296	124,319
Do., Atlantic	18	45	18	5,617	11,736
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	187	4,278

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD was steady and unchanged. Prime Western steam, $10.85; Middle West, spot, $10.75.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed barely steady, 2 points higher to 11 points lower. May, 8.54c.; July, 8.23c.; Sept., 8.05c.; Dec., 7.85c.; Santos No. 4 futures closed barely steady at 2 points to 30 points decline. May, 13.14c.; July, 12.40c.; Sept., 11.85c.; Dec., 11.56c.; Jan., 11.49c.; March, 11.40c. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 9½c. to 9¾c.; Santos No. 4, 13½c. to 14¼c.

COCOA.—Futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 4 points lower. May, 7.62c.; July, 7.84c.; Sept., 8.13c.; Dec., 8.14c.; Jan., 8.24c.; March, 8.40c. Sales, 20,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed barely steady at 3 to 3 points decline. May, 1.38c.; July, 1.47c.; Sept., 1.54c.; Dec., 1.64c.; Jan., 1.65c.; March, 1.72c. No. 2 contract, duty free, May, 3.18c.; July, 3.35c.; Sept., 3.43c.; Dec., 3.55c. Sales, 21,000 tons.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees, spot, was quoted at 3.21c. per lb. Sales comprised 21,000 bags of Cuba, prompt shipment, at 1 7-16c. per lb., c. and f.

COTTON on the spot closed 20 points lower at 16.30c. The futures market at the opening advanced 9 to 12 points owing to further rains and reports of floods in the Western and Central parts, but eased afterwards on predictions of more favourable weather and continued unsatisfactory textile trade conditions. The easiness of stocks and the wheat market caused further selling in the latter part of the session, and the close was barely steady at 18 to 31 points net loss. New Orleans spot middling declined 10 points to 15.53c., and the futures market closed with values 8 to 30 points lower on the day.

New York Closing Ranges

Futures	To-day	Prev. day
May	16.10	16.28
June	16.10	16.28
July	16.23	16.42
August	15.35	15.55
September	15.10	15.35
October	15.10	15.35
November	15.10	15.38
December	15.17	15.37
January	15.17	15.43
	15.37	15.46
	New Contract	
October	14.51	14.70
November	14.80	15.10
December	14.80	15.07
January	14.90	15.21
February	14.88	15.17
March	14.99	15.28
	15.10	15.40

Receipts at ports	To-day 13,000	Week 24,000	Season 8,342,000	Last season 9,165,000
Exports, Gt. Btn.	2,000	6,000	1,223,000	1,780,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	6,000	6,000	5,174,000	1,758,003

COPPER was steady and unchanged. Electrolytic domestic spot and export spot and June delivery, 13c. per lb., sellers. National Metal Exchange closing prices were unchanged. May, 12.50c.; July, 12.50c.; Sept., 12.75c. Sales, nil.

TIN easier at ¼c. decline. Straits metal, spot and June sellers asking 31½c. per lb. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—May, 31.40c.; July, 31.45c.; Sept., 31.65c. Sales, 11 lots.

SPELTER steady and unaltered. East St. Louis, spot and June delivery, quoted 4.65c. per lb., sellers. LEAD.—Spot, unchanged at 5.60c. per lb. PIG IRON steady with No. 2 foundry again quoted $19 per ton, on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ⅛c. lower. Spot and May, 14c.; May-June, 14¼c. First latex crêpe sellers ⅛c. lower. Spot and May, 14¼c.; May-June, 14½c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were unchanged to 20 points lower. Sales, 244 contracts. May, 13.70c.; July, 13.90c.; Sept., 14.40c.; Dec., 14.80c.; March, 15.20c.

COTTON OIL closed irregular; refined futures were 5 points up to 1 point down. Closing prices.—Crude, spot, 7.37c. bid; yellow, spot, 8.95c. bid. Futures.—May, 9.00c.; July, 8.89c.; Sept., 9.11c.; Dec., 9.05c.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $2.25 to $2.30 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was barely steady and ⅛c. lower at 48½c. to 49½c.

JACKSONVILLE, May 19.—TURPENTINE was barely steady and ⅛c. lower at 43½c. bid.

SAVANNAH, May 19.—TURPENTINE was firm at 43½c. to 43¾c. ROSIN.—Grade F, $6.10; Grade K, $6.25; Grade WW, $7.15.

DULUTH, May 19.—LINSEED futures closed easy at 1½c. decline. May, 264½c.; July, 266c.

KANSAS CITY, May 19.—WHEAT closed easy ⅛c. to 1½c. lower. May, 96½c.; July, 98c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 19.—WHEAT futures closed easy at ⅛c. to 1½c. decline. May, 103½c.; July, 105½c. Cash, 11.75; Oct., 12.60.

WINNIPEG, May 19.—WHEAT opened easy at ⅛c. decline owing to disappointing cables from Liverpool and reports that the pool was offering below exporters' prices. Complaints of insufficient rains in sections of the country caused some covering afterwards, but the rally was quickly lost owing to the poorness of the cash demand, increased country offerings, the smallness of the outside demand, and forecasts of beneficial showers which led to liquidation. The close was easy at a fall of 1½c. to 1⅝c. May, 108½c; July, 110½c.; Oct., 112½c. OATS closed barely steady and ⅛c. to ¼c. lower. May, 51½c.; July, 52½c.; Oct., 48¾c. BARLEY futures closed easy at ⅛c. to 1c. decline. July, 47c.; Oct., 50½c.

The visible supply of wheat in Canada shows a decrease of 3,236,000 bushels on the week at 66,306,000 bushels, which compares with 75,623,000 bushels last year, while the visible supply of oats is 148,000 bushels smaller on the week at 5,372,000 bushels, compared with 8,848,000 bushels a year ago.

LINSEED closed easy, 2c. to 3c. lower. May, 2.24c.; July, 2.25c.

CHICAGO, May 19.—WHEAT opened ⅛c. to ¼c. lower, reflecting the easiness of North-Western markets and Winnipeg, together with an absence of export inquiries and favourable weather reports from the North-West. The market rallied afterwards, shorts covering in anticipation of a reduction in the visible supply. The rally was helped by smaller "on passage" figures, reports of frost in Kansas, and complaints of hessian fly in Nebraska. Fresh easiness developed later owing to a disappointing cash demand, favourable weather forecasts, and predictions of an increased estimate of the winter wheat crop. The close was easy at a fall of 1½c. to 2½c. May, 104½c.; July, 105c.; Sept., 107½c.; Dec., 112½c.

MAIZE closed barely steady at a decline of ⅛c. to 1⅛c. May, 79½c.; July, 81½c.; Sept., 82½c.; Dec., 76½c. OATS closed easy at a fall of ⅛c. to 1⅛c. May, 41½c.; July, 40½c.; Sept., 40c.; Dec., 43½c. RYE, No. 2, cash nominal. Futures, easy and 1½c. to 1⅝c. lower. July, 63¼c.; Sept., 67½c.; Dec., 71½c.

PROVISIONS closed steady with lard 2½ points lower to unchanged and pork unaltered. Closing prices:—Lard: May, 10.22½; July, 10.32½; Sept., 10.52½. Pork (drysalted clear bellies): May, 13.70; July, 13.50; Sept., 13.60.

BACON was steady and unchanged. HOGS firm, light 10 to 15 points and heavy sorts 10 points up.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Hogs Heavy
To-day	10.00	9.85 to 10.40	9.75 to 10.20
Previous day	10.00	9.75 to 10.25	9.85 to 10.10
Last year	11.37½	10.15 to 10.95	10.35 to 10.90
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day	.. .. ..	101,000	28,000
Previous day	.. .. ..	33,000	8,000
Last year	.. .. ..	134,000	37,000

ZAMBEZI BRIDGE SCHEME

AFRICAN RAILWAY FUSION

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF £3,200,000

Details were announced yesterday of a provisional agreement which has been entered into providing for the construction and equipment of a bridge over the Zambezi River, for the extension of railway communication in order to give a continuous line from Lake Nyasa to the Port of Beira, and for the fusion of the Shire Highlands Railway with the Central Africa Railway Company by the formation of a new company. The construction of a bridge over the Zambezi has been in contemplation since before the War, but owing to various difficulties no progress could be made until recently, when plans were approved and preliminary construction pushed ahead.

The Nyasaland Government has agreed to provide the requisite capital, amounting to approximately £3,200,000, one of the conditions being that the bridge and the whole line from the Zambezi River to Lake Nyasa be brought under one company. Therefore, a new company, to be called the Nyasaland Railways, Limited, is to be formed in England, and will acquire the whole of the assets and undertaking of the S.H.R., and the whole, or at least 90 per cent., of the issued share capital of the C.A.R. The share capital of the new company will be £475,000, divided into 420,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each and 1,100,000 "A" Ordinary shares of 1s. each. All the Ordinary shares of the new company will rank alike irrespective of nominal value in respect of participation in profits available for dividend and in a winding-up in the distribution of surplus assets as if they were all shares of £1 each, and on a poll each £1 Ordinary share and each "A" Ordinary share will carry one vote, irrespective of its nominal amount. The Nyasaland Government will subscribe at par 1,081,625 of the "A" Ordinary shares of 1s. each.

The new company will also create and issue (1) Five per Cent. "A" Debenture stock to a nominal amount of £1,000,000; (2) Five per Cent. Bridge Debenture stock to an amount sufficient to cover the advances in respect of the cost of construction and equipment of the bridge and the southern approach and the preliminary expenses of the new company, which advances shall not, without the consent of the Nyasaland Government, exceed £1,754,000; and (3) Five per Cent. "B" Income Debenture stock sufficient to cover the advances in respect of the cost of construction and equipment of the northern extension, which advances are not to exceed £980,000 without the consent of the Government.

TERMS OF AMALGAMATION

In consideration of the transfer of the railway undertaking and assets of the S.H.R., the new company will issue the following new securities:—

(1) To the holders of the existing £536,750 Five per Cent. Debenture stock of the S.H.R. in exchange for their present holdings:—(*a*) £536,750 Five per Cent. "A" Debenture stock of the new company, and (*b*) 249,375 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, of the new company, so that for every £1 of existing 5 per cent. stock a holder would receive £1 in "A" Debenture stock and between 9s. and 10s. in Ordinary shares of £1 each of the new company.

(2) To the holders of the existing £175,000 second Debentures and 20,000 shares of £5 each:—(*a*) £100,000 Five per Cent. "A" Debenture stock of the new company; and (*b*) 75,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each fully paid, of the new company.

In consideration of the transfer by the holders of the whole or at least 90 per cent. of the issued share capital of the C.A.R. the new company will issue the following new securities:

(1) For every 20 Preference shares of £1 each in the C.A.R. £8 Five per Cent. "A" Debenture stock and three Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, in the new company.

(2) For every four Ordinary shares of 5s. each, fully paid, in the C.A.R. one Ordinary share of £1, fully paid, in the new company.

The balance of the £1,000,000 "A" Debenture stock, viz., £163,250, will be issued to the Nyasaland Government for cash at the price of £97 10s. per £100 of stock for the purpose of carrying out improvements and betterments of the existing lines of the S.H.R. and the C.A.R.

The cost of the railway on the southern side of the Zambezi—from the Port of Beira to Murraca—owned by the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company and the southern approach to the new bridge will be met by advances from the new company to the T.Z.R. As security for the sums so advanced the T.Z.R. will issue to the new company at par 5 per cent. Income Bonds secured by a first charge on the southern approach and the net earnings thereof but no charge on the rest of the assets and undertaking of the T.Z.R. These Income Bonds will be redeemable by means of a cumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum to commence five years after the opening of the bridge for public traffic.

An agreement which is to be approved by the Nyasaland Government is to be entered into between the new company, the C.A.R. and the T.Z.R. for the working of throughtraffic over the lines of the three companies and over the Zambezi Bridge.

With an unbroken line of railway from the Port of Beira to Lake Nyasa, it is anticipated that not only will the completion of the scheme benefit the existing railways, but the opening

COMPANY MEETINGS

UNITED KINGDOM TOBACCO COMPANY

POSITION AND PROSPECTS

FIRST YEAR'S RESULTS

"NOT AT ALL UNSATISFACTORY IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES"

THE SHARE ACQUISITION BY GODFREY PHILLIPS

The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the United Kingdom Tobacco Company (1929), Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. ARTHUR DONN (chairman of the company) presided.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen.—Before referring to the accounts in detail I think it would be preferable to give you a brief but general report on the affairs of your company during the first year of its existence.

WELL-KNOWN BRANDS OF CIGARETTES

As you are aware, your company acquired the business of the old United Kingdom Tobacco Company and Marcovitch and Co., with their valuable subsidiaries. These companies were the proprietors of numerous well-known brands of cigarettes, including Greys, Sarony, Black and White, Muratti, and Bandmaster. The present company was incorporated on January 10, 1929, when the present directorate took over the management. It would be futile to deny that the task of taking over the reins was extremely difficult, and it took your directors many months before they could feel they had obtained a thorough grip of the business.

The first year of any business or company is almost invariably extremely difficult, and general commercial conditions during the year 1929 naturally did not make the task any easier for us. However, I think, taking into account all these circumstances, that our first year has been not at all unsatisfactory, showing as it does a considerable improvement on the results of the previous year, 1928, under the old management.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

If you will be good enough now to turn to the balance-sheet you will at once observe it has been drawn up by our auditors to comply with the new Companies Act. To begin with, floating liabilities, in the shape of bank loan, creditors, and reserve for income-tax, amount to about £204,000, but against this the floating assets—i.e., cash, debtors, stocks, &c.—amount to the sum of about £525,000—i.e., a surplus of about £321,000.

Our fixed assets also have been clearly shown item by item. In every case the items are shown "at cost" with the exception of furniture and fittings and motor-cars. These assets were acquired from the vendors and were not valued in the apportionment of the purchase consideration. It was necessary, therefore, for your directors to place a value upon them, and this they did in a conservative manner.

The goodwill figure of £83,344 is taken "at cost" and includes the sum of about £14,000 allocated to this account by the old company during the year 1928. I noticed a reference to this item in a leading financial paper a few days ago, and, as I entirely agree with that comment, I will read it to you: "Goodwill is taken at the cost figure of £83,344, a reasonable valuation in view of the number and nature of well-advertised brands owned by the company." When I tell you that about £800,000 has been spent during the last 10 years in advertising these brands I think you will agree that the figure of £83,344 can be described as very reasonable.

GIFT SCHEMES

There now remain but two items in the balance-sheet for your attention—namely, Gift Schemes Development Account and preliminary expenses. Like all the leading manufacturers of cigarettes, we have been compelled to enter into the field of gift schemes. I am glad to see so many familiar "Trade" faces and friends here to-day, and that makes my task of explaining this gift scheme business much lighter.

For some time now there has been an ever-growing public demand for cigarettes with free coupons in every packet, which coupons can be exchanged for gifts varying in value according to the number of coupons returned to the manufacturers. Competition is fierce in every branch of the business, but in no section is it as fierce as it is in this free coupon business.

We soon realized that we could not afford to lose any time in endeavouring to obtain our share of this class of trade. We have spent considerable time and money in creating and developing a brand of cigarettes—namely, Bandmaster—in this field. Originally we returned cash for coupons, but now we have gone a step farther. Coupons from Bandmaster cigarettes, which are sold at 10 for 4d., can now be exchanged for gifts of really wonderful value. These gifts compare favourably with the gifts of brands selling at 10 for 6d. Everything points to the success of this policy, and the sales of this new line are very gratifying. It is my honest opinion that we have a "winner." I would add that in this Gift Scheme Development Account we have capitalized only a proportion of the money we have spent. The balance has been charged against profits in expenses account.

RESULT OF YEAR'S WORKING

You will notice that we have written off entirely the preliminary and formation expenses account of £7,821. We were able to do this by allotting the value of sundry assets acquired from the vendors which we must have valued in the apportionment of the purchase price, the profits earned prior to the incorporation of the company, and the sum of £949 taken from the profits earned during 1929.

In the profit and loss account you will find a total of £44,086, and on the debit side there are charged the usual expenses. There remains a surplus of £15,027 to be carried to the balance-sheet, after the payment of income-tax, the balance of preliminary expenses, and the Preference dividend, and after making ample allowance for depreciation. We propose that this balance of £15,027 shall be carried forward to next year. Although this sum represents earnings of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary capital, we feel it is advisable in the true interests of the company to carry it forward to next year instead of making a distribution for this, our first year.

THE AGREEMENT WITH GODFREY PHILLIPS, LIMITED.

Before putting the motion that the report and accounts be adopted I would like to refer to the acquisition last December of 315,000 of the 600,000 Ordinary shares of the company by Messrs. Godfrey Phillips, Limited. You will remember that full details were sent to all shareholders at the time. It is undeniable that it was a move in the right direction, and events since have proved it so. Although I am not enamoured of that magic word "rationalization," I am convinced that it is a necessity among the independent concerns, owing to severe competition from the Combine.

We have been able to effect many economies already; but, more important still, we have been able to avoid a capital expenditure of £100,000 on a new factory. We should have had to face this problem this year had we not been able to come to this agreement with Messrs. Godfrey Phillips. The measure for centralizing factories will come into operation during this year; so the full benefits are still to come. We should increase the percentage of producing labour to non-producing labour, with a decrease in overhead charges.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY

I am convinced that our future prospects are brighter on account of the controlling interest being in the hands of that well-known firm, as we shall have, without question, the assistance of the best technical and administrative staff and men who have been through every phase of our particular industry. The boards of both companies are working most amicably together. I have endeavoured to make matters perfectly clear, but if I have not succeeded in doing so I shall be only too pleased to reply to the best of my ability to any questions you may care to put to me.

The CHAIRMAN replied to questions and comments by several shareholders, and then moved:—"That the report, balance-sheet, and profit and loss account for the period from January 10, 1929, to December 31, 1929, as now presented, be and they are hereby received, approved, and adopted."

Mr. W. M. KIRKPATRICK seconded the resolution, and it was carried.

Mr. A. L. Weensey, the retiring director, was re-elected, as were also Mr. A. H. Maxwell and Mr. P. A. G. Phillips, who had been appointed directors in March, 1929, and March, 1930, respectively.

The auditors (Messrs. Layton-Bennett, Chisme and Tait) were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS

THE PRESIDENT ON THE QUESTION OF REGISTRATION

The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society of Incorporated Accountants was held yesterday in the Incorporated Accountants' Hall, London.

Mr. HENRY MORGAN (the president), in the course of his address, said:—The accounts cover our first year in Incorporated Accountants' Hall and the first year of the Branches and District Societies scheme. After debiting £149 17s. 6d. for depreciation of furniture, and £1,258 for the service of the reserve fund for redemption of Debentures, there remains a surplus of income over expenditure for the year of £1,157 6s. 2d., which is a satisfactory financial result for the year.

In regard to Incorporated Accountants' Hall, experience indicates that the hopes and expectations of the most enthusiastic advocates for its acquisition will be fully realized. It has been found to be admirably suited for our needs, and the demand for its use for the purpose of meetings and social and other functions has rapidly increased.

REGISTRATION FOR THE ACCOUNTANCY PROFESSION

From the point of view of the accountancy profession, however, the outstanding feature, and I venture to say the most important event for many years past, has been the revival as an immediate issue of the vital question of registration. The mention of registration must cause many of those present this afternoon to carry their memories back some thirty years or more to the relatively early days of this society. When Sir James Martin and the stalwarts of the early days decided with remarkable foresight that registration was the proper policy in the interests of the general public as well as of the profession, they could not have foreseen the vitally important position which is filled by the accountancy profession in our national life at the present time. I think that even the strongest opponent of registration would be prepared to admit that had a Registration Act been passed 20 or 25 years ago the difficulties from which the public and the profession are suffering to-day would be practically non-existent.

It is regrettable that the Institute of Chartered Accountants, with whom we have cooperated for many years past in regard to matters affecting our profession, are not in agreement with us in regard to our views on this question and are opposed to registration. The institute has said that it wishes to be excluded from the operation of any legislation having as its objective the registration of the profession. The society is opposed to any such exclusion. A Registration Bill must deal with the profession as a whole, and I should like to take this opportunity of pointing out that, although the institute and the society are incorporated in different ways, the charter does not confer upon the institute any powers which are not enjoyed by the society.

BEST POLICY IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

Objection has been taken to registration because it might constitute an attempt to obtain a monopoly of all accountancy work. I agree that the days of monopolies have passed. The principles upon which our society was founded and has carried on its work are entirely opposed to anything in the nature of a monopoly. Any person with proper professional experience, who can pass our examinations, is able to obtain the qualification of Incorporated Accountant, which is second to none, and the society does not debar properly qualified men or women who are not in a position to serve articles of clerkship. Under our proposals these means of entering the profession would be continued. We do not ask for any monopoly of work, and it cannot reasonably be argued that any such monopoly is implied by the stipulation that those persons who hold themselves out to the public as ready to undertake the business of professional accountants should be properly qualified by experience and by examination, and be subject to disciplinary control.

As to the extent of a demand for registration within the profession and the need for the protection of the public, our information is that incorporated accountants are entirely in favour of the profession being controlled as a whole. But in advocating registration we are not actuated by selfish motives. We believe that it is a policy in the best interests of the public generally.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON ACCOUNTING

The holding of these international congresses is an indication of the world-wide character of the accountancy profession. The members of our delegation are glad to have studied the problems of our profession from some other points of view and to have considered, in a country particularly receptive of new ideas, some practical developments of modern accountancy.

During the last few months the vice-president and I have visited a number of our Branches and District Societies. We have been much impressed with the progress made under the Branches and District Societies scheme, which has proved most advantageous and has stimulated interest among all the members.

Last year my predecessor, Mr. Thomas Keens, referred to the decision in the Supreme Court of South Africa, advice of which at that time had been sent by cable, whereby the designation "Incorporated Accountant" was held by Mr. Justice Sutton to be the exclusive designation of members of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors in South Africa. Our committees in South Africa, under the terms of the decision, have taken steps to obtain an undertaking from persons not being members of the society who had described themselves as incorporated accountants to cease using the designation.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE ACCOUNTANT

As we meet here year by year we must feel with a sense of responsibility and pride the increasing obligations which fall to us as members of the accountancy profession. The Companies Act, 1929, came into full operation near the end of last year, and still further extended the obligations of the professional accountant in his capacity as auditor. It is in connexion with the question of balance-sheets and accounts and their audit that we as Incorporated Accountants are most intimately concerned, and the effect of the extended provisions in these respects has already been seen in the greater freedom of auditors' certificates and the strong line taken by them in the case of certain public companies.

In concluding my address I would say how much I appreciate the honour of being elected president of this society. In maintaining, as I shall endeavour to do, the high traditions of this office I share the confidence my predecessors have so often expressed from this chair as to the future of Incorporated Accountants, which has been amply justified in the history of the society.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

MELBOURNE, May 19.—At the wool sale held here to-day 6,300 bales were offered. The selection was particularly good. All the best classes of recent sales were in evidence, wide competition from Japan and Yorkshire dominating the market, and a splendid clearance was effected. Recent rates were fully maintained.

SYDNEY, May 19.—At to-day's wool sale the offerings amounted to 8,804 bales, of which 6,446 were sold; private sales totalled 223 bales. There was a good selection. Under good and general competition the market ruled very strong at recent rates for all descriptions. A feature was the demand for average to good wools, the prices for which showed a hardening tendency compared with the close of last week. Greasy merinoes realized up to 23¼d., combacks 15½d., and crossbreds 14d.—*Reuter.*

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 17.—EXCHANGE on London remained at 5 59-64d. The COFFEE market closed steady with No. 7 N.Y. standard exchanged at 14s 650. Receipts were 10,000 bags, which makes 2,690,000 bags for the season to date against 2,699,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were nil to the U.S., 6,000 bags to Europe, and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 2,800,000 bags against 347,000 bags a year ago. Clearances during the past week amounted to 11,000 bags, to the U.S. and 42,000 bags to Europe. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard spots quoted 21,600. Receipts were 28,000 bags, making 9,583,000 bags for the season to date against 7,501,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 25,000 bags to the U.S., 19,000 bags to Europe, and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 1,056,000 bags against 1,142,000 bags a year ago. Purchases for the U.S. during the past week amounted to 59,000 bags and for Europe to 72,000 bags, while clearances were 141,000 bags to the U.S. and 81,000 bags to Europe.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, May 19.—The market opened easy at a decline of ¼ to ½, but afterwards ruled steady and closed at the initial level. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—July, 40 (40¾); Sept., 39 (39½); Dec., 38 (38½); March, 37 (37½). Saturday's sales amounted to 6,000 bags.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

RUBBER STOCKS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), May 19.—WHEAT.—Demand for cargoes was quiet, and with featureless week-end advices from North and South American quotations showed little change. For Pacific, May-June 15, 93s was required. Rosafe (old), 62½lb., May 15-June 15, was offered at 92s. 3d.; and (new) at 93s. 9d.; while for Australian, on passage, and loading, 41s. was asked, and 40s. 3d. for choice white Karachi, June. Parcels were fairly steady, with Manitoba held for 3d. per qr. advance, while La Plata were inactive at late rates. No. 3 Manitoba, May, sold at 39s. 6d.; West Australian, per King Gruffyd, afloat, at 41s. 3d.; choice white Karachi, May-June, at 40s.; May-June 15, at 40s. 3d.; and French (on samples), June, at 32s. 9d. to 33s.

The wheat futures market closed quiet at 1d. above previous closing values.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	2.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
MANITOBA GRADE					
May ..	39 3	39 3	39 2	39 0	38 11
July ..	39 3	39 3	39 2	39 0	38 11
Nov. ..	40 2	40 2	40 1	39 11	39 10
LOW GRADE					
May ..	36 11	36 11	36 10	36 8	36 7
July ..	37 0	37 0	36 11	36 9	36 8

MAIZE.—Cargoes were obtainable at 3d. per qr. decline on reports of more favourable weather in Argentina, but trading continued quiet. For 5,000 tons Danubian per Novasli, shipping shipped, 24s. 3d. was paid, and a similar price for 5,400 tons per Slowijk, expected ready to load. La Plata, afloat and loading, was offered at 26s. and May-June and June-July at 25s. 6d. Parcels were in quiet request at occasionally lower prices. La Plata, April-May, sold at 25s. 3d.; May-June, at 24s. 4½d.; June-July, at 23s. 10½d. and July-Aug., at 23s. 10½d.

BARLEY continued quiet at about late rates. No. 3 Canada Western, June and July, 22s. 3d. Persian, May-June, 17s. 6d., and Danubian, May-June, 18s.

OATS were quiet and easier. La Plata, June, 18s., and July, 17s. 3d. German (on sample), June, sold from 13s. 9d. to 15s. 9d.

At MARK LANE trading was fairly active, with prices maintained. English wheat was upheld, with 38s. again paid per 504lb. Foreign wheat ruled firm at 3d. to 6d. advance. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), ex ship, 44s. 9d.; (Vancouver), 44s. 3d.; No. 2, 43s. 9d.; (Atlantic), 44s.; No. 3, 43s. 3d.; (Vancouver), 43s.; No. 4 Manitoba (Atlantic), 41s. 9d.; No. 5, 40s.; No. 6, 43s. 3d.; No. 2 mixed durum, 38s. 9d.; No. 2 hard winter, 41s. 6d. Rosafe (old), 62½lb., May 15-June 15, 44s. 9d.; (new) at 43s. 9d.; while for Australian, on passage, and loading, 41s. was asked, and 40s. 3d. for choice white Karachi, June. Parcels were fairly steady, with Manitoba held for 3d. per qr. advance, while La Plata were inactive at late rates. No. 6 Manitoba, May, sold at 39s. 6d.; West Australian, per King Gruffyd, afloat, at 41s. 3d.; choice white Karachi, May-June, at 40s.; May-June 15, at 40s. 3d.; and French (on samples), June, at 32s. 9d. to 33s.

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OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ††‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu., 53½
2½% Cons., 53¼ ¼ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European Invest., 18/6 -/9
Anglo American Corp. of S. Africa, 26/3 -/9¼ -/9¼
Do., 6% Pref., 21/- -/6 -/9
Anglo-American Deep, 12/9 13/1½ 13/-
Do., 4½
Bonza M'Kubwa, 18/6†† -/7½†† -/8½ -/8 -/8 -/8 -/9
-/9 -/9 -/11 10-/- 18/7½ -/2 -/10½ -/7½ -/8¼
Do., 5% Pref., 9/3
Can and Motor, 20/3¼ -/9¼ 20/- -/8¼
Cape Asbestos, 31/10½
Do., 5% Pref. (New), 18/6
City Deep, 5/7½ -/10½
Cons. Diamond of S.-W. Africa, 19/9†† -/7½†† -/8 -/10¼ -/10½ -/8½ -/8¼ -/9 -/7½
Cons. Main Reef, 14/7½ -/8
Crown Mines, 6/- -/8 8/12
Daggafontein, 22/1½†† -/1½ 2/8 -/9 -/8
Do., Option Certs., 4/3†† -/6 4/-
E. Geduld, 37/- -/9 8/1½
E. Rand Prop., 9/7½ -/9 -/7½
Gen. Mining and Finance Corp., 14/2½ 13/3
Gold Fields Rhodesian Devt., 6/3½†† -/6
Govt. Gold Areas, 35/9½ 5/- -/9½ -/7½
Henderson Transvaal, 5/3
Investment Prop., 4/-
Johnny Cons. Invest., 40/- -/11½ -/6 39/6½ 40/- -/6 -/9
Langlaagte Est., 22/3
Lourenco Concessions, 8/9 -/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/7½ -/10½
Luipaard's Vlei Est., 4/3½
Do., Priority, 8/-
Marievale Nigel, -/6
Meerlust Devt., 12/3††
Meyer and Charlton, 10/-2 10/-2
Modderfontein "B," 14/3
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 24/0½
Modderfontein East, 28/2 -/4½ -/5
N'Changa Copper, 83 -/9 60 -/9 6 3/2†† 5/- -/7½ 6/3 5/7½
3/11½ 4/0½ 80/-2 4/4½ -/4½ -/9¼ 6/10½ 5/- 80/-2 6/6
5/7½ 7/6 5/7½ 6/10½ 6/3½ 5/- 3/6 7/6 -/9 -/9
9/4½ 6/10½ 85/7½ 3/9 8/11½ 4/4½ 90/- 80/8½ 9/4½ 8/-
90/- -/11½ 7/9½ 9/8¼ 4/4½ 5/3¼ 9/4½ 8/9 8/11½ 9/4½
4/8½ 9/4
New Kleinfontein, 1/10½
New Modderfontein, 82/6
New State Areas, 35/6
North Lydenburg Expln., 3/3¼ -/11½ -/3
Nourse Mines, 7/6
Pietersburst Platinums, 2/1½ 1/9 -/8¼ 2/- -/11½ 2/- 2/-
Rand Mines, 61/10½ 60/7½ 1/3
Rand Selection, 11/6
Randfontein Ests., Witwatersrand, 5/7½
Rhodesia Broken Hill Devt., 2/6 -/3¼
Rhodesia-Katanga, 34/9 1/3
Rhodesian Chamber Mines Association, 30/7½ 1/- 1/- 30/7½ -/7½
1/3 30/7½ -/3½ -/4½ -/11¼ -/1½
Rhodesian Congo Border, 19/- 1/3 1/3 1/3 1/3 2/3 2/3
Rhodesian Corp., 2/11½†† -/2½†† -/1½ 1/6 2/3 -/11½
Rhodesian Selection Tst., 45/7½ -/7½ 6/3 -/10½ -/3 7/6 -/6
Roan Antelope, 28/3 5/7½ 7/6 6/3 5/7½
Robinson Deep, "A," 16/-††
Do., "B," 16/-††
Rose Deep, 3/10½ 2½††
Schikwe, 3/6
Simmer and Jack, 2/4½ -/6 -/4½
South-West Africa, 17/17/- 1/9
Sub-Nigel Mines, 17/6 16/- 6 -/6 17/-
Springs Mines, 65/9 5/3¼ -/3¼ 4/4½ 5/3¼
Sub Nigel, 40/3 60 - 39/8¼
Vali, 1/7½
Transvaal Cons., 29/4½ 8/9½ -/9 -/9
Transvaal Exploring Land, 6/4½†† -/7½
Wankie, 23/3
Van Ryn Cons., 6/- 5/10½ -/7½ -/7½ -/9
West Springs, 12/10½††
Witwatersrand Deep, 2/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Akim, -/6 -/6
Anglo-Continental, 8/3
Ariston Gold, 1/6
Do., 10% Notes (Regd.), 68½ 1½
Ashanti, 7/6 -/6
Do., 6% Notes (Regd.), 60½ 1½
Assd. Tin of Nigeria, 6/3†† -/1½ -/4½ -/3¼ -/1½ -/4½
-/6
Ex-Lands Nigeria, 2/-
Jantar Nigeria, 1/6
Juga Valley, 1/4½††
Junction Min., 7/6
Kaduna Properties, 6/-
Lyndhurst Deep, -/3¼ -/3½ -/3 -/3¼
Naraguta, 7/6 -/6

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 560001 to 1312000 (Bearer), 65/7½ 4/4½ 3/9 4/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 98¼ 2½

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 19/- -/11½ -/3 -/4½ 19/-
Anglo-Persian, 89/0½ 8/4½†† 90/- 90/- 90/- 89/6 90/3¾
-/4½ -/11¼ 89/4½ -/9½ 90/6 89/8¼ 90/7½ 89/0¼
90/3¼ 89/8¼ 90/3¾ 89/0½ 90/7½ 89/4½ -/9¼
90/1½ 90/3¾ 90/- 89/4½ 91/6½ 3/3¼ 1/3 -/9
Do., 6% Pref., 28/7½ -/7½ -/9 -/7½ 28/-
Do., 9% Pref., 29/11¼ -/10½ -/10½ -/7½
Burmah, 98 11¾ -/- -/11½ -/- 4 4½ 3 11½ 5 3 11¾ 5/-
-/- 5/6 3/8 4/6¼ -/4½ 1/3 4/9¾ 5/6 3/9
-/9 -/11½ 2/6½ -/6 -/6 3/5¼ 5/- 2/9¼ -/9¼ 4/4½
3/9½ 5/7½ -/7½
Do., 5% Pref., 28/9
Do., 6% Pref., 28/9
Canadian Eagle, 12/9†† 13/6¼†† 13/- -/1½ 12/10½
13/3¼ -/4½ -/1½ -/1½ -/6¼ -/9¼ -/3¼ 12/11¼
-/9¼†† 13/- -/3¼ 12/10½ 13/3 12/11¼ 13/- -/3 -/9¼
-/7½ -/9 -/8
Do., 1st Pref. (7%), 12/4½ -/3 -/6 -/7½ -/8
Do., Fig. Pref., 15/-
Kern River, 3/9½ -/1½ -/3¼ -/3¼ -/1½ -/3 -/1½ -/3
Lobitos, 4/6 -/- -/- -/- -/- -/- -/- -/-
Mexican Eagle, 13/4½†† 14/0¼ 13/6†† 14/6¼ 13/7½
-/10½ 14/- 13/10½ -/7½ -/9 -/9 -/9 -/11¼ 14/- 13/10½
-/7½ 14/0¼ 13/11¼ -/6 -/11¼ -/7½
Do., 7% Pref., 6/11½ -/3¼ -/9¼
Do., 8% Pref., 12/9 -/6
Phœnix and Transport, £1 shares, 12/- -/3 12/-
-/3 -/6¼ -/6¼
Do., £5 shares, 60/-
Royal Dutch, 231½ ½
Shell "(Regd.), 98 1½ 7/9¼ 7/3¼ 6/10½ 7/6 -/9¼
-/6 -/9¼ 8/1½ -/11½ 7/6½ 7/9 -/9¼ 8/- 8/1½
7/6½ 7/9 -/9¼ 8/- 8/1½ 7/6½ 7/9 -/9¼ 8/- 8/1½
7/6½ 7/9 -/9¼ 8/- 8/1½ 7/6½ 7/9 -/9¼ 8/- 8/1½
Do., 6% Pref., 6/10½ 7/3¼ 6/10½ 7/3¼ 6/10½ 7/3¼
Do. (Bearer), 97/8†† -/9½†† 8/9 -/3¼ -/9 -/11½ -/11½
Do., 7% Pref., 22/7½ -/4½ -/9
Do., 7% Pref., 22/7½ -/4½ -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-American (Voting), 71/9 -/6
Do., (Non-Voting), 71/9 -/6
Anglo-Egyptian, "B" 50/- 1/3 -/3
Apex, 2/6 -/6 -/9 3/1½
Baku (Caspian), 6/- Pref., -/8
Bell, Borneo, 11/-
Brit. Controlled, 4/3½ -/9¼ -/6 -/6 -/6¼ -/6 -/3½
Do., 7% Pref., 9/7½ -/6 -/6
Buckhaus, 20/-
Petroleum Corp. of Amer., 82 7½
Service Petroleum, -/2
Shell, 5% Pref., 7/9½ -/10½ Pref., 9/7½
-/6¼ -/7½ -/9 -/9¼ -/7½ -/6¼ -/9¼ -/9
Do., 5% Deb., 10½ -/3 -/6 -/10½ -/7½
Do., fully-iss. 24/9 -/6¼ -/10½ -/7½
Shanghai Land Investment, 17/6 -/9 -/7½
Siesma Romana, 9/- 8/10½
Tocuyo of Venezuela, 14/6
Trinidad Leaseholds, 19/- -/9¼ -/9 -/7½
Tst. Brit. of Trinidad, 6/3¼ -/6¼
Ures, -/1½
Venezuela, 69/7½ 1/3 69/10¼ -/7½ 1/10½ 69/- 1/3 -/9
1/- 69/4½ 69/10½ 69/7½ 69/- 2/7½
Do., New, 55/0¼†† 60/3½†† 59/0¼†† 6/3 7/6 6/3
-/10½

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 14/1½ 14/- 13/6¼ 14/- 14/- 13/9 -/10½
14/3
Anglo-Dutch, 20/9 -/6
Anglo-Java, 2/3 -/5¼ -/6¼ -/4½ -/5 -/5½ -/4 -/5 -/5½
Anglo-Malay, 14/- 13/9 -/9½
Batu Rata, 12/6½
Bukit Malay, 7/6
Ceylon, 5/-
Consolidated, 1/11½
Dispings, 14/3 15/9 -/9
Grand Cent., 16/11½ -/11½ -/11½
Hala Kubong, 24/- 2/6
Hewagam, 10/3
Kisanak, 6/3
Langkat Sumatra, 10/3
Langkon Sum. Prefd., -/7
Liegel, 20/11½ 1/-
Lok Kawi, 1/5½
London Asiatic, 4/3½†
Malacca, 26/3 -/3
Membakut, 5/6
Nirmala, 5/-
Sumatra Anglo-Dutch, 6% Deb., 88¼ 9½
Tebrau, 22/6
Telecotedio Us., 26/- 5/11½
Ulu Selim Rubber, 3/11½ -/3 -/3 -/2 -/2½ -/11½ -/11½ -/2 -/2¼
-/11½ -/1
Ud. Sua Betong, 56/10½ -/3
Ud. Sumatra, 1/6† -/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Badek, 23/9
Banir, 4/-
British Ind. of Java, 7% Deb., £50 pd., 82½ 1¼ 2 1½ 1¼
British Malay, 2/6†
Bukit Sembawang, -/9½ -/7½ -/11
Cent. Perak, 5/11½
Chemboro Malay, -/11¼
Cheviot, 2/5†† -/6
Cons. Malay, 3/9 -/9
Dennistown, -/9½
Dipohar, 2/6 -/9
Eastern Dist., 3/6 -/3
Eastern Sumatra, 2/-
Gadjah, 2/7½ -/9
Gubahan, 1/-
Gordon, 1/3½ -/4½ -/3½
Indian Peninsula, 1/6
Insulinde, 1/1½
Java, 4/6
Johore River, -/8½
Johore Lands, -/4½
Junun, 6/3
Kapayan Produce, 2/11½
Kuala Pertang, 2/4½
Lingei, 7% Deb., £70 pd., 76½
Lumut, 35/-††
Malaysian Plants, 22/6 -/7½ 4/- 4/- 4/- 3/7½ -/9
Merlimau Perak, 7% Deb., 103††
North Malay, 2/3†
Peacock and Nilambe, 2/4½ -/5
Penambang, 9/-
Petoung Java, 1/11½ -/3 -/3
Rengam, 4/6 4/9
Rubber Ests. of Krian, 1/11½
Selangor River, 12/9 13/6††
Shaghnobad, 10/-
Straits, 13/6 -/6
Sungei Matang, -/10½
Sungei Rinching, 10/6½ -/10½ 11/3 10/10½ -/9¼
Sungei Tapah, 2/7½ -/9¼
Tall Ayer, 16/3
Tambira, 25/-
Tanora Batu, 1/-
Tennessrim Hevea, -/7
Vathumbora, 10/3

SHIPPING

African Steam Ship, 10/-
Argentine Navign., 20/6
Brit. and Argentn., 4½% Debs., 91½ 2½ 1½
Brit. India, 5% Pref., 88¼ 7½
Do., 4½% Deb., 83 3
Cairn, 4/-
Do., 6% Deb., 101½
Canard, 20/9 1/- 20/9 -/9 -/8¼ -/6 -/4½ 1/- 20/6
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 99½
Do., 5% Deb., 97½
Eagle Oil, 6% Pfrd., 61½ 1½
Elder, Dempster, 31% Pref., 9/3
Do., 6% Pref., 4/6½ 5/- 4/9 -/6
Furness, Withy, 25/10½ 4/6 2/9 3/6
General Steam, 5% Pref., 14/6
Lamport and Holt, 5% Deb., 48 50 50
Orient, 41% Pref., 21/6
Do., 2nd 5% Pref., 31½ 1½
Do., Debt., 46/3 5/6½ 6/9 -/9 3/6½ -/6½ 6/3
Do., 3½% 2nd Deb., 69††
Do., 4½% Deb., 100¾
Do., 5% Deb., 107
P.M.S.P., 5% Pref., 32½ 3½
Union-Castle, 4½% Pref., 24¼
Do., 5% Pref., 12/-
Do., 6% Deb., 87 8
White Star, 6½% Pref., 10/7½ -/9 -/9 -/8 -/7½ -/8 -/6 -/6
-/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Tankers, Pfd., 7/9½ -/10½
Do., 5% Funding Certs. (Red.), 29½
Ud. Brit., 2/11½†† 9/-
Do., 6% Deb., 93

TEA AND COFFEE

Assam Co., 20/9 -/9
Cachar and Assam, 6% Pref., 12/-
Ceylon Tea Plantns., 98/9, 100/- 1/3½ 100/6½ 100/- 1/3
100/- 98/9
Chubb, 60/-
Consd. Tea and Lands, 29 19½
Do., 4½% Deb., 85½ 5 3
Darjeeling Consold., 70/3½ -/3 -/5 1/3
Dunlop, 20/6
Empire, 12/9
Do. (Bearer), 97/8†† -/9½†† 8/9 -/3¼ -/9 -/11½ -/11½
Highlands, 2/6 -/3
Ind. India, 6% Pref., 14½††
Jorehaut, 22/6 -/8 3/6
Kepitigalla, 11/11½
Kinloch, 46/6
Lanadron, 20/-†† 20/-A†† 20/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Bella Bella, 66/6 -/6
Bonsel, 19/-
Bovril, New, 5 pm.
Bovril, 6% A -/6A

Meatpack, 35/-††
Rascalls Cons., 26/- -/6½††† 6/-
Tara, 5½

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Anglo-American, 6% Prefd., 103¼ 3 1¼ 3 1¼ 1½
Anglo-Portuguese, 20/9††
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A," 58½ 1½ 59 1½ 1½ 2½
49½ 1 50 1½ 2½ 49½ 52½ 50 1½ 2 1½ 50 49¾ 9 1½
49¾ 50 49¾ 50 49½
Do., "B," 22½ 1½ 2 1½ 3 2 2½ 2½ 2½ 1½ 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½
Do., 5½% Pref., 93½ 1½ 3 1½ 1½ 2½ 2¼ 2¼ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½
1½ 1½ 2½ 2½ 1½ 2½
Constantinople, 27/6 -/6
Eastern, 3½% Pref., 63¼
Do., 4% Deb., 77¾
International Corp., 67 7 6¾
Marconi Intl. Marine, 39/9 40/-
Oriental, 53/1½ 5/- 2/1½ 5/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Portuguese, New, -/1½ -/3 -/1½ -/1½ -/3 -/6 -/2¼ pm
Radio Corp. of America, 85 1½†† 1½ 1½ 1 1½ 1½ 1½

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5% Deb., 69½ 3¼
Brazilian, 50¼†† ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½†† ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
½ ½ ½ 1 50½ ½ ½ ½
Brit. Columbia, 5% Pref., 94
Brit. Elect. Tract., Debt., 1720 30 30 40 45
Do., 4½% Deb., 86
City of S. Paulo, 7% Pref., 90½
Companhia Ferro Carril, 5% Bds., 89¾
Lisbon Elect., 23/9† -/9† -/3†
L.G.O.C., 4½% 1st Deb., 92½
Do., 5% Deb., 96½
London United, 4% Deb., 53
Montreal, 5% 30-yr. G. Bds., 1941, 101¾
National, 23/6 -/6
Potteries Elect., 5% Pref., 5/10½
Rio de Janeiro, 5% 50-yr. Bds., 88½ 9½ 8½ 9½
Torquay, 27/-
Winnipeg, 5% Redfg. Mt., 85

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Bahia, 5% Bds., 14½ ½
Barton Transport, Def., -/6
B'ham and Dist. Inv. Trust, 43/- 3/-
Brazilian Tract. New Fract. Certs., 6¾
Do., 5% Deb., 90½
Bristol Tramways Consld., 70/3½ -/3 -/5 1/3
Cairo, 2/6
Do., 6% Pref., 6/10½ 7/3¼ 6/10½ 7/3¼ 6/10½ 7/6
-/6 -/9¼ 8/1½ -/11½ 7/6½ 7/9 -/9¼ 8/- 8/1½
7/6½ 7/9 -/9¼ 8/- 8/1½ 7/6½ 7/9 -/9¼ 8/- 8/1½
7/6½ 7/9 -/9¼ 8/- 8/1½ 7/6½ 7/9 -/9¼ 8/- 8/1½
Do., 7% Pref., 6/10½ 7/3¼ 6/10½ 7/3¼ 6/10½ 7/6
Calcutta, 12/9 -/6
Canada Generals, 60/-††
East India, 6% Pref., 14½††
Ermidour, 22/6 -/8 3/6
Fenchurch, 2/-
Hong Kong, 44/6
Kowloon, 20/-††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Barcelona Tract., 1/1½ -/3 -/3
Do., 6% Pref., 2/-
Do., 5% Deb., 10½
Bengal Nagpur, 6% Deb., 103††
Bombay, 4% Deb., 84½
Do., 5% Deb., 89½
Brazilian Tract. Light and Power, 6% Pref., 12½
Do., 5% Deb., 90½
Buenos Ayres Great Southern, 4% Deb., 84½
Buenos Ayres Western, 4% Deb., 84½
Calcutta Tramways, 10/-
Canton, 5% Deb., 30
Chosen, 6% Deb., 100
Cordoba Central, 4% Deb., 84½
Do., 5% Deb., 90½
Costa Rica, 7% Deb., 100
Do., 8% Deb., 108
Dublin United, 5% Deb., 90
Ekaterinoslav, 4% Deb., 15
Hankow, 5% Deb., 30
Havana Electric, 5% Deb., 90½
Do., 7% Deb., 100½
Do., 7% Pref., 100½
Do., 5% Deb., 90½
Do., 5% Pref

LEGAL NOTICES
(Continued from Page 27)

JOHN DAVIDSON LAMBERT, deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925 (15 Geo. 5 Ch. 19) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of JOHN DAVIDSON LAMBERT deceased late of 4 Buxton Road, Chingford, in the County of Essex, who died on the 20th day of March 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 13th day of May 1930 by Barclays Bank Limited the Executor therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the Trustee Department, Barclays Bank Limited, City Branch, 37 King William Street, London, E.C.4, or to the undersigned on or before the 28th day of July 1930, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands then notified and will not be responsible for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 16th day of May 1930.
ARTHUR BOLDEN, 22a, College Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. Solicitor for the said Executor.

DIRECT PRODUCE (LONDON) Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of DIRECT PRODUCE (LONDON) Limited will be held at Hall No. 43, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday the 11th day of June 1930 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in the said Section.
Dated the 19th day of May 1930.
B. E. JARMAN Secretary.

IN the Matter of M. C. FOISTER CLAY & WARD Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1929. NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated the 14th day of April 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £530,000 to £411,996 10s. 0d. and the Minute (approved by the Court) showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the said Act have been registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 12th day of May 1930 and further take notice that the said Minute is in the words and figures following :—
"The capital of M. C. Foister Clay & Ward Limited was by virtue of a Special Resolution of the Company and with the sanction of an Order of the High Court of Justice dated the 14th day of April 1930 reduced from £530,000 divided into 250,000 Preference Shares of £1 each 250,000 Participating Ordinary Shares of £1 each and 1,000,000 Deferred Shares of 1s. each to £411,996 10s. 0d. divided into 250,000 Preference Shares of £1 each 224,007 Participating Ordinary Shares of 10s. each (numbered 1 to 49,670 and 50,671 to 225,007 all inclusive) and the whole of the said 1,000,000 Deferred Shares (numbered 1 to 1,000,000 inclusive) had been issued and the sum of £1 was deemed to be paid up on each of the said Preference Shares the sum of 10s. on each of the said Participating Ordinary Shares and the sum of 6d. on each of the said Deferred Shares and none of the remaining 100,000 Preference Shares or of the said 24,993 Participating Ordinary Shares of £1 each had ever been issued.
Special Resolutions of the Company have been passed to the effect that on such reduction of capital taking effect :—
(a) each of the said 24,993 unissued Participating Ordinary Shares of £1 each be sub-divided into two Shares of 10s. each and all the Participating Ordinary Shares be called Ordinary Shares :
(b) the rights and privileges attached to the said 1,000,000 Deferred Shares be extinguished and they be converted into Ordinary Shares ranking pari passu with the issued Ordinary Shares :
(c) the rights and privileges attached to the issued Participating Ordinary Shares be extinguished to the intent that they and the Deferred Shares shall all rank pari passu as one class of Ordinary Shares :
(d) every 20 of the Ordinary Shares into which the said Deferred Shares are converted be consolidated into one Ordinary Share of 10s. :
(e) the capital be increased to its former amount of £550,000 by the creation of 276,007 new Ordinary Shares of 10s. each."
Dated this 19th day of May 1930.
STEPHENSON HARWOOD & TATHAM, 16 Old Broad Street, E.C.2, Solicitors to the Company.

MRS. JESSIE JUAN TURNBULL deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for SEALING of a certified copy of the PROBATE of the Will and CODICIL of JESSIE JUAN TURNBULL late of Park Mansions Park Street South Yarra in the State of Victoria Widow granted by the Supreme Court of Victoria in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 25th January 1930.
Dated 17th day of May 1930.
RADCLIFFES & HOOD, ST. BARBE SLADEN & WING, 10, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1, Solicitors for John Bisgrave Ellis the Attorney of Alexander Alfred Stevenson the Executor.

RE HENRY JAMES EDWARDS late of the Sefton Private Hotel, Dawlish, Devon, deceased who died on the 19th February 1930. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of the above deceased are requested to give notice thereof in writing to Messrs. Tozer Dell & Edwards of Teignmouth in the County of Devon the Solicitors to the Executors of the Will of the said Henry James Edwards deceased on or before the 26th day of July 1930 after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by the said Solicitors.
Dated this 16th day of May 1930.
TOZER DELL & EDWARDS Teignmouth.

RE MARY ACHESON-GRAY deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and persons having any claims or demands against the said MARY ACHESON-GRAY, of Culver House, Merrow, Guildford, Surrey, widow, deceased (who died on the 6th day of March 1930 and whose Will with two codicils thereto was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 9th day of May 1930 by Herbert Acheson Acheson-Gray and Charles Gerald Acheson Acheson-Gray the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars of such claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of July 1930, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 20th day of May 1930.
REEDER & HIGGS, 29, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3, Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE the Estate of CECILIA CLIFTON deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, section twenty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of CECILIA CLIFTON late of Wentworth Cottage, Diamond Road, Plymouth in the said County, Widow who died on the 28th day of March 1930 and whose Will was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the 14th day of May 1930 by Margaret Eliza Clifton of 4 Wentworth Road, Plymouth Spinster and Richard Eager Broad Street House Old Broad Street in the City of London Solicitor as Attorney for Harold William Gardon the Rev Rai as Schoonbeke Antwerp Belgium are hereby required to send in particulars of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrators on or before the 26th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 15th day of May 1930.
(Sd) C. R. ENEVER & Co. Broad Street House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, Solicitors for the said Executors.

STEERTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY Limited Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 15 Finsbury Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, on Thursday the 29th day of May 1930 at 12.30 p.m. for the purposes mentioned in Section 239 of the said Act.
Dated this 19th day of May 1930.
R. A. BEECHING, Secretary.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. In the County Court of Surrey holden at Kingston. In Bankruptcy. No. 23 of 1930. Re GEORGE ARTHUR WALL, of Alpha, Norman Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey, builder. RECEIVING ORDER 16th May 1930. ADJUDICATION 16th May 1930. FIRST MEETING 28th May 1930 at 11.30 a.m. at 29 Russell Square, W.C.1. PUBLIC EXAMINATION 30th June 1930 at 11 a.m. at the County Court, Scarbrook Road, Croydon.
NOTE.—All debts due to the Estate should be paid to me.
Dated 17th May 1930.
THOMAS GOURLAY Official Receiver 29 Russell Square W.C.1.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929. CENTRAL NIGERIA TIN MINES, Limited.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 21-24 Cockspur Street, London, E.C.2, on Friday, the 23rd day of May, 1930, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon (following a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, at which a Resolution will be considered, and, if thought fit, passed for the voluntary winding-up of the Company) for the purposes of Section 238 to 240 of the said Act.
Dated this 16th day of May, 1930.
THE ANGLO-ORIENTAL & GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, Limited, Secretaries.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

LEOPOLD DE SOYRES, deceased Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5 Ch. 19) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having claims or demands against the Estate of LEOPOLD DE SOYRES late of 5 Handel Street, Brunswick Square, in the County of Middlesex who died on the 7th day of April 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 13th day of May 1930 by Barclays Bank Limited the Executor therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the Trustee Department, Barclays Bank Limited, City Branch, 37 King William Street, London, E.C.4, or to the undersigned on or before the 28th day of July 1930, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands then notified and will not be responsible for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 16th day of May 1930.
ARTHUR BOLDEN, 22a, College Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. Solicitor for the said Executor.

RE EMMA ROWLAND deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of EMMA ROWLAND late of 39 Wesley Street Waterloo in the County of Lancaster Widow deceased who died on the First day of February 1930 and whose Will was proved by the Public Trustee on the 30th day of April 1930 in the District Probate Registry at Liverpool are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of August next after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 15th day of May 1930.
FREDERICK W. JACKSON 57 Moorfields, Liverpool, Solicitor for the said Executors.

RE Miss ESTHER FANNY BELL deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of ESTHER FANNY BELL late of The Convent Bromham Road Bedford in the County of Bedford deceased (who died on the 23rd day of February 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 19th day of March 1930 by William Llewelyn Jones the surviving Executor therein named) are hereby required to send written particulars of their claims and demands to us, the undersigned, on or before the 1st day of August 1930, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands then notified.
Dated this 14th day of May 1930.
SHARMAN & TRETHEWY, 1, Harpur Street, Bedford, Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE Mrs. EMMA MACGREGOR deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of EMMA MACGREGOR late of 2 Parkfield Drive Anlaby Road Kingston-upon-Hull who died on the Fourteenth day of March 1930 and whose Will with one codicil thereto was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 29th day of April 1930 by Barclays Bank Limited 10 Bartholomew's Inn Fleet Street in the City of London and Jessie Atkins of 325 North Road Anlaby Road Kingston-upon-Hull the Executors therein named are hereby required to send in particulars of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 26th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 15th day of May 1930.
(Sd) C. R. ENEVER & Co. Broad Street House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908. In the Matter of BRITISH FELSPAR Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER made 5th May 1930. DATE and PLACE of 1ST MEETINGS :— CREDITORS 29th May 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
16th May 1930.

THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908. In the Matter of CONSOLIDATED FUR FARMS Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER made 5th May 1930. DATE and PLACE of 1ST MEETINGS :— CREDITORS 28th May 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 2.30 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
16th May 1930.

THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908. In the Matter of PAIGE'S POTATO CRISPS, Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER made 5th May 1930. DATE and PLACE of 1ST MEETINGS :— CREDITORS 30th May 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2, at 2.30 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
16th May 1930.

THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908. In the Matter of SMITH'S MOTOR ENGINEERING and COACH WORKS Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER made 5th May 1930. DATE and PLACE of 1ST MEETINGS : CREDITORS 30th May 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
16th May 1930.

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(Continued from Page 28)

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In a favourite Square overlooking Gardens.

TO BE SOLD, RED-BRICK RESIDENCE, well arranged and fitted with modern conveniences, including central heating, independent hot water, &c.; 11-12 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, and good offices; complete domestic offices.

LONG LEASE. MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

BRYANSTON-SQUARE (off).—Thirty years' LEASE; four reception, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, usual offices; £3,500.—Owner, 15, Wyndham-place, W.1. Pad. 1217.

BUCKINGHAM GATE, 2.—Wilfred-street, S.W.1.—Basement and Part-third, to be decorated, small HOUSE to be LET immediately; moderate rental, or would dispose of lease.

CAMPDEN HILL.—FREEHOLD COTTAGE; three rooms and bath room, with GARAGE. PRICE £1,650 or offer.—MASKELL and Co., 168, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

BIJOU RESIDENCE, WITH GARAGE UNDER (NOT IN MEWS).

CLOSE to the MARBLE ARCH and within a yard or two of Great Cumberland-place and Park-lane. Two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room, and kitchen. Garage will hold three or four medium cars or two large ones. Price £2,000. Long leasehold. Lease 75 years. Early inspection should be made.—Agents, MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8.—BIJOU HOUSES for SALE or FREEHOLD; two-four bed rooms; oak floors and panelling; £1,950.—Sole Agents, S. E. Brandis-Davis Agency, Ltd., 231, Strand, London, W.C.2.

CHARMING BIJOU RESIDENCE with delightful garden, close to Notting-hill-gate Station; two ground-floor reception rooms, garden room, three bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Lease, 40 years; £1,000. PRICE £2,000. Early inspection should be made.—Agents, MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

CLOSE TO THE MARBLE ARCH and within a yard or two of Great Cumberland-place and Park-lane. Two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room, and kitchen. Garage will hold three or four medium cars or two large ones. Price £2,000. Long leasehold. Lease 75 years. Early inspection should be made.—Agents, MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

CHARMING BIJOU RESIDENCE with delightful garden, close to Notting-hill-gate Station; two ground-floor reception rooms, garden room, three bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Lease, 40 years; £1,000. PRICE £2,000. Early inspection should be made.—Agents, MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

EXECUTORS MUST SELL.—Medium-sized CORNER HOUSE in favourite residential district.—Keys, BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

EATON-SQUARE.
EXCELLENT FURNISHED HOUSE

available immediately for several months. Light and thoroughly well furnished. Exceptionally good accommodation for servants.

10 Bed rooms Three Bath rooms
Five Reception rooms.

RENT 22GNS. PER WEEK.

NORFOLK & PRIOR,
14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1. (Mayfair 6363.)

FINE CORNER HOUSE, having some 4,000 super ft., offered with Vacant Possession; redecorated; CENTRAL HEATING. Lease about 27 years. Rent £600. Moderate premium required for lease of 13 years. Offices on economical basis.—Apply Sole Agents, W. W. COADE, SON and BUDGEN, 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE to be LET for a few months, situated close to BRYANSTON-SQUARE, facing West and in a very quiet position; all newly and artistically decorated. Accommodation: Dining room, library, double drawing room, five or six bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Asking 15gns. a week.—Agents, MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

FREEHOLD in OLD CHELSEA, just in the market.—Harrott's favourite HOUSE, sunny, attractive, quiet, lamb-and-flag secluded; two reception, five bed rooms, three reception, one bath room. £10,000 (no offer).—JOAN LITTON, 27, Old Bond-street, W.1.

FLOODED WITH SUNSHINE.
FAVOURITE ELSWORTHY-ROAD DISTRICT.
WILLETT-BUILT DETACHED NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE.

Private garden with access to larger garden.

Exquisite panelling. Superb mahogany fitments. Handsome fireplaces. Parquet floors.

Seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, double drawing room, dining room, library, lounge hall, ground-floor offices.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3, and 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

HAMPSTEAD, HISTORIC QUARTER.

FREEHOLD GEORGIAN NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, a few yards of Heath. In excellent condition, with attractive garden; six bed, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c. FOR SALE BY AUCTION by JOHN D. POTTERS, Heath-street, Hampstead. (Tele. 2821.)

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO M.P.S.

FOR SALE, charming and unique HOUSE, non-basement, near WESTMINSTER; FREEHOLD, Long Lease; well worked by two maids.—Write Box C.1804, The Times, E.C.4.

EATON-SQUARE.
(Close to.)

FOR DISPOSAL, Unfurnished.—A most exquisitely appointed LITTLE HOUSE of unique Character; handsome panelled hall; cloakroom, dining room, perfect order with modern conveniences; two large and beautiful reception, lounge, four bed rooms and dressing room, two bath rooms, kitchen and usual offices. Lease 21 years at £360 per annum rental. Premium required. No reasonable offer refused.—Full particulars and photographs with Owner's Sole Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 74, Baker-street (W.1), and St. James's, S.W.1.

GLOUCESTER-TERRACE, W.2 (Park end).—A most attractive HOUSE, of moderate size, to be LET FURNISHED at only 9gns. per week; seven beds, three reception rooms, &c.; well furnished and recommended.—W. J. BETTS and Co. 18, Craven-terrace, W.2. Padd. 6271-2.

HOLLAND PARK.
An unusually fine detached double-fronted COUNTRY-STYLE HOUSE.

Splendidly appointed and most tastefully decorated throughout.

Wonderful oak hall, three magnificent panelled ground-floor reception rooms, 12 or 13 bed and dressing rooms, four luxurious bath rooms, model offices, and fine garage and rooms over. Small private garden.

Central heating, parquet floors, lovely oak staircase, &c.

£2,500 required for lease at reasonable rent.

This unusually beautiful property is very highly recommended by the Sole Agents,

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.—Three reception, seven bed rooms (two fitted with basins), two bath; central heating, constant hot water; hall parqueted; front and back garden; three minutes Swiss Cottage; £260 per annum exclusive; small premium for fittings; lease 11 years; unfurnished.—Phone Hampstead 6383.

BEST RED-ROOM SUITE ON FIRST FLOOR.

HANS-PLACE.—Direct LEASE of 18 years for SALE at this low price; eight bed, two bath, three reception; central heating; parquet floors, oak panelling.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 88, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

3,750GNS.

Favourite Square. Facing South.

HYDE PARK (North Side).
Exceptionally well-appointed House, in first-class order throughout.

PASSENGER LIFT.

Four reception, 11 bed rooms, two bath.

Large garage with rooms over.

Long lease for disposal.

Recommended with utmost confidence.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

IN CHESTER-SQUARE.—A really low price will SECURE a SMALL sunny HOUSE, in very good position.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

SIX CHARMING NON-BASEMENT HOUSES.

IN GOOD POSITIONS.—Four-seven bed rooms; some with garage. Rents will probably range.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

CLOSE TO THE GARDENS.

KENSINGTON.—An exceptionally attractive HOUSE, modernised; four bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms; £130 p.a. independent hot water; electric power, &c. Moderate premium for lease and fittings.—ROWLEY and SON, 354, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON (Campden Hill).—FREEHOLD BIJOU RESIDENCE in favourite position; five bed, two bath, double drawing room, dining room, and offices; lease 60 yrs.; only £2,750. Keys with MARSH and PARSONS, 69, High-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1203.

KENSINGTON.—Centrally situated near High-street and Gardens.—Valuable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, having well-planned accommodation of five bed, three reception rooms, and domestic offices; small garden. Price £2,350.—S. T., 61, City-road, E.C.

THREE EXCELLENT STUDIO HOUSES.

FOR DISPOSAL, of these attractive PROPERTIES in BELGRAVIA and KENSINGTON.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

FURNISHED HOUSES.
AVAILABLE TO END JULY OR LONGER.

	Bed.	Bath.	Gns.	
Cadogan-gardens	11	3	20	New Order
Sloane-street	10	1	12	Bargain
Draycott-place	9	2	12/15	Bargain
Eaton-place	8	2	12	Bargain
Tedworth-square	7	2	10/12	From June 7
Walpole-street	5	1	9½	Pretty
Wellington-square	6	1	8½	Quiet
Royal-avenue	3/4	1	6	Pretty

ADAMS & WATTS,
38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208-9.

SAUNDERS,
KENSINGTON and HAMPSTEAD,
FOR ALL AVAILABLE HOUSES and FLATS.

KENSINGTON (in much-sought-after position).—Easy to run little HOUSE, almost non-basement; six-seven bed rooms, two-three reception rooms. A bargain. FREEHOLD £9,750.

KENSINGTON (Owner must realise).—19 years' lease of attractive semi-detached RESIDENCE, overlooking gardens, will be assigned for half its value; six bed, bath, four reception rooms, all good. Rent £240.

For further particulars apply

SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

BY AUCTION TO-DAY.
AT THE LONDON AUCTION MART, at 2.30 p.m. sharp, AS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED,

25, CUMBERLAND-TERRACE, Regent's Park.—A charming dwarf-type TOWN RESIDENCE.

7, ACACIA-ROAD, St. John's Wood.—An attractive FREEHOLD, NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, with garage and garden.

Auctioneers.

FOLKARD & HAYWARD, F.A.I.,
115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

IN REGENT'S PARK.
MESSRS. SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON are in a position to offer privately (it is not in the open market) the CROWN LEASE of a very exceptional HOUSE occupying a picked position in the Park ensuring the maximum of sunshine and delightful views; it also has the further attraction of having its own

REALLY NICE PRIVATE GARDEN.

There are eight bed, three bath, four reception rooms; garage and flat over.—Further particulars may be had of SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 76, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

MAYFAIR.
CHARMING PRIVATE GARDEN.

A VERY DELIGHTFUL HOUSE
in beautiful order and only a few yards from the Park.

Constant hot water. Central heating.
Parquet floors throughout. Internal telephones, &c.

Seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and good offices.

Easily run with small staff.

VERY REASONABLE PRICE
FOR SUBSTANTIAL LEASE.

Highly recommended by

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' square, S.W.1.

MONTAGU-SQUARE.—To be LET FURNISHED for four or five months, in the best position in the square, and beautifully appointed, Ten bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, &c. Rent about 25gns. a week.—Agents, MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

CHELSEA.

£120 per annum. *Double-fronted Non-basement Cottage.* MODERNIZED and REDECORATED; three living rooms, bath room, and excellent kitchen; lavatory basins, electric heating; small premium for 18 years' lease. Fittings and improvements.—Sole Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

MULBERRY WALK, CHELSEA.—ONE of three charming HOUSES (or might be let furnished); all three reception rooms on ground floor; eight bed, &c. Freehold price. Strongly recommended by ADAMS and WATTS, 88, Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 1208-9.)

MAYFAIR, W.1.
ONE of the finest HOUSES, in a central position, suitable for personal occupation or for conversion. Containing nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, four excellent reception rooms, &c. Lease 72 years. Very low ground-rent, £125 per annum.

PRICE £9,000 or near offer. Fo. 2626.

ELLIS and SONS, 51, Dover-street, W.1.

WITH LARGE MORNING ROOM OPENING ON TO GARDENS.

ONSLOW-GARDENS.—ONE of the best of these HOUSES, just repainted and largely redecorated; independent hot water service, radiator in hall, dinner lift, house telephone, &c.; eight bed and two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms (three on ground floor).

Low Price for Immediate Sale.

ELSWORTH & KNIGHTON,
19, Exhibition-road, S.W.7. Kensington 0021.

A CHARMING GARDEN IN KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
PERFECTLY APPOINTED SMALL RESIDENCE, with parquet floors, mahogany doors, steel fireplaces, &c.

VIEWS OVER HYDE PARK.

Double dining room, double drawing room, small study, cloak room, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and excellent offices.

Crazy paths, fountain, flower beds, summer house.

RENT £400 PER ANNUM.

Owner's Agents, WHITEMAN, 56, Brompton-road, S.W. Sloane 0138.

SUITABLE FOR CONVERSION.

PRINCE'S-GATE.—£2,850 will be accepted for the GROUND LEASE of a very fine HOUSE, modernised; central heating, parquet floors, three bath rooms, &c. HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

PORTMAN-SQUARE.
On the North side in a situation
FACING SOUTH
OVERLOOKING GARDENS.

12-13 bed rooms, six superb Adam entertaining rooms, spacious hall, tailored staircase. Extensive valuable garage premises in rear. Low price for 53 years at £250 per annum, or lease would be sold. Agents.

Sole Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

REGENT'S PARK.
ONE OF THE ATTRACTIVE SMALLER RESIDENCES charmingly situated and in good decorative order; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and good offices. Only £125 per annum. PRICE £2,000 for 15½ years' lease, which can be extended for further 21 years.

Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

REGENT'S PARK.
COUNTRY HOUSE in TOWN.

Equivalent to £370 per annum exclusive.

The Lease of a charming RESIDENCE for SALE.

Four-five bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, billiard room, kitchen, &c.; all modern conveniences. Room for garage.

Crazy-paved garden, rockery with pool, thatched summer-house. Recommended by WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE with STUDIO for DISPOSAL.

ELOANE-SQUARE (near).—Six bed, bath, three reception; moderate terms.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive little HOUSE in quiet position; five bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath, &c.; central heating; Ag.in., nice garden.—Apply DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

SPACE FOR GARAGE.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (Upper Hamilton-terrace, near Lord's).—An attractive semi-detached RESIDENCE in favourite position; exceptionally well fitted and decorated; seven bed, two dressing, four reception, bath, usual offices; very charming garden; mahogany panelled lounge; Co.'s gas; FREEHOLD. PRICE ONLY £4,500.—Apply H. C. WILSON and Co., 51, Maida-vale, W.9. Padd. 9091 (3 lines).

FOR SALE or to be LET FURNISHED.

SMITH-SQUARE, District of WESTMINSTER.—Modernised small-scale HOUSE with seven bed, two bath rooms. FREEHOLD £6,000; or LEASE for sale, or 12 to 14 gns. weekly, furnished.—Sole Agents, BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN.

SPECULATOR'S EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

SLOANE-GARDENS.—Beautifully appointed MODERN RESIDENCE, ready for Immediate Occupation, to be LET or SOLD; seven-eight bed, two bath, three-four reception; lease about 48 years at only £30 ground-rent; price £3,750, or £400 per annum and no premium. Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, W.2.

TO be LET, FURNISHED, a charming ADAM RESIDENCE, situated near Portland-place and Cavendish-square. Twelve bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms. Garage, &c.—Strongly recommended by the Agents, MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

LOW-BUILT HOUSE WITH WELL-PROPORTIONED ROOMS.

Absolutely quiet. Two Garages. Large Garden.

EGERTON-TERRACE, S.W.3.

THE LEASE of ONE of these exceptional HOUSES for DISPOSAL; six bed, bath, two excellent ground-floor reception rooms; fitted lavatory basins; independent hot water service; parquet floors. Rent £165 per annum. Premium required.—Recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2184.

HARTS, LTD.,
HEATH-DRIVE, FINCHLEY-ROAD, N.W.3.
Telephone, Hampstead 0059 (Private Exchange).

HAMPSTEAD.
UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY for purchaser of discrimination to secure ONE of the nicest HOUSES on the WEST HEATH ESTATE and finds, of the Finchley-road; detached, non-basement; seven bed, two bath, three reception, billiard; tennis; garage if wanted; central heating; expensive decorations and ready to step into. Many thousands of pounds laid out on the property. PRICE £7,500 or reasonable offer.—Apply

HARTS, LTD., AS ABOVE.

SALE TOMORROW.

56, RUTLAND-GATE.
AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

in this favourite and quiet position overlooking private gardens and close to the Park.

FREEHOLD.

Nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, square lounge hall, three reception rooms, compact domestic offices.

Independent water system. Parquet flooring. Electric heating. Service lift.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., on May 21st, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

WEST KENSINGTON STATION (two minutes).—£1,500 will secure 50 years' lease and furniture of attractive HOUSE; four bed, three reception, kitchen and bath.—Full particulars of HORN MEADOWS and bath.—Full particulars of HORN MEADOWS and bath.—Owner, 9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 6273.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

NO. 26, GREEN-STREET.
A splendidly appointed medium-sized House, facing South.

ADJOINING PARK-LANE.

Eight bed rooms, two white tiled bath rooms, four reception rooms, lounge hall, and very light offices. Lease over 50 years, at £80 per annum. Will be offered for SALE by AUCTION to-morrow (Wednesday), at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately in the meantime). Strongly recommended by the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. (Grosvenor 3275.)

43, HERTFORD-STREET, W.
Close to Park-lane and within a few minutes of Hyde Park.

A Well-appointed MODERN RESIDENCE with South aspect; lounge hall, four reception rooms, four bath rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, excellent kitchen offices; central heating, independent hot water system; polished oak lift; service lift; garage; lease 74 years; ground-rent £155 per annum. To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in June next.—Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 3275 (5 lines).

GNS.—LENNOX-GARDENS (off).—Comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE with four bed rooms, two-three reception rooms, bath, &c.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station.)

£200 PER ANNUM.—CHESTER-SQUARE.—A delightful LITTLE labour-saving NON-BASEMENT COTTAGE, in perfect order; three bed rooms, bath room, dining room, large drawing room, kitchen, &c. Reasonable premium for lease of 13 years.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

GREAT BARGAIN. OVINGTON-SQUARE.

Comfortable HOUSE with access to gardens.

£1,800 or OFFER; well-appointed HOUSE; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, &c., fitted lavatory basins, constant hot water; premium for lease.—ALEXANDER KING and GOULD, 57, Conduit-street, W.1.

LOW PRICE TO ENSURE SALE.

£2,950 secures the LEASE of an attractively decorated HOUSE in SOUTH KENSINGTON; six bed, two baths, three reception, square hall, and ideal domestic offices. CENTRAL HEATING, fitted lavatory basins, and all modern conveniences.—Recommended by the Sole Agent, A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

GARAGES
GARAGES, CHESHAM-MEWS; two cars, three rooms, bath, Waterette; rent £50; moderate premium; newly converted.

ALBERT-GATE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Two-four cars; five good rooms, bath; £100 per annum; 14 years; moderate premium; ready for occupation.

CLABON-MEWS, CADOGAN-SQUARE.—Up-to-date GARAGE; four rooms and bath; two-four cars; 43 years; £26 per annum.—Apply Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 74, Baker-street, W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS
WESTMINSTER & KENSINGTON FREEHOLDS, LIMITED.
BUSH-LANE HOUSE, CANNON-STREET, E.C.4.

OFFER the FOLLOWING at INCLUSIVE RENTALS and WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

CORNER FLAT in CLEVELAND HOUSE, exceptionally well designed, fitted and decorated in period style, on the first floor, overlooking the square, and having lounge, two reception rooms, four bed rooms, two bath rooms, vestibule, hall, cloak room, &c.; every modern convenience. Rent £1,850 per annum. ALSO a MAISONNETTE on the fifth and sixth floors, comprising hall, three reception rooms, and seven bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, &c. Rent £1,400 per annum.

RUTLAND-COURT, RUTLAND-GATE, S.W.7.

Charming MAISONNETTE on entrance and lower ground floors, having lounge, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; diner lift. Rent £1,050 per annum. Also service flat, three reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Rent £700 per annum.

CAMPDEN-HILL-COURT, KENSINGTON, W.8.

THIRD FLOOR; two reception and five bed rooms, usual offices; radiator in hall. Rent £450 per annum.

CARDINAL-MANSIONS, WESTMINSTER.

ENTRANCE FLOOR; two reception and four bed rooms. Rent £240 per annum.

MORPETH-MANSIONS, WESTMINSTER.

ENTRANCE FLOOR; two reception and four bed rooms. Rent £240 per annum.

Apply at the respective buildings, or to the Owners, as above. Telephone, Mansion House 6726.

BAKER-STREET (close).—MANSION FLAT with constant hot water supply; two reception, two bed rooms, bath room and kitchen. Rent only £170 per annum. Moderate premium for long lease, new modern style decorations, fittings, &c.—CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

REGENT'S PARK (adjoining).—A beautifully FURNISHED MANSION FLAT to be LET at once; constant hot water; central heating; two reception, bed room, bath room, kitchen. Rental 6gns. per week.—Keys with CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

WAY & WALLER.
FLATS.
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

MAYFAIR.—Unfurnished Family Flat, comprising beautifully proportioned dining and reception rooms, ideal for entertaining, four principal and two or more servants' bed rooms, two principal and separate staff bath rooms, and well-arranged domestic offices; modern and up to date in every detail. One of the most beautiful buildings in the West End, with tenants of the highest standing.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

HANOVER-SQUARE, overlooking the pleasant gardens.—Unfurnished Service Flat in excellent building, with passenger lift and constant hot water; two bed rooms, reception room and modern bath room; high-class service; rent inclusive. Rental £450, including rates and full service.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

PARKSIDE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, looking directly into Hyde Park.—One of the most beautifully Furnished Flats in Town; two bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, large lounge hall, and complete domestic offices; every known convenience for labour saving and comfort. To be let for five months or longer.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

ST. GEORGE'S COURT, 26, HANOVER-SQUARE.—One of these exceptionally attractive Furnished Service Flats, comprising four bed rooms, reception room, and bath room; constant hot water; passenger lift. Rent 8gns. per week, including full service.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).

WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

SERVICE FLATS.
ST. ERMIN'S, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.
EXCELLENT RESTAURANT. CENTRAL HEATING. CONSTANT HOT WATER.

UNFURNISHED.

Bed	Rec.	Bath	Rent
1	1	1	£275 p.a. inc.
2	1	1	£375 ,, ,,
3	1	1	£400 ,, ,,
3	1	2	£500 ,, ,,
4	2	and lounge 2	£1,000 ,, ,,

FURNISHED.

Bed	Rec.	Bath	Rent
1	1	1	6 guineas p.w.
2	1	1	12 ,, ,,

Apply Managing Agents,

HERRING, SON & DAW,
1, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.
(Franklin 6725.)

A Beautiful BALCONY FLAT. Furnished or Unfurnished; self-contained; two magnificent rooms, large bath-dressing room, kitchen; constant hot water, 'phone; £27 per month or £330 per annum.—Wilson, 44, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, W.1.

MAYFAIR.
A Charming SERVICE SUITE (off Park-lane), beautifully furnished; every modern convenience. 9gns.—Apply Butler, 41, Hertford-street, Mayfair, W.1.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.—Lady leaving Town has to LET her really charmingly FURNISHED FLAT, off PICCADILLY, at once; usual rent 9gns., but access less to suitable tenant. Keys with Messrs. STOKES and STOKES, 113, Piccadilly (opposite Swan and Edgars). Phones, 9148-9149 Gerrard.

ALBANY.
Very cheerful and comfortable Suite in these unique and historic surroundings. Absolutely quiet, facing West, and ready for immediate occupation.

Two Bed rooms Bath room
Sitting room Square hall

£180 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.

Small premium.

NORFOLK & PRIOR,
14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1. (Mayfair 6363.)

A LUXURY FLAT
with
TWO RECEPTION AND THREE BED ROOMS,
ALL OVERLOOKING REGENT'S PARK.
Three other bed rooms, two marble bath rooms, model offices.

Up to date in every detail.

Central heating. Constant hot water.

Inspected and recommended with utmost confidence.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FLAT AT A BARGAIN RENTAL OF £415 PER ANNUM.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. (Just off).
A Perfectly appointed spacious MANSION FLAT to be LET, unfurnished; two reception rooms and double bed; EIGHT BED ROOMS (two outside flats), bath room and complete offices; constant hot water, part central heating, parquet floors and in perfect order. Reasonable premium for nine years' lease, &c.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tels. Nos. Sloane 2294 (three lines).

A Beautiful BALCONY FLAT. Furnished or Unfurnished; self-contained; two magnificent rooms, large bath-dressing room, kitchen; constant hot water, 'phone; £27 per month or £330 per annum.—Wilson, 44, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, W.1.

MAYFAIR.
A Charming SERVICE SUITE (off Park-lane), beautifully furnished; every modern convenience. 9gns.—Apply Butler, 41, Hertford-street, Mayfair, W.1.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.—Lady leaving Town has to LET her really charmingly FURNISHED FLAT, off PICCADILLY, at once; usual rent 9gns., but access less to suitable tenant. Keys with Messrs. STOKES and STOKES, 113, Piccadilly (opposite Swan and Edgars). Phones, 9148-9149 Gerrard.

ALBANY.
Very cheerful and comfortable Suite in these unique and historic surroundings. Absolutely quiet, facing West, and ready for immediate occupation.

Two Bed rooms Bath room
Sitting room Square hall

£180 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.

Small premium.

NORFOLK & PRIOR,
14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1. (Mayfair 6363.)

A LUXURY FLAT
with
TWO RECEPTION AND THREE BED ROOMS,
ALL OVERLOOKING REGENT'S PARK.
Three other bed rooms, two marble bath rooms, model offices.

Up to date in every detail.

Central heating. Constant hot water.

Inspected and recommended with utmost confidence.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FLAT AT A BARGAIN RENTAL OF £415 PER ANNUM.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. (Just off).
A Perfectly appointed spacious MANSION FLAT to be LET, unfurnished; two reception rooms and double bed; EIGHT BED ROOMS (two outside flats), bath rooms and complete offices; constant hot water, part central heating, parquet floors and in perfect order. Reasonable premium for nine years' lease, &c.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tels. Nos. Sloane 2294 (three lines).

CROPTHORNE COURT, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
(CORNER OF HALL-ROAD AND MAIDA VALE.)

SAMPLE FLAT NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

Planned on special lines to give unobstructed light to all windows and to obtain a series of sun-traps for the benefit of all principal rooms, most of which face South and overlook a delightful garden forecourt.

All modern conveniences, including central heating, constant hot water, electric refrigerators.

Electric power and light at a specially reduced rate.

Accommodation of each flat comprises four bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.

Separate tradesmen's entrance.

RENTALS RANGE FROM £375 PER ANNUM.

FLATS ON VIEW AT ANY TIME.

Further particulars from the Managing Agents:—

ALLSOP & CO.,
141, PARK-ROAD, N.W.8 (Primrose 5411) and 15, SOHO-SQUARE, W.1 (Regent 3722).

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

NO. 26, GREEN-STREET.
A splendidly appointed medium-sized House, facing South.

ADJOINING PARK-LANE.

Eight bed rooms, two white tiled bath rooms, four reception rooms, lounge hall, and very light offices. Lease over 50 years, at £80 per annum. Will be offered for SALE by AUCTION to-morrow (Wednesday), at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately in the meantime). Strongly recommended by the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. (Grosvenor 3275.)

43, HERTFORD-STREET, W.
Close to Park-lane and within a few minutes of Hyde Park.

A Well-appointed MODERN RESIDENCE with South aspect; lounge hall, four reception rooms, four bath rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, excellent kitchen offices; central heating, independent hot water system; polished oak lift; service lift; garage; lease 74 years; ground-rent £155 per annum. To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in June next.—Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 3275 (5 lines).

GNS.—LENNOX-GARDENS (off).—Comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE with four bed rooms, two-three reception rooms, bath, &c.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station.)

£200 PER ANNUM.—CHESTER-SQUARE.—A delightful LITTLE labour-saving NON-BASEMENT COTTAGE, in perfect order; three bed rooms, bath room, dining room, large drawing room, kitchen, &c. Reasonable premium for lease of 13 years.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

GREAT BARGAIN. OVINGTON-SQUARE.

Comfortable HOUSE with access to gardens.

£1,800 or OFFER; well-appointed HOUSE; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, &c., fitted lavatory basins, constant hot water; premium for lease.—ALEXANDER KING and GOULD, 57, Conduit-street, W.1.

LOW PRICE TO ENSURE SALE.

£2,950 secures the LEASE of an attractively decorated

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanlet, Picc, London."

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches: WIMBLEDON, 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD, 'Phone 2727.

ORDER OF SALE TO-DAY

at 2.30 p.m., at the

ST. JAMES' ESTATE ROOMS, 20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

1.—HAMPSTEAD HEATH, 5, PARK-DRIVE, N.W.11.—Detached Double-Fronted Leasehold Residence with garage.

2.—HAMPSTEAD HEATH, 58, REDINGTON-ROAD, N.W.3.—Detached Non-Basement Freehold Residence with large garden with room for tennis court and space for garage.

3.—WESTMINSTER, 65, TUFTON-STREET.—A Modern Red Brick House practically non-basement, in a quiet position, close to the Houses of Parliament.

By Order of Executors.
AT LOW RESERVE TO ENSURE SALE.

4.—SURREY, "WOODHAYES," WIMBLEDON COMMON.—Unrestricted Freehold Period House with garages, stabling, two cottages and delightful grounds of 3¼ Acres. (Sold privately.)

5.—MIDDLESEX, "MOUNT STUART," CASTLE BAR-ROAD, EALING, W.—Detached Non-Basement Leasehold Residence, with gardens front and back, and garage.

AUCTION OFFICES: 20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE S.W.1.

Preliminary Announcement
To BUILDERS, SPECULATORS, LAND and GARDEN CITY SYNDICATES.
In a beautiful part of Surrey.

COBHAM.

On motor-bus route, 1¼ mile from Cobham Station, in a rapidly developing neighbourhood, within easy reach of Golf Courses, Churches, Shops, &c.

BROOK FARM ESTATE.

An interesting and centrally placed FREEHOLD BUILDING and RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, standing on gravel and Bagshot sand, on gentle Southern slope, and obtaining beautiful views to the South and West. Comprising 12 delightful Building Plots of from ¾ to 2¼ Acres.

Fronting Stoke and Leith Hill-roads and Fairmile-lane.

A VERY EASILY DEVELOPED BUILDING ESTATE of about 96 ACRES,

having extensive road frontages, farm buildings, and cottage; also attractive Modern Residence standing in good garden, the whole estate extending to about

119 ACRES.

All frontages are to Parish Roads, laid on's electric light, gas, water, and main drainage.

Possession of Building Plots and Land at short notice.

Possession of the Residence, Michaelmas 1931. To be SOLD by AUCTION at an early date (unless sold privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. Lee, Bolton and Lee, 1, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

GLORIOUS DEVON.

VALUABLE FISHING IN THE RIVER PLYM FOR ABOUT 1¼ MILE. SALMON TROUT, BROWN TROUT.

GOLF, HUNTING, YACHTING, SHOOTING.

The exceedingly choice Freehold Residential Property,

"LEIGHAM MANOR," PLYMPTON, NEAR PLYMOUTH.

The commodious house, gained by a long approach road and carriage drive, contains entrance and inner halls with cloak room, three reception rooms, winter garden, fine oak-panelled billiards or music room, boudoir, nine principal bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, offices, and servants' quarters.

Own Electric Light. Telephones.

Entrance Lodge. Garage for four. Stabling. Model farmery. Pair of cottages. LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS, including lawns, walled kitchen garden, orchards, wood and grass land, in all about

33¾ ACRES.

The property is in an unusually good state of repair.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 17th JUNE (unless previously sold).

Solicitors, Messrs. Hallett and Martin, 28, Portland-street, Southampton.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By Order of the Exors.
To Lovers of the Antique.

KENT & SUSSEX BORDERS.

"A XVI. CENTURY RESTORED FARM HOUSE, NEAR TO THE OLD-WORLD CINQUE PORT OF RYE.

Full of ancient oak. Irreproachable order. Glorious position. South aspect. 200ft. up. Magnificent views.

A PERFECT GEM ON WHICH THOUSANDS OF POUNDS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.

"HURST FARM,"

WITTERSHAM.

Charming RESIDENCE containing: Galleried hall, three reception rooms, chef and super numerary staircases, eight bed rooms, three baths, and complete offices.

Central heating; own electric light; good water supply; telephone; brick-built fireplaces; interesting cottage; garage; chauffeur's accommodation; greenhouses, &c.

Lovely pleasure grounds with pool and ponds, pergolas, tennis and other lawns, walled kitchen garden and paddock, in all nearly

15½ ACRES.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 17th June (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. Mead, Sons and Bingham, 28, Clarges-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.

EDGWARE.

Under 10 miles from Town.

In perfectly rural and countried position 300 feet up.

ON THE BORDERS OF MIDDLESEX AND HERTS.

"NEWLANDS," BROCKLEY-HILL.

Removed from main road traffic, and enjoying pretty glimpse of countryside, approached by drive, and containing on only two floors panelled inner hall, three handsome reception rooms, two stairways, eight beds and dressing room, two baths, complete offices.

Gas available. Co.'s water. Own electric light. Radiators. Constant hot water. Mahogany doors and parquet floors. Good repair and fitments.

Garages. Stable. Two cottages. Range of heated glasshouses.

Beautifully timbered gardens and dell, in all over

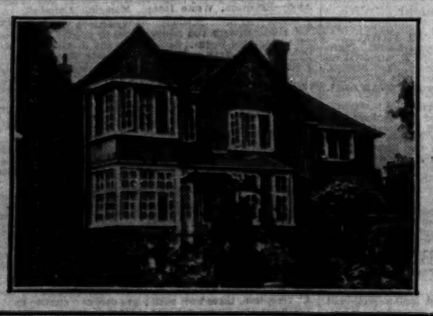
5½ ACRES,

with potential building value.

VACANT POSSESSION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on Tuesday, July 1st (unless sold privately).

Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.



SURREY HILLS.

£3,300 FREEHOLD.

For SALE, with possession, modern (recent pre-War) RESIDENCE, detached, beautifully situated in quiet road, only six-seven minutes shops and station, 20-30 minutes London. Contains, on two floors, five bed rooms, dressing room, two reception (of which one 36ft. long with parquet flooring), cloak room, butler's pantry, larder and usual offices, spacious hall and landing; heated garage, electric, gas, water, telephone; central heating throughout. Attractive property in ideal position and perfect order.

Owner-occupier, 7, Box Ridge-avenue, Purley, Surrey.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(Continued from Page 29)

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.,

Auctioneers, Land Agents, and Valuers,

ASHFORD, KENT (Tele. 25);

Hawkhurst, Kent (Tele. 19); and Rye, Sussex (Tele. 55).

MAIDSTONE, near, delightfully situated in favourite residential district, gentleman's FRUIT, POULTRY, and PLEASURE FARM, 24 ACRES (6¼ acres grass orchards, 4½ acres fruit plantations, remainder grass); superior and picturesque old-fashioned House; co.'s water; nice garden; ample buildings. FREEHOLD, £1,400. POSSESSION. Bargain.

SUSSEX HIGHLANDS, between TUNBRIDGE WELLS and HASTINGS, ½ mile main line station, 70 minutes London.—Fine old XVIIth-CENTURY RESIDENCE, with wealth of old oak, facing due South, and commanding wonderful views; nine bed and dressing, two bath, and three large reception; cottage; garage; prettily timbered grounds, intersected by mill stream, swimming pool, tennis lawn, and orchard. FIVE ACRES. FREEHOLD, £4,250. Photos.

KENT, delightful rural situation, good views, nine miles Maidstone, 45 miles London, close old-world village with junction station. Charming modern well-appointed COUNTRY RESIDENCE; seven bed, bath, three reception, lounge hall, &c.; co.'s water, electric light, hot water service, telephone; garage, outbuildings, glasshouses; attractive gardens, orchard, and meadowland, with stream, 6½ ACRES. POSSESSION.

RYE, SUSSEX, delightful position, sea views.—Fine old GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in quaint cobbled street; four bed, bath, two large reception; co.'s water, gas, and electric light; pretty cliff garden. FREEHOLD, £2,000. POSSESSION.

KENT, Ashford-Chart, between.—Charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, three reception; garage, outbuildings; nice gardens and paddock. FOUR ACRES. FREEHOLD, £1,250. POSSESSION.

KENT, 400ft. up, pretty rural surroundings, 23 miles London.—Exceptionally charming well-built pre-War RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds of TWO ACRES; five good bed, bath (hot and cold), three reception; electric light. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD, £1,900. POSSESSION.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

A Most fascinating MODERN RESIDENCE of distinctive architecture in a delightful position in Hockley, nearly 500ft. up on the Chiltern Hills and only 38 minutes from London; three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, &c.; company's electric light, gas and water; main drainage; garage; delightful matured garden, tennis lawn, small beechwood; about 1¼ ACRE; half a mile of excellent trout fishing can be obtained.

£300 CASH FREEHOLD,

and balance of £2,650 can be paid in moderate instalments.

Full details and photographs from the Agents, F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

£1,975. WEST SUSSEX.

Amidst delightful unspoilt country and in an excellent social district.

A SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing three reception, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, and offices; excellent water, electric light, modern drainage; large garage, workshop, and buildings; inexpensive garden and meadowland.

ABOUT 10 ACRES IN ALL.

Bungalow and another Seven Acres can be had. WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.

MAIDENHEAD.

WITH ABOUT 12 ACRES.

A Desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, approached by a carriage drive; garages and stabling; 16 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room; constant hot water, central heating, telephone, gas, electric light, modern drainage; lovely gardens, meadowland, &c.

PRICE FREEHOLD, £6,000.

Apply Owner's Sole Agents, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-180, Oxford-street, W.1. (Museum 5000.)

PRACTICALLY ON THE

ADDINGTON GOLF COURSE

In a wonderfully rural district only ten miles or so from Town.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT A BARGAIN PRICE.

Well-planned MODERN HOUSE, IN GOOD ORDER, containing large hall, with cloak room, two good reception, six bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.

Central heating. Electric light. Constant hot water.

GARAGE. THE RESIDENCE STANDS IN A WOODLAND SITE OF ABOUT 7¼ ACRES, especially recommended by the Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.34642.)

RESIDENCE in QUIET YET ACCESSIBLE POSITION Ten miles West of London.

AT OSTERLEY, MIDDLESEX, near station and Great West Road—substantially built Detached NON-BASEMENT FAMILY RESIDENCE of 14 well-planned rooms; garage; beautifully timbered grounds. Whole premises in good repair. PRICE £9,250 FREEHOLD, with vacant possession.—HORNE and SONS, Auctioneers, &c., 177, High-street, Hounslow. 'Phone 2244.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

ARUNDEL, SUSSEX.—FREEHOLD, £775. Four bed, two reception, bath (geyser), good offices; main drainage, gas and water; small garden. VACANT POSSESSION.—Owner, 67, Tarrant-street, Arundel.

FOR A HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL.

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs to acquire privately a well-known COUNTRY SEAT in one of the most beautiful districts within 40 miles of London. The House was built some 50 years ago, is most substantially constructed and in excellent order.

It stands high, some 500 feet above sea level, on dry soil, and enjoys the most glorious views. It has always been occupied and maintained as a private estate and possesses the dignity and charm of an English country home. The natural beauty of its site and the beautiful beech woods obviate the necessity for any formal gardens and elaborate and expensive upkeep.

An important main-line junction is within seven miles, and an excellent service of country omnibuses passes within a few hundred yards of the lodge. The house could hardly be better planned for use as a school. The suite of reception rooms all have large windows looking South, and the principal bed rooms, all of which have a floor area of 400 feet or more, face full South and would make splendid dormitories. The secondary and staff bed rooms are each in separate wings or well shut off. The offices are excellent. There are some 40 bed rooms, seven reception rooms, and a large hall room. Electric light, central heating, main water. Ample garage and stable accommodation. Small dower gardens, one walled kitchen garden; the whole of the grounds can be economically maintained. The beautiful park lands would make ideal playing fields.

The property is in first-class order and easy and inexpensive to maintain.

With 150 ACRES (practically all beechwoods and meadow land) the property would be ideal for a high-class preparatory school. The price would be about a tenth of the cost of building such a property to-day. Probably no better home for a school has ever been offered in the open market.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. WHATLEY, HILL and COMPANY, Estate Agents, 24, Ryder-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made to give POSSESSION of a SMALL COUNTRY PROPERTY, situate 40 miles from London. Residence of charm. Land 20 Acres. Confidential application only to be submitted to E. and S. SMITH, MERRETT and SON, 25, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.

TO THOSE FROM ABROAD.

ATTRACTIVE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, PANGBOURNE; three sitting, five bed rooms (seven beds); garage; all conveniences.—Owner, at Cherry Hayes, Sidmouth.

BANK FARM HOUSE, COPTHORNE BANK, COPTHORNE, SURREY.—Comfortable, secluded HOUSE; six-seven bed rooms, three-four reception, usual offices; large old walled garden 1½ acre; large garage; buses to Horley Station, thence 40 minutes London. Low rates. FREEHOLD. Golf close by. Suit family or as guest house. PRICE £2,400 or near offer. Furniture if needed. Seen any time.

BEACONSFIELD.—Bargain. To be LET or SOLD, fascinating COTTAGE-HOUSE, contract-built under architect's supervision; old timbers, wood block and polished floors; main drainage; electric light, gas; central heating; four bed, two sitting rooms, tiled bath room, cloak room, kitchen, and usual offices; two Acres or less according to arrangement; delightful position opposite woods. 10 minutes station; £2,500 quick sale, or £150 per annum.—Telephone Beaconsfield 413, or write Box G.1820. The Times, E.C.4.

BERKS, about one mile SONNING.—Pre-War HOUSE; very pleasant, well recommended, high and dry; one acre beautiful garden; garage; two reception, five bed rooms. £2,250.—The Ladies' League, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

BOURNEMOUTH.—"RAWDON," MARLBOROUGH-ROAD, WEST CLIFF.—For SALE privately or by Auction on Monday, 26th May, 1930, a most convenient detached LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, in best residential district, about five minutes from trams, railway station, Overcliff Drive, Undercliff Promenade, and sea; three good reception, six bed, dressing, bath, &c.; electric light; South aspect; pleasant garden; garage space.—Full particulars of HANKINSONS, Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—For SALE, an attractive HOUSE, with good garden and views of the sea; four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, good kitchen, and offices; small garage.—Write Box S.1912. The Times, E.C.4.

LOWEST RATED TOWN IN ENGLAND.

BOURNEMOUTH.—A new illustrated Property Register, "Houses in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties," with views of about 100 available Properties and particulars of many others, and including Map of Bournemouth showing public parks and open spaces. Post free on application to FOX and SONS, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH HOUSE AGENTS.

REBBECK BROS., THE SQUARE.

ABOUT 20 MINUTES TOWN.

BUCKS (3 minutes station).—GEORGIAN MODERN RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, two reception rooms; central heating; garage; outbuildings; well-stocked garden. TENNIS; FREEHOLD. ONLY 2,000 GUINEAS. ¼ ACRE. GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802-3.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT BARGAIN PRICE.

BECKENHAM, half-mile station, beautiful position, high, open, commanding magnificent views. Attractive Modern RESIDENCE, containing hall, three reception rooms, bath room, eight bed rooms, &c.; Co.'s water; main drainage. STABLING; SIX COTTAGES; GARAGE. Pleasure grounds and grassland; in all about 10 ACRES. TREBIDER and Co., 57, Albemarle-street, W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

BOURNEMOUTH AGENTS.

A. V. WELCH & Co. Est. 1893.

BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA, 60 yards from bathing gap.—Attractive HOUSE, by eminent architect, and matured garden; three sitting, large, four bed, two bath rooms; large brick-built garage; room full-sized tennis court. Freehold £2,500, might lease.—Apply Vivash Robinson and Co., Solicitors, 3, Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

CHARMING HOUSE, lovely views; large rooms; lounge hall, eight beds, four receptions, bath, and usual offices; easily worked; garage; outhouses; vinery, conservatories; well-stocked old-world garden; two lawns, one tennis; 300 fruit trees, four acres, worked well by one man; near three golf links, mile from sea, station and Walmer; £2,800.—K., Addclam, Upper Deal, Kent.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY at

CHISLEHURST.

PRICE ONLY £3,850.

1¾ ACRE. NINE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, BATH ROOM, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, TWO STAIRCASES. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS. HEATING. MAIN DRAINAGE. FIRST-CLASS SPACIOUS GARAGE.

A really charming MODERN HOUSE with exceptionally nice grounds, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, and many attractive features.

STATION FIVE MINUTES. FREQUENT TRAINS.

Chislehurst is one of the most attractive residential districts near London, and the price acceptable for this place is out of all proportion to the usual run.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.39301.)

CHARMING Up-to-date Detached House for Sale; three reception, two double bed, two single bed, three servants' bed, two bath rooms; telephone and all most modern conveniences; ¼ acre old-world garden.—M. L., Church Gate, Cookham, Berks.

CHARMING FREEHOLD BIJOU HOUSE for SALE, Orpington; three living rooms, five bed rooms; every convenience; all services; near station and shops.—Write Box G.1819, The Times, E.C.4.

CHORLEYWOOD.—Charming modernised OLD FARMHOUSE in lovely Orchard; fine old barn; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, dining room, &c.; garage; CENTRAL HEATING; grounds FIVE ACRES include tennis court, lily ponds, lawns, &c. BARGAIN PRICE for QUICK SALE.—Inspected and recommended by GEO. HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 1319.

CHIPSTEAD, SURREY.—A charming MODERN HOUSE amidst delightful surroundings with beautiful views, close to the Golf Course and only ten minutes from the station; four bed, tiled bath, vestibule, hall, cloak room, three reception rooms, complete offices with all conveniences; double garage; large greenhouse, matured garden of ONE ACRE, with tennis court. For SALE by AUCTION, or privately.—H. B. BOND and SHERWILL, 134, Brighton-road, Coulsdon.

STANDING HIGH. FACING SOUTHDOWNS. 65 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

DELIGHTFUL HOUSE, with every modern convenience; own grounds and garden; garage; tennis courts, &c.; three reception, ten bed and dressing, two bath rooms; sea and golf within easy reach. Servants left if wished. 15 guineas a week, August and September.—Mrs. Tower, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.

DEVON.—14TH CENTURY SMALL MANOR HOUSE on the DART; quite unique; salmon fishing, boat attendance; summer lets, weekly, inclusive.—Write Box S.1175, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVON.—A pre-War HOUSE in a delightful rural position within three miles of Exeter on high ground with views of the sea; two reception, four bed rooms, &c.; large garage; accommodation for horses or cows, &c.; good water supply, company's gas, electricity available; over 5 acres excellent land including 2½ ACRES orchard. This is an attractive proposition, especially as a mortgage can be arranged for the bulk of the purchase price of £1,500.—Apply to HEWITT and CHERRY, 1, Bedford-circus, Exeter.

DEVON.—Quaint little HOUSE of CHARACTER in old market town; five bed, bath, two reception, &c.; fitted every convenience, main water and drainage, gas and electric light and central heating; charming little garden. PRICE £1,300 FREEHOLD.—HEWITT and CHERRY, 1, Bedford-circus, Exeter.

DEVON (confines Exmoor).—Delightful COUNTRY RESIDENCE. 500ft. altitude, amidst beautiful wooded scenery; four reception, billiard room, 14 bed rooms, four baths; electric light, tennis and racquet courts, swimming pool; THREE MILES FISHING IN EXE; shooting. Rent £60 from June 5th to July 20th. —RIPPON, BOSWELL and Co., Exeter.

20 ACRES. £3,500.

DORSET (near SHERBORNE).—Charming old-fashioned stone-built RESIDENCE and 20 ACRES. Eight bed rooms, bath room, three reception. Excellent stabling and buildings. Old grounds and spinney. Hunting.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.42707.)

DORSET (East), near market town, golf 3 miles.—Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE with nice garden and paddock (in all 4½ acres). Contains three reception, billiards room, seven bed, bath room, three maids' rooms; electric light, main water. £3,750.—REBBECK BROS., The Square, Bournemouth.

DORKING, SURREY.—Pre-War FREEHOLD RESIDENCE for SALE. Sound construction, recognised one of best houses in neighbourhood; ideal situation; four reception, seven bed, two bath, well-arranged domestic offices; large, lofty rooms; central heating; all services; matured garden; garage. Early possession.—Apply Agents, ARNOLD and SON, Dorking.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.
KILLICK & DAVIES. 'Phone 229.

EASTBOURNE, in a very pleasant, sunny position.—An attractive RESIDENCE, with three sitting rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, and capital ground-floor domestic offices; recently redecorated; delightful secluded gardens; electric light, telephone; to be LET Unfurnished; rent £180 on Lease.—Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, House Agents, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EAST HERTS.—London one hour.—To be LET FURNISHED during July or August, charming detached HOUSE on ground; three reception rooms, five bed rooms; every modern convenience; garage; well-stocked garden of two acres, tennis lawn.—Write Box 0719, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EAST COAST. One of England's unspoiled beauty spots. Ideal sands.—Small Detached HOUSE; two reception, five bed rooms, hot and cold, modern conveniences; near Cromer Golf Course. For SALE FREEHOLD, £1,000 or offer.—Write Box E.827, The Times, E.C.4.

NORTH-EAST ESSEX.

On high ground, South aspect, lovely views. About 10 miles from Colchester.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, a choice residential Property, comprising charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE and beautifully timbered parklands of about

59 ACRES.

Approached by a drive. Lodges for gardener and chauffeur. Three other cottages, stabling, garage, useful outbuildings, small farmery.

Accommodation: Hall, three reception, billiard room, 13 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Company's water. Modern drainage.

Beautifully matured pleasure grounds, two tennis lawns, productive kitchen garden (walled).

A few minutes from station, village, church, &c.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (M.40280.)

In one of the choicest districts in

BUCKS.

WONDERFUL POSITION OVER 400 FEET UP. WIDE VIEWS.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, a beautiful MODERN HOUSE approached by carriage drive and containing

Lounge Hall.	Four Reception and Play room.	12 Bed and Dressing.	Four Bath rooms.

Complete domestic offices.

Companies' Electric Light, Gas, and Water. Central Heating. Constant Hot Water.

2 GARAGES, 3 COTTAGES, GLASSHOUSES.

7½ ACRES

of delightful gardens, including lawns, hard and grass tennis courts, woodland, orchard and kitchen gardens.—Strongly recommended from personal knowledge by the Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FARNBOROUGH, HANTS (45min. Waterloo, main line; ideal for City man; only 5min. from station).—Old-fashioned BRICK HOUSE, on two floors only, with all modern conveniences; seven bed, bath room (hot and cold), drawing room 24ft. by 20ft., dining room 20ft. by 19ft. 3in., study, pretty galleried staircase, pantry, and good offices with maids' sitting room, three w.c.'s; central heating, electric light, gas, water, and main drainage; good decorative order; secluded garden with tennis lawn, fine old walnut and chestnut trees, shrubbery, kitchen garden and paddock; in all about TWO ACRES; picturesque thatched and white cottage, garage, room (bath and cold) for man; long carriage drive; very central situation, but quiet. FREEHOLD ONLY £3,500 with possession.—Sole Agents, ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tele. 118.

FOR SALE, ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, containing oak panelling and beams, with 30 ACRES of ground, pasture, fruit, tennis courts (hard and grass); electric light, main water and drainage. Would Let Furnished, view to purchase. Good outbuildings, garage two cars.—Full particulars "Bardleden Manor," Smarden, Kent.

FOR SALE, beautiful LOCHSIDE RESIDENCE, WEST HIGHLANDS SCOTLAND; three reception, six bed, bath, domestic offices; 1¼ Acre; garage; boat-house; electric plant.—Write Box E.941, The Times, E.C.4.

FREEHOLD, MODERNIZED, pre-War, detached HOUSE; seven bed rooms, six cupboards (hot and cold), three reception rooms, double brick garage, tennis court; seven minutes from station; close to tennis clubs and golf; very sunny run; in high and healthy part of Sutton; £5,950; no agents.—Write Box E.860, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSES in the SOUTHERN COUNTIES designed by experienced architect and to clients' requirements. Booklet free.—Coates Houses, Ltd., Dorking.

HAMPSHIRE (about eight miles from Southampton and Winchester).—Comfortable well-maintained PROPERTY; three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room and good domestic offices; farmery, stabling, cottage and 20 acres (or with less) of pasture; £4,500. FREEHOLD. Main water supply, gas available, electric light anticipated.—Details of HEWITT and GATER, Southampton and Lyndhurst.

FREEHOLD £2,750 (open to offer); 25 miles Town. HERTS.—GENTLEMAN'S delightful RESIDENCE, part 16th century, recently redecorated; seven bed, two dressing, two bath (one tiled), three reception rooms; electric light; parquet floors; central heating; garage; matured grounds. TENNIS. A GENUINE BARGAIN. 2 ACRES. GIFFORD and SONS, 24, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802-3.

FOR ALL HOUSES IN DEVON.
CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, 82, Queen-street, Exeter.

GLORIOUS SITUATION.

HINDHEAD, adjoining famous beauty spot, fine views, near golf.—Delightful RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, three reception, bath, offices; every modern convenience; fine inexpensive grounds of TWO ACRES. Reduced price.—Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents, BRIDGER and SONS, F.A.I., Hindhead and Haslemere.

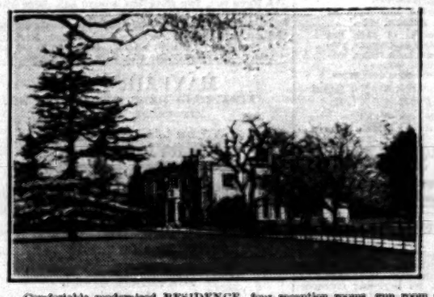
By order of the Trustees of the Estates of the late Bishop Fisher.

EAST NORFOLK.

14 MILES NORWICH. 7 MILES GREAT YARMOUTH.

THE ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL ESTATE WITH HOUSE OF THE REGENCY PERIOD.

THE BURGH HOUSE ESTATE, 1,117 ACRES.



Comfortable modernized RESIDENCE, four reception rooms, gun room and housekeeper's room, studio or music room, 15 bed rooms, four dressing rooms, day and night nursery, two bath rooms; modern sanitation; electric light; good water supply. Fine old timbered pleasure grounds.

THE PRIVATE BOATING AND FISHING RIGHTS UPON PARTS OF FILBY BROAD AND ORMESBY BROAD WHICH ALSO AFFORD EXCELLENT WILD FOWL SHOOTING.

ELEVEN DEEP SOIL FARMS. VARIOUS SMALL HOLDINGS.

The Property, excluding the Rental value of Burgh House, Broads, Sporting and 170 acres of Plantation and Lands in Hand, has a Gross

RENT ROLL OF £1,985 PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Further particulars from:—FRANCIS HORNOR and SON, Old Bank of England Court, Queen-street, Norwich, *or from* Solicitors:—Messrs. Ratcliffe and Hood, St. Barbe, Sladen and Wing, 10, Little College-street, Westminster, S.W.1. Messrs. Lucas and Wyllys, 5, South Quay, Great Yarmouth.

BY ORDER OF MORTGAGEES AND EXECUTORS. AT A LOW RESERVE.

ESSEX.

London 30 miles, Station 2¼ miles. Sporting District. Overlooking Commons and Racecourse.

"GALLEY HALL," GALLEY WOOD, CHELMSFORD.

An old Half-Timbered ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE, standing high, containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms (fitted basins in principal), two bath rooms, good offices. Central heating, electric light, modern drainage. PRETTY GARDENS, TENNIS LAWN, ORCHARD, AND THREE CAPITAL PADDOCKS. HOME FARMERY AND USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS. In all about

20 ACRES.

Part of the land has good road frontage of some 1,000 feet and could be developed without detriment to the remainder. There is also a field of good brick clay.

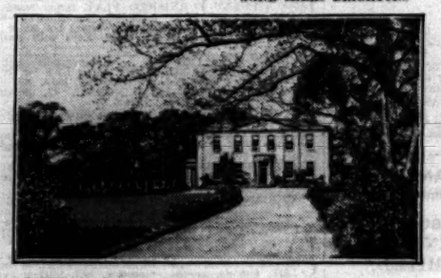
FOR SALE BY AUCTION TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) (IF NOT PREVIOUSLY SOLD PRIVATELY). Particulars of the Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, and HORACE JOYCE and Co., 16, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

RAYMOND BEAUMONT, F.S.I., F.A.I.

THE ESTATE OFFICES, BURGESS HILL, AND 35, EAST-STREET, BRIGHTON.
Telephones: BURGESS HILL 170. BRIGHTON 4004.

IN THE HEART OF SUSSEX.

(NINE MILES BRIGHTON.)



CLAYTON PRIORY HASSOCKS.

This very charming GEORGIAN MANSION, with three handsome reception rooms, oak-panelled billiard room, four bath rooms, 13 bed rooms, model domestic offices.

Company's water. Electric light. Entrance lodge. Pair of cottages. Fine range of stabling and garages.

THE BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS include pleasure gardens, walled kitchen garden, modern glasshouses, and a DELIGHTFUL OLD TIMBERED PARK, in all about

117 ACRES.

FREEHOLD for SALE PRIVATELY or by AUCTION at an early date. Illustrated particulars of the Auctioneer, RAYMOND BEAUMONT, as above.

BETWEEN LONDON & BRIGHTON.

Close to Station.

A PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE.

Three reception rooms, drawing room 32ft. by 14ft. with parquet floor, bath room, billiard room, seven bed rooms, really perfect domestic offices.

Co.'s water, gas, and electric light. Main drained. Central heating.

GARAGE.

Delightful garden about

ONE ACRE.

FREEHOLD ONLY £3,500.

Strongly recommended by the Agent, RAYMOND BEAUMONT, as above.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

FOR SALE AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE. GORING-ON-THAMES (high and dry position, near one of the most beautiful reaches of the river).—Attractive RESIDENCE, containing:—

Lounge hall, four reception rooms, bath room, nine bed rooms, &c.; Co.'s electric light, gas, and water; telephone; central heating; stabling; six-roomed cottage; garage.

Charming well-timbered grounds of nearly five acres, including tennis and other lawns, orchard and paddock.

TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

ONLY JUST AVAILABLE.

HITCHIN, HERTS.

On the top of a hill, away from traffic, entirely secluded, with a distant view, easy train journey to London.

AN ARCHITECT'S HOUSE

of an interesting type, in faultless decorative repair; £1,000 just spent on improvements; three large reception rooms, seven bed rooms with expensive washing basins, two luxurious bath rooms, large attic room; oak floors, sound panelling; constant hot water; main drainage. Not a penny to spend on the house. Gardener's lodge at entrance; good tennis lawn and varied gardens, in all nearly

THREE ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,500.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

MR. and MRS. H. COOPER, deceased.

"HAYESWOOD," PEMBURY, 10 minutes' motor Tunbridge Wells.—Pre-War GABLED RESIDENCE, in perfect rural spot on bye-road; six bed and dressing, bath, four reception; electric light, heating, co.'s water; large garage and stable. ¼ ACRE charming grounds, fruit and flowers. AUCTION SALE June 6th (unless sold privately) in Tunbridge Wells.—LAMBERT and SYMES, F.S.I., Paddock Wood.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

HASLEMERE, near Hindhead Common.—Exceptionally attractive labour-saving RESIDENCE; two reception, four bed (with lavatory basins), bath, usual offices; all services installed; central heating; double garage.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED. RENT £135.

Apply REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, Haslemere, also at Hindhead and Farnham.

HAYWARDS HEATH.—Pleasant old-fashioned HOUSE, in perfect order; quiet situation, high up, South aspect, views to the Downs, gravel soil. Three reception and eight bed rooms, garage, cottage, ONE ACRE old walled garden. All main services. Ten mins. station, 50mins. London.—SCOTT PITCHER, Estate Agent, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

HASTINGS.—Detached RESIDENCE in three flats. Vacant possession ground floor; large garden, balcony; facing South. Suit invalid. PRICE FREEHOLD £1,700.—Rowe, 14, Godwin-road, Hastings.

HANTS, Middle Wallop.—A really attractive small GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; two reception, five bed; electric light; good water; central heating; two acres, more if required. For SALE, privately, or Auction 13th June.—B. S. ALLEN, Agents, Andover, or 86, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

A SPECIAL PAGE

of PROPERTIES in HAMPSHIRE and DORSET will appear in The Times on SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 24.

For rates and further particulars apply The Property Dept., *The Times*, Printing House Square, E.C.4.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

NEAR HOLMWOOD, SURREY.—Charming FREEHOLD COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE situate in ideal surroundings; four beds, large lounge, &c.; gardens and woodland extending in all to about 9 ACRES.—Full particulars of HOLLIDAY and STANGER, 211, High-road, S.W.16. Tele., Streatham 0145.

UNEXPECTEDLY IN THE MARKET.

NEWBURY DISTRICT.—Exceptionally choice SMALL RESIDENCE of great charm, standing over 400ft. above sea level; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, excellent offices, garages, stabling, cottage, beautiful garden, orchard, paddock in all SIX ACRES; specially recommended.—Full particulars from DREWEATT, WATSON and BARTON, Newbury.

NEW FOREST.—Small attractive HOUSE, exceptional position, very secluded; garage, tennis lawn; about two acres. £2,250. Additional land, cottage, and buildings if required.—Write Box S.1256, The Times, E.C.4.

NEWBURY DISTRICT (favourite locality).—Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE; splendid repair; gravel soil, high up, South; three reception, six bed, three bath rooms; excellent water, electric light, drainage; garages, stabling, outbuildings, cottage; lovely grounds, tennis lawn, paddocks, 13 ACRES. Reasonable offer for quick Sale. Strongly recommended.—THEODOSIUS and PUCKERIDGE, Newbury.

PICTURESQUE COTTAGE; ¾-ACRE garden; company's water; electric light; garage; suitable private residence or business; £800; let considered; meadow available.—Nythe Cottage, Benson, Oxford.

ISLE of WIGHT.—BIJOU COTTAGE RESIDENCE, facing sea; pretty garden

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.

On Monday and Tuesday of last week I covered 310 miles, East Coast and King's Lynn way. Called on a Peeress at one of the ancestral homes of England, collected a few thousand ozs. of Georgian silver and delivered the goods at Piccadilly, 9.45 a.m. Wednesday. Catalogued and on view same day and Thursday, sold Friday.

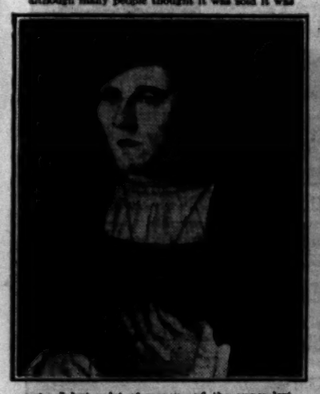
I hope shortly to receive instructions from the Peeress to sell the valuable contents on the premises, but I have removed the famous Library. This will be the most important sale of books that I have yet held. Her Ladyship had forgotten that I auction books, but I pointed out that I held the record for Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," and have obtained very high prices for "Lamb's Tales," "Gulliver's Travels," "Tom Jones," &c.

I reminded her Ladyship that I sold books for her eight years ago, and that one realised £160. Before that I had sold Charles Kingsley's Library by order of his daughter, Rose Kingsley, who was one of my earliest patrons at Piccadilly, when I became an auctioneer 10 years ago. It is appropriate to repeat how I scored over the Bocoancio.

The Times report said (20/12/29): "Sotheby's book sale yesterday was deprived of its most precious 'lot.' It is described as a Tenth Century German manuscript of Tacitus, 'Agricola Germania,' and said to be the ultimate source of our knowledge of the text. This manuscript has been in the same family apparently for some centuries, and is one of the seven manuscripts, of which six were Italian, catalogued as 'the property of a nobleman.' These seven manuscripts were withdrawn from the sale, it is rumoured, on the request of a foreign authority.

"The outstanding lot was therefore the very fine manuscript of Boccaccio, 'Le Livre de Jehan Bocace des cas de nobles Hommes et Femmes Infortunes,' translated into French by Laurens de Premierfait, Tours, 1470-80, a large folio decorated with nine half-page miniatures, and 78 others by an artist of the School of Fouquet, and several of these are reproduced in the sale catalogue. This MS. appeared in another London sale room on July 30 last, where it was knocked down at £1,800, the reserve apparently not being reached. Bidding started yesterday at £500 and stopped at £1,850, the name of Beal being given as the buyer. Mr. Francis Edwards being the under-bidder. The name of the vendor was not revealed."

When I took the Boccaccio in, the owner agreed to a reserve of £800. Alas! after I had spent a hundred pounds or so in illustrations and advertisements creating world-wide interest the owner came to the sale and ran it up to £1,000 more and thus spoilt the sale. I understand "Beal" was a buying-in name, and although many people thought it was sold it was



not. I lost a lot of money and the owner lost the sale!

The Picture on the right, for which the owner expected £100, I sold in Nov. 19th for £3,000. That was my record for a picture. On one occasion I called on a lady at Henfield who produced a catalogue of a Picture Sale elsewhere when one failed to sell for £17 17s. I brought it away in the car and sold it for £270. Try to realise what it means—my principal art valuer who was with the world's most famous firm for 21 years left them on the best of terms 12 years ago to join my staff. He is one of my representatives who finds these treasures such as Van Goyens, Zoffanys, and others which have realised high prices at my Rooms, and given owners such wonderful surprises.

We do not expect to find Master Bowls on our visits, such as I sold for £10,000, or Tompion grandfather clocks at £4,000 to £5,000, but Chelsea "Music Lessons" similar to the one sold for £2,250 and £3,000 pictures we do expect to find. Shortly visiting (list and ground):

Bath, Bristol, Weston-super-Mare, Bridgwater, Taunton, Dulverton, Minehead, Lynton, Ilfracombe, Barnstaple, Torrington, Clovelly, Sidmouth, Exeter, Exmouth, Torquay, Newton Abbot, Okehampton, Salcombe, Ashburton, Plymouth, Tavistock, Launceston, Bude, Looe, Fowey, Padstow, St. Austell, Truro, Falmouth, Penzance, Newquay, Chard, Yeovil, Lyme Regis, Dorchester, Weymouth, Bournemouth, Andover, Marlborough, Swindon, Calne, Southampton, Portsmouth, Chichester, Bognor, Worthing, Brighton, Lewes, Horsham, Petersfield, Winchester, Farnham, Dorking, Haywards Heath, Epsom, Woking, Staines, Dunstable, Hitchin, Bickmansworth, Maidstone, Tunbridge Wells, Rye, Ashford, Faversham, Canterbury, Whitstable, Ramsgate, Folkestone, Hastings, Eastbourne, Farington, Cirencester, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Cowbridge, Pontypridd, Talybont, Merthyr Tydfil, Swansea, Carmarthen, Llandilo, Milford Haven, Pembroke, Tenby, Hereford, Tewkesbury, Leominster, Worcester, Evesham, Stratford-on-Avon, Banbury, Buckingham, Yarmouth, Norwich, Cromer, Hunstanton, King's Lynn, Dereham, Swaffham, Thetford, Ely, Chesterfield, Haverhill, Bishops Stortford, Wrexham, Denbigh, Amlwch, Barmouth, Aberystwyth, Dolgelly, Welshpool, Llandilos, Huntingdon, Peterborough, Spalding, Melton Mowbray, Oakham, Market Harborough, Northampton, Rugby, Leicester, Loughborough, Warwick, Shrewsbury, Droitwich, Crewe, Chester, Birkenhead, Liverpool, Warrington, Manchester, Buxton, Uttoxeter, Derby, Sheffield, Barnsley, Wakefield, Leeds, Halifax, Burnley, Keighley, Chorley, Wigan, Southport, Rotherham, Retford, Gainsborough, Grimsby, Hull, Beverley, Selby, Pontefract, Bridlington, Scarborough, Saltburn, Hartlepool, Pickering, Malton, York, Thirsk, North Allerton, Middlesbrough, Durham, Darlington, Bedale, Hairogate, Barnard Castle, Ulverston, Ravensglass, Whitehaven, Maryport, Cockermouth, Carlisle, Longtown, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Newcastle, Sunderland, Tynemouth, Morpeth, Rothbury, Alnwick, Seahouses, Belford, and farther North.

Last Thursday I read in a Daily Newspaper:—"The half-length Rembrandt Portrait of a Gentleman signed and dated 1636, referred to in our issue of the 12th inst., was sold at Messrs. Sotheby's yesterday for £18,500—a record price for a picture sold by this firm." And only the night before last I was looking at their splendid catalogue, which included the "Boccaccio." I note that the firm was established in 1744, which only goes to prove that a firm famous for Books and Libraries can also sell Pictures at high prices. There was a double event, and I quote from Mr. A. C. R. Carter's article in another paper concerning another picture sold by the same firm. Authorities hold it to be an Elizabethan picture by Holbein: "On the view days a few furtive experts had been seen cautiously examining a portrait on a small panel, catalogued as of the 'Flemish School,' and purporting to be one of Dame Elizabeth Bullen, holding a Book of Prayer. From an inscription it was evident that the lady depicted was twenty-seven years of age in 1527. Acting for Dr. Bloch, of Berlin, a young lady modestly began the bidding at £20, but, as her last bid was £15,000, it will be gathered that her instructions were elastic. Even at this sum she did not win the prize, Mr. A. L. Nicholson's name being called at £15,500." Here you have a picture (on the left) said to be by Holbein (19½in. by 13½in.) which will be the most important picture in my Sale to-day (Tuesday). I fully expect that this will create a thrill—even if a milder sensation. It will be offered as Lot 216, about 3.15 p.m. I hope the viewing by the few furtive experts is a good omen, and if a young lady modestly begins the bidding I may break my own record. Even if it fails to sell the owner will not be charged a single penny. No sale, no charge.

I read the following in a well-known Evening Newspaper (19th inst.):—

"One of the greatest art swindles of this century was caused in France a few days ago

when the French police announced the discovery of a 'factory' for the production of faked masterpieces.

"One of these paintings, the police say, was sold in London recently for £18,000."

This prompts me once again to say that my Works of Art, Porcelain, and Antique Furniture are from distinctly Private Sources, and I believe that I am the only Auctioneer to make that statement.

I noticed in a weekly Illustrated Journal (May 17th, page LXXVII.) eight announcements of old-established firms soliciting for valuations for insurance and other purposes. One firm states that the total valuations carried out for 1929 exceeded three-quarters of a million pounds. Another quotes £200,000 for the largest and £2,000 the smallest valuation. I can beat both (but not for 1929). In the same Journal (page LCIV.) there is a fine picture of Norfolk House (now in the market). I had the distinction on the death of the late Duke of valuing the contents of Norfolk House and also Arundel Castle, both for Estate Duty and Insurance. In the course of making valuations for insurance we often have a "find"—something that owners deem of little value, which I am able to sell at a figure sufficient to pay for the whole valuation and leave a surplus as well.

WHY KEEP SILVER IN THE BANK WHEN SUCH RECORD-BREAKING PRICES CAN BE OBTAINED AT MY ROOMS?

It only costs 21/- for my Representative to call anywhere in England, 42/- Scotland, 63/- Ireland—no fee is charged for a personal call. I make 30 calls every week all over the country, but if it is necessary for my representatives to follow to do what I am unable to do, the usual fee is charged. (I specialize in jewels and silver.) We advise and suggest reserve prices with a view to sale by auction at my rooms in London. If desired, small articles will be brought away in the car.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1
(entrance 1, Dover-street).
'Phone, Gerrard 5071-4.

CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

Respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION
AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS, 8, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S S.W.1,
COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

SALE: MAY 30, 1930.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21.
OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE, the property of a Gentleman, Georgian Silver from various sources; and old English silver, sold for the benefit of the LINCOLN CATHEDRAL RESTORATION FUND and contributed by residents in the County.
ON VIEW.

On THURSDAY, MAY 22.
CHINESE PORCELAIN, the property of Mrs. CHARLES PIERSON, and formerly part of the Collection of the late Aiwell Stuart Cross, Esq.; also Chinese Porcelain, the property of the HON. MRS. WALTER LEVY; and Oriental, Continental, and Old English Porcelain, decorative objects and furniture, from various sources.
ON VIEW.

On FRIDAY, MAY 23.
THE COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS BY T. GAINSBOROUGH, R.A., and other English Pictures, the property of ARTHUR KAY, Esq., H.R.S.A., of Edinburgh; Old Pictures, the property of BRIGADIER-GENERAL, MUDGE, C.B., C.M.G., the property of the REV. HENRY MADAN PRATT, J.P.; the property of MRS. E. DE V. PENNINGTON; and from other sources.
ON VIEW.

On MONDAY, MAY 26.
OLD PICTURES and DRAWINGS from various sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir Lawrence, P.R.A., Romney, R.A., Gainsborough, R.A., L. Bakalowitz, R. E. Becher, A. van Beyeren, L. Brasser, J. P. Cassiers, Dobson, J. F. Herring, I. Oswater, W. Payne, Rowland Savery, J. Starr, C. P. Verbeyden.
May be viewed on the THURSDAY and FRIDAY, preceding.

On THURSDAY, MAY 29.
DECORATIVE FURNITURE, OBJECTS of ART, and PORCELAIN from various sources, including Chippendale, Sheraton, and other old English Furniture; Bronzes, Sculpture, and other Objects of Art and Chinese enamelled and old English and Continental Porcelain.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On FRIDAY, MAY 30.
The COLLECTION of ANCIENT and MODERN PICTURES and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the property of SIR JABEZ EDWARD JOHNSON-FERGUSON, BART., deceased, late of Springkell, Dumfriesshire (sold by order of the Executors); also Ancient and Modern Pictures and Drawings, forming part of the Collection of the late Sir Carl Meyer, Bart., and now sold by order of the Executors of ADELE LADY MEYER, deceased, late of Chipstead Place, Sevenoaks, Kent, and 19, Hyde Park-gate, S.W.7, including two exceptionally fine Pictures of Flowers and Fruit by Jan Van Huysum, and other choice works by or attributed to:—Sir L. Alma-Tadema, R.A., Sir W. Beechey, R.A., J. Constable, R.A., T. S. Cooper, R.A., P. Cuhusborch, R.A., Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., Sir J. Reynolds, P.R.A., J. F. Rigaud, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. Ward, R.A., F. Wheatley, R.A., R. Wilson, R.A., A. Brouwer, W. Callow, A. Canaletto, J. van der Capelle, J. S. Cotman, David Cox, J. Cuyp, Copley Fielding, Birket Foster, W. Hunt, K. du Jardin, P. A. de Loutherbourg, J. Linnell, W. Marlow, Phil May, G. Morland, C. Netscher, J. van Os, W. Shayer, H. Tenkate, W. van de Velde, E. Verboeckhoven, J. B. Weenix, P. de Wint, and others.
May be viewed THREE DAYS preceding. Illustrated Catalogues may be had.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 2.
EARLY ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS, the property of the late SIR JABEZ EDWARD JOHNSON-FERGUSON, Bart., of Springkell, Dumfriesshire (sold by Order of the Executors); the property of MAJOR FRANK GOLDSMITH, O.B.E.; also Sporting Prints, the property of HADLEY D'OYLY, Bart., of The Knoll, Walmer, Kent, the property of the late GEORGE BOWDLER CHIPPS, Esq.; also Drawings by T. Rowlandson, and old pictures from other sources, including works by or attributed to:—Mason Chamberlin, R.A., George Chinnery, R.H.A., Sawrey Gilpin, R.A., J. Hoppner, R.A., J. Northcote, R.A., J. Opie, R.A., R. Wilson, R.A., J. Downman, A.R.A., J. Wright, A.R.A., L. Backhuisen, P. Clas, J. Pernsley, W. G. Hoke, D. Mcnamy, G. P. Pannini, T. Rowlandson, J. T. Seton, J. Stark.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. A. HEYDEMAN, M.C., and from other sources, including examples by:—C. Cousins, R.A., W. Dickinson, J. Dixon, R. Earlom, T. Gaugain, Valentine Green, A.R.A., J. Grozer, Charles Hunt, John Jones, G. Keating, F. C. Lewis, R. Meyer, R. C. Reeve, J. R. Smith, Charles Turner, after J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. Ward, A.R.A., J. Watson, T. Watson, and others.
May be viewed on the Thursday and Friday preceding.

On TUESDAY, JUNE 3.
DECORATIVE FURNITURE and OBJECTS of ART, the property of SIR JABEZ EDWARD JOHNSON-FERGUSON, Bart., deceased, late of Springkell, Dumfriesshire; MAJOR IAN A. FINLAY, deceased, late Castle Toward, Argyllshire, Temple Hall, Cobham, Kent, Herefordshire; the late Mrs. HENRI RIVIERE; the late Mrs. MARY WILLIAMS; and others, including Sheraton and Adam sideboards, sidetables, and commodes, Chippendale and Hepplewhite mahogany chairs, Queen Anne walnut and oak chairs, and other old English furniture, French and Italian furniture, bronzes, and other decorative objects, and a few pieces of porcelain.
May be viewed on the Friday and Monday preceding.

On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.
OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE from various sources, including Georgian salvers, salt cellars, tankards, breadbaskets, candlesticks, tea and coffee pots, &c.; also Silver Plate, the property of Sir JABEZ EDWARD JOHNSON-FERGUSON, Bart., deceased, late Springkell, Dumfriesshire.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On THURSDAY, JUNE 5.
WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the property of GEORGE ROXBERRY BLAND, Esq., deceased, late of 11, Brondesbury-park, N.W. (sold by Order of the Executors); the property of the late Mrs. HENRI RIVIERE (sold by Order of the Executors); also Modern Pictures and Drawings, from various sources, including works by or attributed to:—Frank Brangwyn, R.A., Edgar Bundy, R.I., F. S. Cooper, R.B.A., W. Leader, R.A., W. McTaggart, R.S.A., Sir W. Q. Orchardson, R.A., Sir William Orpen, R.A., Charles Sims, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., S. J. Lamorna Birch, A.R.A., H. Allingham, David Cox, Copley Fielding, Birket Foster, Ed. Frère, W. Hunt, L. Lhermitte, Sutton Palmer, G. Segantini, W. Shayer, Senr., E. Thorne-Waite, F. W. Watts, Fred Williamson, E. M. Wimperis, P. de Wint.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On FRIDAY, JUNE 13.
OLD PICTURES, the property of Sir HASTINGS MAHON, Bart., of Wemyss Castle, Fife, and from other sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., Romney, Gainsborough, R.A., Hoppner, R.A., Opie, R.A., Wilson, R.A., Cuyp, Wouwerman, Ruysdael, Van de Velde, Van Huysum, Van der Neer, Van der Heyden, Teniers, Van Ostade, Jan Steen, Van Goyen, Hobbema,

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

6, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 3273 (5 lines).

JUST IN THE MARKET.

BETWEEN BASINGSTOKE AND READING.

HUNTING AND GOLF.

COMFORTABLE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE IN BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARKLANDS.

With principal aspect being due South. Approached by carriage drives from the directions of Basingstoke and Reading, and containing lounge hall, billiard and four reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices with independent hot water and other conveniences.

Telephone; electric light; central heating; ample water; modern drainage.

Exceptionally attractive pleasure gardens and grounds; stabling and garages; bailiff's house, two cottages, several paddocks; parklands; model Home Farm, &c.

IN ALL ABOUT 93 ACRES.

Personally inspected and recommended by the Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (V.61296.)

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

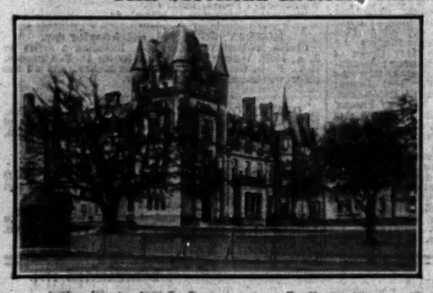
About midway between Melrose and Coldstream. Within four miles of Kelso. Overlooking the Valley of the Tweed. Greenlaw Station is 4½ miles distant.

IN 19 LOTS. THE REMAINING PART OF THE HOME PORTION OF

THE STICHILL ESTATE, NEAR KELSO,

extending to about

596 ACRES,



including the magnificent modern mansion,

STICHILL HOUSE

(with 63 or 136 Acres, at the upset prices of £4,000 and £6,000 respectively), containing saloon, billiard room, five reception rooms, 43 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, convenient ground floor offices.

Modern installation. Electric lighting. Ample water. Telephone.

Lodge. Hunting stabling. Garages.

Attractive policies and pleasure grounds; kitchen garden and "Parkend house."

STICHILL HOME FARM of 225 Acres.

Craigend house and kennels, accommodation land, grass parks and four commodious cottages and gardens.

Which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately), by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., at the Town Hall, Kelso, on FRIDAY, MAY 30th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors and Land Agents:—Messrs. A. and P. Deas, Duns, Berwickshire.

Auctioneers' Offices:—6, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.1.

CIRENCESTER.

POLO (SEVERAL GROUNDS) AND HUNTING. V.W.H. & BEAUFORT.

2½ MILES FROM KEMBLE JUNCTION STATION.

THE CAPITAL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE known as

TREWSBURY,

COATES, CIRENCESTER.

The comfortable stone Residence has spacious accommodation, stands 400ft. above sea, commands delightful views, and contains 27 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, chapel, five reception rooms, gun room, offices, &c. Hunting stabling for 13 horses, garage, &c.

Ample water. Central heating. Telephone.

CHARMING WOODED GROUNDS.

Good Home Farm, House and Buildings (let), Cottages, Woodlands, &c.

IN ALL ABOUT 306 ACRES,

which JOHN D. WOOD and Co. will offer for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously Sold privately) at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, June 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. Shirley Pritchard and Co., 12, New-court, Carey-street, W.C.2.

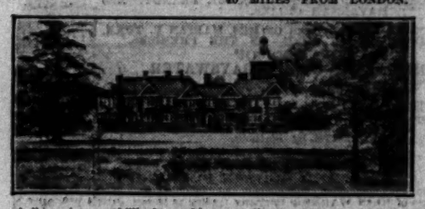
Auctioneers: Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

Land Agent: C. A. Fellowes, Esq., Ranger's Lodge, Charlbury, Oxon.

TO BE SOLD AT MARKET VALUE.

WEST SUSSEX.

40 MILES FROM LONDON.



This delightful Country House with every modern comfort, surrounded by a capital Residential and Sporting Estate of about

750 ACRES,

carrying extensive woodlands, diversified by

THREE LAKES.

There are richly wooded and charming grounds with grass and hard tennis courts. Rarely appointed and decorated, the House contains about 20 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, lounge hall, music room, billiard room, four reception rooms, modern offices; excellent garage, stabling, lodge, four cottages (in hand).

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.

A GOOD HEAD OF PHEASANTS USUALLY KILLED, BESIDES OTHER GAME.

Further particulars and set of photographs can be had from the Agents, Messrs. NEWLAND, TOMPKINS, and TAYLOR, Petworth; and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1, who can highly recommend the Property. (30457.)

By Direction of C. S. Gordon Clark, Esq., The Most Attractive Freehold Residential Property.

FETCHAM LODGE, NR. LEATHERHEAD.

Including the

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE,

containing, on two floors, 13 bed and dressing rooms, halls, three reception rooms, billiard-room.

WINTER GARDEN,

convenient offices.

Company's Electric Light, Gas, and Water. Telephone.

GARAGES AND FLAT. CHARMING GARDENS and GROUNDS.

HOME FARM, KENNELS FARM, WOODLANDS AND COTTAGES.

IN ALL ABOUT 200 ACRES.

Which Messrs. NIGHTINGALE, PAGE and BENNETT and JOHN D. WOOD and CO. (acting in conjunction), will offer for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in lots, unless previously sold privately, at The Institute, Leatherhead, on TUESDAY, 17th JUNE, at 2 p.m.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Lawrence, Graham and Co., 6, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

Auctioneers' Offices:—Messrs. NIGHTINGALE, PAGE and BENNETT, Eagle-chambers, Kingston-on-Thames; JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.1.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY.

RAGSDEN, FARNHAM ROYAL, BUCKS.

Only three miles from Slough Station, with frequent fast trains to Town in 25 minutes. Within about a mile of Stoke Poges Golf Links, and within an easy drive of Sunningdale, Wentworth, and Swinley Forest Courses.

This beautifully fitted and appointed RESIDENCE, in perfect structural and decorative condition, standing high, approached down a quiet bye-road, and commanding pretty views of Windsor Castle and the Berkshire Hills.

Ten bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, three reception rooms, very fine hall; heated garage for two cars; cottage with bath room.

Central heating; telephone. Company's electric light and water. Main drainage.

HARD TENNIS COURT.

Beautifully timbered pleasure grounds, well stocked kitchen and vegetable gardens, and grassland,

IN ALL ABOUT 7½ ACRES.

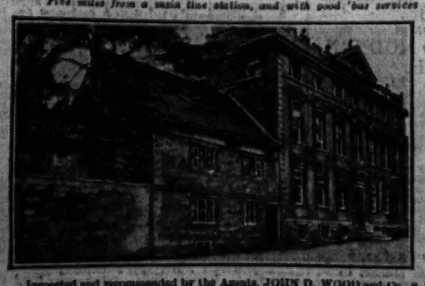
Another 13½ Acres can be purchased if required.

FOR SALE AT A FIGURE CONSIDERABLY BELOW COST.

Inspected and strongly recommended by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

IN A COTSWOLD VILLAGE.

Five miles from a main line station, and with good 'bus services to Oxford and Cheltenham.



75 miles from London.

TO BE SOLD.

This delightful old stone house built about 16th OR EARLY 17th CENTURY.

Extensively panelled and containing:—12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, hall, four reception rooms, good offices; hunting stabling, five cottages. *Company's water. Electric light. Main drainage. Central heating. Telephone.*

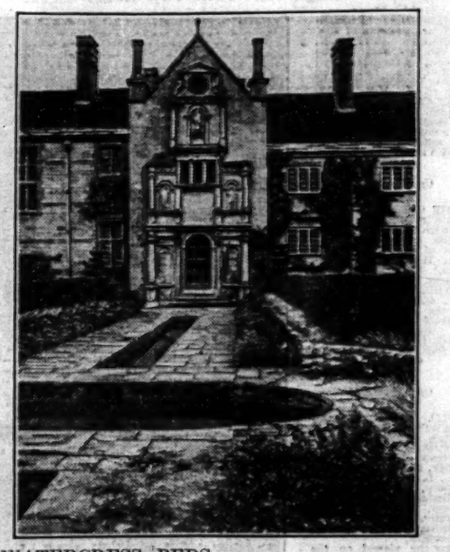
SHADY GROUNDS with Tennis Lawn.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. (M.H.50545)

DORSETSHIRE.

WITHIN 4½ MILES OF DORCHESTER. WEYMOUTH IS 12 MILES DISTANT AND BOURNEMOUTH 22 MILES.

AS A WHOLE. FREEHOLD.



THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND HISTORICAL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

"WATERSTON MANOR,"

330 ACRES,

comprising

THE VERY BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL XVIth CENTURY HOUSE

(the subject of an illustrated article in *Country Life*, 12th Feb., 1916,)

containing Halls, 4 Reception rooms, 12 Bed and Dressing rooms, 2 Bathrooms, Convenient Offices. Electric Lighting. Modern Sanitation. Ample Water. Telephone. Capital Stabling and Garage, 8 Cottages, Squash Racquet Court.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS & GROUNDS

with tennis lawns, Water Garden, etc.

THE HOME FARM

with good House and Homestead.

TROUTING STREAM AND WATERCRESS BEDS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY BY

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.,

6, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1, and

HENRY DUKE & SON, Dorchester

(acting in conjunction),

AND FROM WHOM FURTHER PARTICULARS MAY BE OBTAINED.

BY DIRECTION OF T. PLACE, Esq., in consequence of a death.

TO INVESTORS, BUILDERS, AND SPECULATORS,

ASHRIDGE PARK.

Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire Borders. 40 minutes rail. 60 minutes' motor run.

935 ACRES,

SURROUNDED BY SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL COMMONS,

AFFORDING TO THE OWNER OF THIS PROPERTY VIRTUALLY

COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A FAMOUS BEAUTY SPOT.

EQUIPPED READY FOR IMMEDIATE BUILDING

WITH UNIQUE SITES OVERLOOKING THE COMMONS AND

THE NEW 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE,

WHICH IS INCLUDED IN THE SALE.

THE ESTATE IS ALREADY SERVED BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

NEW ROADS HAVE BEEN MADE AND OVER 5 MILES OF WATER MAINS ARE LAID.

For SALE by AUCTION during June (unless previously sold) by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Stephenson, Harwood and Tatham, 16, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE SIR MORTIMER SINGER, K.B.E.

MILTON HILL, BERKSHIRE,

BETWEEN OXFORD AND NEWBURY.

About one mile from the Villages of Milton and Steventon, Are miles from Didcot, Wantage and Abingdon, 11 from Oxford, and 15 from Newbury, and 56 miles from London, with express service of trains in just over the hour.

ONE OF THE MOST PERFECTLY ARRANGED AND EQUIPPED HOMES IN THE MARKET.

WITH MODEL STUD FARM AND NINE-HOLE GOLF COURSE IN PARK.

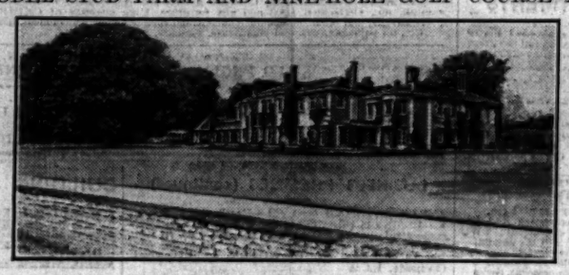
THE BEAUTIFUL OLD MEDIUM-SIZED TWO-STOREYED MANSION,

standing 300ft. up, facing due South in a

FINELY TIMBERED PARK.

Outer, inner, and central lounge hall, three reception rooms, hall or garden room, 100ft. long, loggia, billiard room, tea or gun room, 21 bed and dressing rooms, seven men's rooms, nine bath rooms, complete offices.

Passenger lift; central heating; electric light; telephone (with extensions throughout the Estate); splendid water supply; modern drainage.



GARAGE FOR 20 CARS.

Thatched Estate Office, Club House, Bailiff's House, 4 smaller Residence or Dower House; 16 Cottages.

Home Farm and Power Station.

CHARMING GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with Dutch garden, range of glasshouses, &c.

MODEL STUD FARM,

WITH 22 LOOSE BOXES,

men's rooms, &c.; foaling boxes; open yards; riding school, hunting or hack stabling, all with electric light.

11 FENCED PADDOCKS WITH SHEDS.

FOR SALE, WITH ABOUT 252 OR 435 ACRES.

Most strongly recommended by the Joint Sole Agents: ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, London, W.1, and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1, from whom further details may be obtained. Solicitors: Messrs. Church, Reindell, Bird and Co., 9, Bedford-row, London, W.C.1.

JUST IN THE MARKET.

HARMSTON HALL, LINCOLNSHIRE.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE.

FINELY SITUATED WITH EXTENSIVE VIEWS. FIVE MILES FROM LINCOLN.

ABOUT 2,600 ACRES.

COMPRISING ELEVEN PRINCIPAL FARMS, SMALL HOLDINGS, AND 33 COTTAGES,

together with the

MANOR AND ADVOWSON.

The Residence contains lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 24 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING, CENTRAL HEATING.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING, PADDOCKS AND BOXES FOR MARES AND FOALS.

For further particulars apply to JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1; or Messrs. JAS. MARTIN and Co., Land Agents, and Surveyors, 8, Bank-street, Lincoln.

NEAR SUSSEX DOWNS AND SEA.

HIGH UP WITH GLORIOUS VIEWS.

A VERY BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED PROPERTY

in perfect order in every respect.

PLEASING MODERN HOUSE

OF LONG LOW TYPE ON TWO FLOORS.

LONG DRIVE.

Square hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 15 bed rooms, and three bath rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. RADIATORS.

Stabling. Garage. Numerous cottages and a secondary Residence.

CHARMING UNDULATING GARDENS

WITH LAKE AND HARD TENNIS COURT.

FOUR FARMS (WELL LET)

the whole extending to

NEARLY 530 ACRES.

But house and 80 acres would be dealt with separately.

AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Highly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., who have inspected. Offices: 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (30222)

NEAR GUILDFORD.

32 miles from London with splendid service of trains to and from Waterloo under the hour.

A comfortable and beautifully fitted part old and part modern

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

of mellowed ivy-clad red brick, approached by long carriage drive, and contains:—Vestibule, inner or staircase hall, three reception rooms, magnificent music or ball room 50ft. by 25ft., mosaic-paved sun room; complete offices; 15 bed and dressing rooms with lavatory basins, five bath rooms; parquet floors and radiators throughout.

Telephone. Company's Electric Light and Water.

Charming old gardens and grounds; three cottages; small farmery; 10-acre paddock.

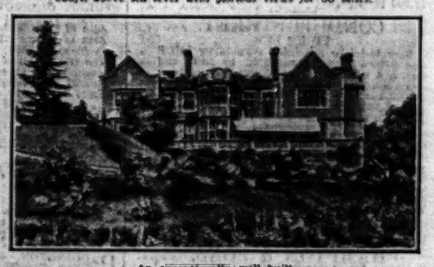
IN ALL ABOUT 15 ACRES.

A further 200 ACRES of first-rate pasture adjoining could be purchased *The whole has been maintained regardless of cost, is in beautiful order, and a purchaser could enter without any expenditure.*

Illustrated particulars from the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1, who have personally inspected and strongly recommend. (V.21,252.)

HINDHEAD COMMON.

800ft. above sea level with glorious views for 30 miles.



An exceptionally well built

TUDOR STYLE HOUSE

of brick and stone on a southern slope in a sheltered position, containing:—Four reception rooms, 12 principal bed and dressing rooms, servants' rooms, five bath rooms; Company's electric light; good drainage and water supply.

Central Heating, Telephone, Lodge and 2 Cottages. Garages and Stabling.

VERY CHARMING GARDENS

with woodland walks, tennis lawns, rose gardens, excellent kitchen garden.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD,

WITH ABOUT 24 ACRES,

or home farm of 31 acres may be included,

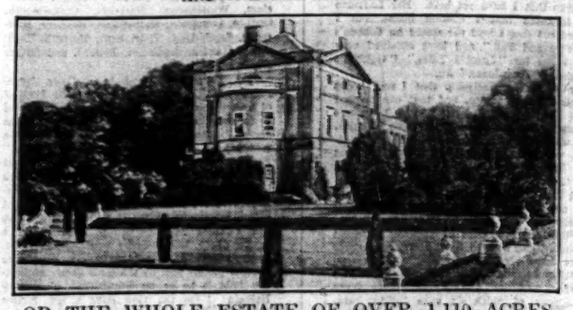
AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Full information from the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (21607.)

SHORT DRIVE OF NEWMARKET.

FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE

AND 76 ACRES FOR SALE,



OR THE WHOLE ESTATE OF OVER 1,110 ACRES CAN BE BOUGHT.

Lounge hall, five reception rooms, 20 bed rooms, ample offices. Electric light. Stabling. Garage with rooms over. Lodge and Cottage. Farmery.

FINE OLD GARDENS

and Park with beautiful timber, in all about

76 ACRES, AT A LOW PRICE.

The remainder of the Estate, consisting of two excellent farms and 17 Cottages (all let), can be purchased if required.

Inspected by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., from whom all further particulars can be obtained. Offices, 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (S1851.)

IN A FAVOURITE SOCIAL, HUNTING, AND GOLFING DISTRICT.

BETWEEN BANBURY AND OXFORD.

Six miles from Banbury, and well off main roads.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

The comfortable stone-built Cotswold Type RESIDENCE standing in a delightfully undulating and well-timbered park bounded by a

TROUT STREAM.

About 400ft. above sea level on sand and gravel soil facing S.E.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.

Electric light. Radiators. Excellent water supply.

ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS

including tennis court. Stabling, garage, farm and four cottages. In all

ABOUT 410 ACRES. MIGHT BE DIVIDED.

In Heythrop Hunt. Golf at Tadmarton Heath (18 holes) four miles.

Inspected and strongly recommended by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (V.56512.)

BARTON HALL, EAST NORFOLK.

3 miles from Stalham Station and 11 from Norwich.

IN THE HEART OF THE CELEBRATED NORFOLK BROADS, WITH YACHTING, FISHING, AND WILD FOWLING.

Charming Residence of Early Georgian period in Park of about 40 acres.

Halls, three reception rooms, business room, complete offices, 15 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, work room, heated linen cupboard, &c.

Telephone, electric light, ample water, radiators and independent hot water system.

Stabling, kennels, garage, and cottages.

Inexpensive gardens and grounds. Home Farm of 357 acres in hand, and yielding heavy crops.

Barton Broad, a magnificent sheet of water, adjoins the estate and provides excellent yachting and fishing, about 146 acres belong to the estate with a private landing stage and boathouse. The whole estate extends to

ABOUT 535 ACRES, OR LESS,

and can be acquired at low times' price to effect immediate sale; or the Hall, three cottages, park and Broad might be sold separately.

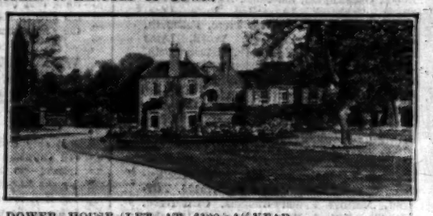
Further particulars from A. H. Munro, Esq., Land Agent, Dersingham, King's Lynn, Norfolk; or JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (V.51,803X)

FAVOURITE PART OF BERKS.

ON GRAVEL SOIL.

WITHIN 30 MINUTES OF TOWN.

THIS BEAUTIFUL SPECIMEN OF QUEEN ANNE ARCHITECTURE, in perfect condition and containing a wealth of panelling; 15 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, hall with Adam decorations, four panelled reception rooms. Excellent stabling, lodge and five cottages. Home farm; company's electric light and water. Central heating. Beautifully laid-out grounds shaded by grand old forest timber and parkland, in all about



65 ACRES.

SMALL DOWER HOUSE LET AT £100 A YEAR.

Hunting with the Garth and Drag Hounds. Close to several noted golf links.

FOR SALE AT A

VERY REASONABLE PRICE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (10010.)

SUSSEX HIGHLANDS.

Enjoying one of the most beautiful views in the county.

ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT HOUSE

containing four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; company's water, electric light; central heating, independent hot water; modern drainage. Heated garages, chauffeur's flat; stabling for six. Very attractive old gardens, tennis courts, rose gardens, woodland with ornamental water, walled kitchen garden, extensive new peach house and winery; farmhouse, cottages, model farm buildings.

120 Acres of valuable woodland providing good coverts, 108 Acres of grassland and 45 Acres arable, forming an exceptionally well-maintained property of

200 ACRES.

FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE.

INCLUDING THE VALUABLE TIMBER.

Details JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1, who have inspected. (5610.)

SURREY.

In the delightful district adjoining Burwood Park and St. George's Hills, only 17 miles from London.

THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

"BLACKWOOD," Burwood Park-road, Walton-on-Thames.

Three reception rooms (one with special floor for dancing). Eight bed and dressing rooms. Fitted bath room. Ample offices.

Electric light and power. Gas. Main water and drainage.

Beautiful and well laid-out grounds, with large lawns, flower and rose gardens, a full-size Hard Tennis Court. In all about

1½ ACRES

(or the house and ¾ Acre could be purchased alone). Two large garages.

WARING and Co. and J. D. WOOD and Co.

(acting in conjunction) will SELL the above Property by AUCTION (unless sold previously), at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., on Thursday, June 12th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. Capron and Sparkes, Quarry-street, Guildford. Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.1; Messrs. WARING and Co., Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge.

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(more can be had).

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IN A FAVOURITE SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.

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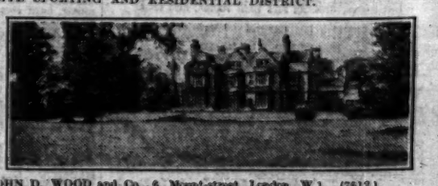
standing in a beautifully timbered park and containing 21 bed rooms, five bath rooms, billiard and four reception rooms. Capital stabling and garage accommodation.



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FISHING WANTED.

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